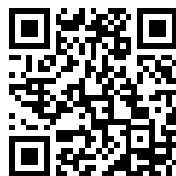


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# HISTORICAL RECORDS



76<sup>TH</sup> "HINDOOSTAN" REGIMENT  
1787-1881.



OFFICERS MESS

Nº —

*Prop. Property of Major G. W. INCE*

To Father  
with love

from Cecil

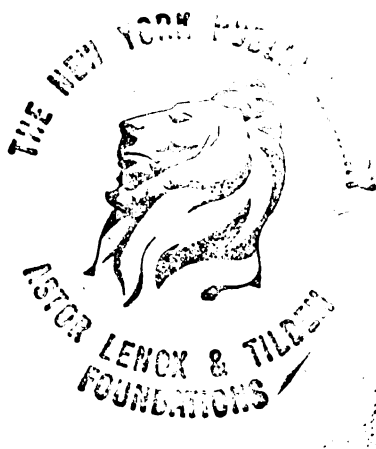
Sept 24<sup>th</sup> 1910.  
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**HISTORICAL RECORD**  
**OF THE**  
**76th "HINDOOSTAN" REGIMENT.**

**JFD**



PRINTED AT  
THE "JOHNSON'S HEAD,"  
LICHFIELD.





THE HONORARY  
PRESENTED BY  
THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AT LICH





ARY COLORS

ATED BY

LICHFIELD. OCTOBER, 1906.



**HISTORICAL RECORD**  
**OF THE**  
**76th "HINDOOSTAN" REGIMENT**  
**FROM ITS FORMATION IN 1787**  
**TO 30th JUNE, 1881.**

---

**COMPILED AND EDITED BY**  
**LIEUT.-COLONEL F. A. HAYDEN, D.S.O.,**  
*2nd Battalion Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).*

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**LICHFIELD :**  
**A. C. LOMAX'S SUCCESSORS, THE "JOHNSON'S HEAD."**



## PREFACE.

---

COLONEL K. E. LEAN, then in command of the 2nd Battalion Duke of Wellington's (formerly the 76th Regiment), requested me in the summer of 1907 to compile and edit an historical record of the 76th (Hindoostan Regiment), the want of which had for some time past been felt. By the support of old officers of the 76th, as well as officers now serving or who have served in the 2nd Battalion Duke of Wellington's, I have been enabled to publish the work. It is a matter of regret to me that the work was not undertaken by one better qualified, but the survivors of those who once wore the red facings of the old 76th are few, and if the work was to be done, it was necessary that it should be taken in hand without further delay.

I have to acknowledge the very valuable assistance received from the following sources, viz.,—

- (i.) Thorn's "Memoir of the War in India," 1818.
- (ii.) Fortescue's History of the British Army.
- (iii.) Canadian War of 1812-14, by C. P. Lucas.
- (iv.) Cornwallis Correspondence, by Ross, 1859.
- (v.) "The Subaltern" by the Rev. G. R. Gleig.
- (vi.) The campaigns of Lord Lake, &c., 1804-06, by Major Helsham Jones, R.E.
- (vii.) Papers and Despatches in the India Office, placed at my disposal by General Sir C. C. Egerton, G.C.B., D.S.O.

Among the Orderly Room Records I found an old manuscript account of the formation of the Regiment and its subsequent history down to the year 1814, by Captain and Paymaster John Mackenzie Kennedy. This was of the greatest assistance, and is frequently quoted verbatim.



Some interesting notes by Captain Christopher Hore Hatchell, late of the 76th Regiment, were placed at my disposal by Colonel D. T. Hatchell, late of the 76th Regiment and the Indian Army. These notes throw a valuable light upon the part played by the Regiment in the campaign of 1813-14 in Spain and the South of France.

Colonel F. W. Snell, who also served in the 76th and afterwards in the Indian Army, contributes an account of life in the Regiment while stationed in Burmah from 1868-70, and at Secunderabad, 1871-73.

The plans of the battles were drawn by Lieutenant C. C. Egerton, 2nd Battalion Duke of Wellington's Regiment, from originals to be found in Fortescue's History of the British Army, and Lord Lake's despatches. The map of the battle of the Nive is reproduced by the permission of the author, from Lieut.-Col. W. Hill James' pamphlet, "The Battles of the Nivelle and Nive" (McLagan and Cumming, Edinburgh, 1899).

Major J. A. C. Gibbs contributes a short history of the 2nd Battalion Duke of Wellington's Regiment (formerly 76th) from the 1st July, 1881, to the present date.

Finally, I have to express my deep obligation to Mr. Samuel Milne Milne, of Calverley House, Calverley, Leeds, for the chapters he has written on the Colours and Uniform of the Regiment. Without these this record would have been more incomplete even than it is; they are not merely a valuable contribution to the history of the Regiment, but are authoritative statements of the subjects with which they deal.

F. A. HAYDEN.

Candahar Barracks,

TIDWORTH,

December 17th, 1908.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

---

HORSE GUARDS,

*1st January, 1836.*

His Majesty has been pleased to command that, with the view of doing the fullest justice to Regiments, as well as to individuals who have distinguished themselves by their Bravery in Action with the Enemy, an Account of the Services of every Regiment in the British Army shall be published, under the superintendence and direction of the Adjutant-General; and that this Account shall contain the following particulars, viz.:—

The Period and Circumstances of the Original Formation of the Regiment; The Stations at which it has been from time to time employed; The Battles, Sieges, and other Military Operations in which it has been engaged, particularly specifying any Achievement it may have performed, and the Colours, Trophies, &c., it may have captured from the Enemy.

The Names of the Officers, and the number of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates Killed or Wounded by the Enemy, specifying the place and date of the Action.

The Names of those Officers who, in consideration of their Gallant Services and Meritorious Conduct in Engagements with the Enemy, have been distinguished with Titles, Medals, or other Marks of His Majesty's gracious favour.

The Names of all such Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates, as may have specially signalized themselves in Action.

And,

The Badges and Devices which the Regiment may have been permitted to bear, and the Causes on account of which such Badges or Devices, or any other Marks of Distinction, have been granted.

By Command of the Right Honourable

GENERAL LORD HILL,

Commanding-in-Chief.

JOHN MACDONALD,

Adjutant-General.

## DIGEST OF SERVICES.

---

**Record relating to the Services of the 76th "HINDOOSTAN"  
Regiment from its formation in 1787 to June 30th, 1881.**

YEAR	PAGE
1787 Formation of the regiment . . . . .	2
— The first muster . . . . .	2
1788 Embarked for Madras . . . . .	3
— Stationed at Poonamallee . . . . .	4
1790 Moved to Trichinopoly for the campaign in Mysore .	4
1791 Capture of Bangalore . . . . .	7
— Action at Arikera . . . . .	9
— Operations against hill forts . . . . .	10
1792 Attack upon Seringapatam . . . . .	12
— Tippoo sues for peace . . . . .	15
— Moved to Calcutta, and stationed at Fort William .	15
1797 Moved to Dinapore . . . . .	16
1798 Returned to Fort William . . . . .	16
1800 Moved to Cawnpore . . . . .	17
1803 Five companies detached for operations in Oudh against rebel Zemindars . . . . .	17
— Active operations in the Jumna-Ganges Doab under Lake. . . . .	18
— Capture of Ally Ghur Fort . . . . .	22
— Battle of Delhi . . . . .	28
— Bestowal of Honorary Colours. . . . .	31
— Surrender of Agra . . . . .	32
— Battle of Leswarree . . . . .	34
— Regimental Gong . . . . .	39
1804 Returned to Cawnpore . . . . .	42
— Second campaign in the Doab . . . . .	43
— Battle of Deig . . . . .	45

YEAR	PAGE
1804 Capture of Deig Fort . . . . .	48
1805 Siege of Bhurtpoor . . . . .	51
— Death of Lieutenant Templeton . . . . .	55
— Stationed at Futtypore Sikree . . . . .	57
— Moved to Calcutta for embarkation to England . . . . .	59
1806 Embarked for England . . . . .	59
— Disembarked at Long Reach . . . . .	61
— Marched to Nottingham . . . . .	61
— Moved to Lincoln . . . . .	61
1807 Bestowal of Elephant on Colours and appointments with "Hindoostan" circumscribed . . . . .	61
— Embarked at Portsmouth for Jersey . . . . .	61
— Death of Colonel Monson . . . . .	62
1808 First Honorary Colours presented . . . . .	62
— Moved to Colchester . . . . .	65
— Epidemic of ophthalmia . . . . .	65
— Embarked at Harwich for Corunna . . . . .	66
— Marched to Villa Franca . . . . .	67
— Brigaded with 51st and 59th . . . . .	67
— Retreat on Corunna . . . . .	67
1809 Action at Lugo . . . . .	69
— Battle of Corunna . . . . .	71
— Death of Colonel Symes . . . . .	75
— Disembarked at Portsmouth . . . . .	75
— Stationed at Colchester . . . . .	76
— Moved to Ipswich . . . . .	76
— Embarked at Harwich for Walcheren expedition . . . . .	76
— Returned to Ipswich . . . . .	79
1810 Proceeded to Ireland, and stationed at Cork . . . . .	79
— Moved to Fermoy . . . . .	79
1811 Moved to Kilkenny . . . . .	79
1812 Moved to Kinsale . . . . .	79
— Death of General Sir Thomas Musgrave . . . . .	79
1813 Lieut.-General Sir G. Prevost succeeds Sir T. Musgrave as Colonel . . . . .	80
— Moved to Limerick . . . . .	80
— Embarked at Cork for Spain . . . . .	80



YEAR	PAGE
1813 Disembarked at Passages . . . . .	81
— Brigaded with 37th and 85th Regiments . . . . .	81
— Entered France . . . . .	84
— Battle of the Nive . . . . .	91
— Fighting round Bayonne . . . . .	92
1814 Siege of Bayonne . . . . .	98
— Farewell order of Major-General Lord Aylmer . . . . .	102
— Lieutenant-General Sir Christopher Chowne appointed Colonel, vice Sir George Prevost . . . . .	102
— Embarked at Bordeaux for Canada . . . . .	102
— Assembled at Chambly, and brigaded with 27th, 39th, and 88th Regiments . . . . .	103
— Action at Plattsburg . . . . .	104
— Retreat to Canadian territory . . . . .	104
— Death of Captain Purchas . . . . .	105
1815 Moved to Isle-Aux-Noix, two companies at St. John's	106
— " Peninsula " added as a battle honour . . . . .	106
— Gold medal awarded to Colonel Wardlaw for battle of the Nive . . . . .	106
1816 Moved to Quebec . . . . .	106
1818 Moved to Kingston . . . . .	106
1819 Returned to Quebec . . . . .	106
1821 Returned to Kingston . . . . .	107
1822 Moved to Fort George on the Niagara Frontier . . . . .	107
1823 Blue grey cloth trousers and half boots substituted for breeches, leggings, and shoes . . . . .	107
1826 Moved to Montreal . . . . .	107
— Moved to Quebec . . . . .	107
1827 Embarked for Ireland . . . . .	107
— Quartered at Fermoy and later at Waterford . . . . .	107
— Colonel Wardlaw retires on half pay . . . . .	107
— Lieutenant and Adjutant B. Rooth retires on half pay	107
— Reserve companies join from Jersey . . . . .	107
1828 Quartered at Kilkenny and Clonmel . . . . .	107
— Favourable reports on books and documents of Regiment . . . . .	107
1829 Moved to Templemore . . . . .	108

YEAR	PAGE
1830 Moved to Dublin . . . . .	108
— Honorary Colours presented to replace the original Colours given in 1808 . . . . .	108
1832 Moved to Buttevant and Templemore . . . . .	112
1834 Moved to St. Lucia and Dominic . . . . .	112
1835 Moved to Grenada and Barbados . . . . .	112
1838 Moved to Demarara (Georgetown) . . . . .	112
1839 Epidemic of yellow fever . . . . .	113
1840 Returned to Barbados . . . . .	113
— Moved to the Bermudas . . . . .	113
1841 Moved to Halifax (N.S.) . . . . .	113
1842 Returned to Ireland, disembarking at Cork . . . . .	113
1843 Two companies detached to Swansea in aid of civil power . . . . .	113
1844 Moved to Portsmouth . . . . .	113
— Visit of King of France to England, Guard of Honour supplied . . . . .	114
1845 “ Nive ” added to battle honours . . . . .	114
1846 Moved to Edinburgh Castle . . . . .	114
1847 A second (or reserve) battalion formed . . . . .	114
— Moved to Corfu . . . . .	114
1850 Second (or reserve) battalion disbanded . . . . .	114
— Moved to Malta . . . . .	114
1853 Moved by steamship to Fredericton, New Brunswick. Detachments at St. John (New Brunswick) and Prince Edward’s Isle. . . . .	114
1854 Moved to Halifax (Nova Scotia). One company left at Fredericton, and one at St. John . . . . .	114
1854 Address to regiment from inhabitants of Fredericton, and reply of Colonel Clarke . . . . .	114
1855 Establishment changed to ten service companies, and two depot companies . . . . .	116
— Establishment again changed to eight service com- panies and four depot companies . . . . .	116
— Depot stationed at Jersey . . . . .	116
1856 Coatee abolished and tunic substituted . . . . .	116
— Enfield rifles issued . . . . .	116

YEAR	PAGE
1856 Moved to St. John, New Brunswick . . . . .	116
— Regiment embarks at St. John on S.S. "Jura" for Cork, at short notice, with a view to active service in India . . . . .	116
— Arrives at Cork and moved by rail to Dublin . . . . .	116
1857 Colonel Clarke retires, his farewell order . . . . .	116
— Second address of inhabitants of Fredericton to regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel Lloyd's reply . . . . .	117
— "Grenadier" and "Light" companies abolished . . . . .	120
1858 Moved by rail to the Curragh . . . . .	120
1859 Marched from the Curragh to Dublin . . . . .	120
1860 Three companies to Kilkenny, and two to Duncannon Fort . . . . .	120
— Moved to Waterford . . . . .	120
1861 Addresses from City of Waterford and Magistrates, and Colonel Smyth's reply . . . . .	120
1861 Headquarters and six companies moved to Glasgow, three companies to Ayr, one to Paisley . . . . .	122
1862 Moved by steamer to Liverpool, and thence by rail to Aldershot . . . . .	122
1863 New Colours presented by Sir J. L. Pennefather, K.C.B. . . . .	122
— Colonel Smyth retires on half pay; his farewell order . . . . .	128
— Headquarters and eight companies embark at Ports- mouth for Fort St. George, Madras . . . . .	128
1864 Two remaining companies embark at Portsmouth for Fort St. George . . . . .	129
1865 Moved by rail to Bangalore . . . . .	129
— Proceeded by march route to Bellary . . . . .	129
1866 Arrived at Bellary . . . . .	129
1868 Right wing headquarters and five companies leave Bellary for Madras en route to Thayetmyoo, Burmah . . . . .	129
— Left wing and five companies leave Bellary for Madras en route to Tonghoo, Burmah . . . . .	129
— Outbreak of cholera at Thayetmyoo . . . . .	129
1870 Right and left wings meet at Rangoon after three years' separation . . . . .	130
— Embarked at Rangoon for Madras en route to Secunderabad . . . . .	130

## XIV.

## DIGEST OF SERVICES.

YEAR	PAGE
1871 Marched from Ghooty to Secunderabad . . . . .	130
— " Snider " breechloading rifle replaces Enfield muzzle loader . . . . .	130
1874 Elephant granted as collar Badge . . . . .	130
1876 Moved to Chatham . . . . .	130
— Snider rifle replaced by Martini-Henry . . . . .	131
— Glengarry cap replaces the round forage cap . . . . .	131
1877 Moved to Aldershot . . . . .	131
— Brigade Depot formed at Halifax (two companies 33rd Regiment, and two companies 76th) . . . . .	131
1878 Moved to Shorncliffe . . . . .	131
— 1st Class Army Reserve mobilised owing to strained relations with Russia . . . . .	131
— 313 men join from Militia Reserve . . . . .	131
— Reserves demobilized . . . . .	131
1879 Moved to Sheffield, detachment at Weedon . . . . .	131
— Moved to the Curragh . . . . .	131
1880 Moved to Castlebar . . . . .	131
— Disturbed condition of Ireland . . . . .	131
1881 Returned to the Curragh . . . . .	132
— Regimental numbers abolished. Territorial designations introduced. Amalgamated with 33rd Regiment and becomes 2nd Battalion Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment) . . . . .	132

## CONTENTS.

---

	PAGE.
Digest of Services .. .. .	IX.
Historical Record .. .. .	1
Two previous Regiments numbered 76 .. .. .	135
History of 76th MacDonald's Highlanders .. .. .	136
Warrant for raising 76th Hindoostan Regiment .. .. .	142
Roll of Officers, 20th March, 1788, and 30th June, 1881 .. .. .	143
Instructions as to duties on board ship, March, 1788 .. .. .	146
Succession Roll of Colonels and Lieut.-Colonels .. .. .	148
Record of 2nd Battalion Duke of Wellington's Regiment from 1st July, 1881, to present date .. .. .	150
History of the Uniform .. .. .	166
Notes on the Colours .. .. .	184
Reminiscences of the Regiment while stationed in Burmah .. .. .	191
Succession roll of Officers, 76th Hindoostan Regiment, to 30th June, 1881 .. .. .	199



## MAPS AND PLANS.

---

	PAGE.
Seringapatam, February 6th, 1792 .....	12
Ally Ghur, September 4th, 1803 .....	22
Delhi, September 11th, 1803 .....	28
Leswarree, November 1st, 1803 .....	34
Deig, November 13th, 1804 .....	45
Bhurtore, January—February, 1805 .....	51
Nive, 9th—13th December, 1813 .....	91

## ILLUSTRATIONS.

---

	PAGE.
The Honorary (East India) Colours presented by the Duke of Wellington, K.G., in 1906. .. <i>Frontispiece.</i>	
Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Musgrave .. .. .	2
Lieut.-General Lord Harris .. .. .	15
Colonel Hon. Wm. Monson .. .. .	17
Lieutenant John Clarke .. .. .	170



**HISTORICAL RECORD**  
**OF THE**  
**76th “HINDOOSTAN” REGIMENT.**



# HISTORICAL RECORD

OF

## THE 76th REGIMENT,

### ERRATA.

On page 164, line 24, for "No. 5005, Sergt. W. Allen," read "No. 5004, Sergt., &c."

On page 190, line 17, for "In 1900," read "In 1901."

year 1787 till its

June 30th, 1881,

ce

F. A. H.

se measure from a military point of view—Mr. Pitt endeavoured to put an end to what were considered at that time the ambitious schemes of aggression on the part of the East India Company. Lord Cornwallis—of North American fame—was selected to carry out Mr. Pitt's policy ; and, uniting in himself the posts of Governor-General and Commander-1786.

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# HISTORICAL RECORD

## OF

### THE 76th REGIMENT,

From the time of its being raised in the year 1787 till its  
amalgamation with the 33rd Regiment on June 30th, 1881,  
when the Territorial system came into force

---

1784.

By the East India Act of 1784—an unwise measure from a military point of view—Mr. Pitt endeavoured to put an end to what were considered at that time the ambitious schemes of aggression on the part of the East India Company. Lord Cornwallis—of North American fame—was selected to carry out Mr. Pitt's policy; and, uniting in himself the posts of Governor-General and Commander-  
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which the unfortunate French King was at this time beginning to be involved, which culminated in the French revolution, the mission had no result, and returned to Seringapatam in May, 1789. It was on the alarm caused by this mission that four new regiments were, in 1787, raised for the service of the East India Company. The schemes, however, of the French were frustrated in India by Sir Archibald Campbell, Governor of Madras, and in Europe by Mr. Pitt; and the danger having disappeared, the Company, which on account of the unpopularity of their own recruiting service had gladly fallen in with the arrangement for raising four new King's regiments, now repudiated it, and even refused permission for the troops to be embarked in their ships for their destination. Pitt, however, recognised the necessity of maintaining a strong European garrison in India. He accordingly introduced the Bill known as the East India Declaratory Act, by which the company was compelled to defray the cost of raising, transporting, and maintaining the troops necessary for the security of India. The measure, though combated with great vigour by the Opposition, was duly passed into law.

The 76th Foot was one of the regiments in question,\* and was raised principally in the counties of Nottingham and Leicester by Colonel Thomas Musgrave, who had distinguished himself in command of the 40th Regiment at the battle of Germantown,† North America. He was appointed Colonel Commandant of the Regiment on October 12th, 1787, and was then 49 years old. The first muster was taken at Chatham on the 24th December, 1787; but the 12th October must be considered the birthday of the 76th Regiment.‡

The strength present on the 24th December was—one Colonel (Thomas Musgrave); one Captain and Paymaster (Robert Shawe); Adjutant (Charles Fraser); Quarter-Master (Ronald Cameron); Surgeon (Patrick Dundon); two Surgeon's Mates (Archibald Campbell, Wm. Hartley).

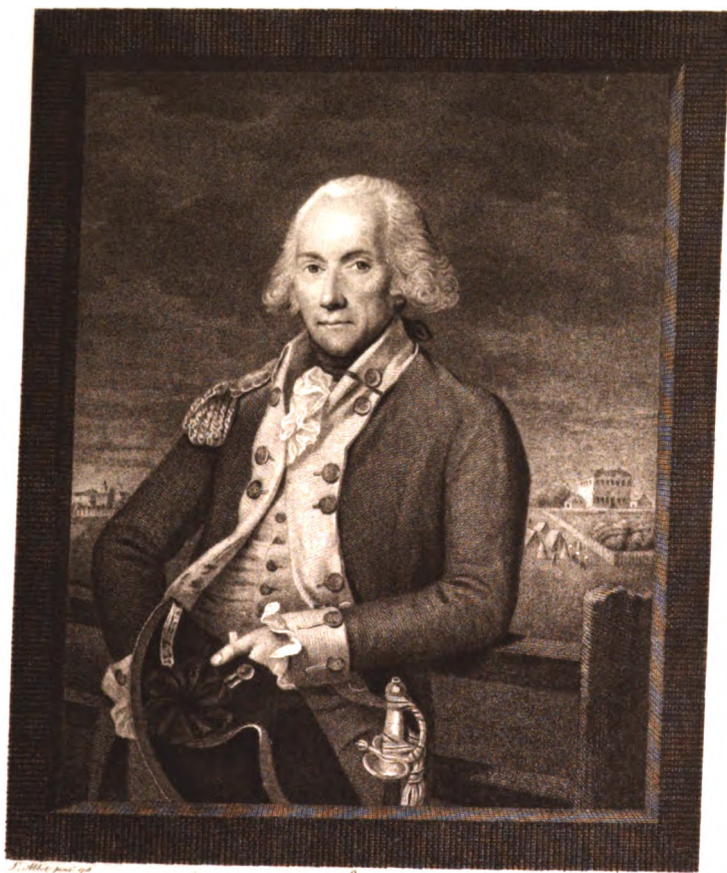
\* The others were the 74th, 75th, and 77th, all of which, except a half battalion of the 74th, which was delayed, embarked for India about the same time as the 76th.

† October 4th, 1777.

‡ For earlier regiments bearing the same number, and afterwards disbanded, see p. 135.







*J. Hill painted 1748*

*S. J. Kneller 1748*

**LIEUTENANT GENERAL**  
Governor of Gravesend & Tilbury Fort.

*Engraved from a Picture painted in 1748 with a view of*



**THOMAS MUSGRAVE,**  
Colonel of the 76<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot.

*His Father's Name was German born in England about 1717*



30 Serjeants,  
 40 Corporals,  
 22 Drummers,  
 471 Privates.

The fact that the Regiment had reached this strength in only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  months (i.e., since October 12th) speaks well for the popularity at that time of the "King's Regiments." The minimum age on enlistment was 16; and the term of service five years. Recruits between 20 and 30 years had to be not less than 5ft. 5in. in height, while "stout lads under 20 years of age" were taken as short as 5ft. 2in.

A proportion of the commissions in the new regiment was reserved for nomination by the East India Company to the following extent, viz., The Major, four Captains, eleven Lieutenants, and four Ensigns. These appointments were made in India.

1788.

The second muster roll of the Regiment—dated Chatham, 20th March, 1788, and signed, like the first, by Colonel Musgrave, contains the name of Lieutenant "Hon. Arthur Weslie" (sic), afterwards known to the world as the Duke of Wellington.\*

The Regiment embarked at Gravesend on March 26th. The next two days were employed in getting baggage, stores, and passengers on board. On the 29th the ships sailed. Before sailing the instructions for the maintenance of good order and discipline, and friendly relations between the King's Officers and those of the East India Company (which are dated the 22nd), were given out. A copy of these instructions is shown on p. 146, as it is thought they may be of interest.

Only six companies embarked, two being left behind to form a Depot.

The strength on embarkation was :—

Officers	.....	31†
Serjeants	.....	33
Corporals	.....	43

\* Ensign Wesley was on December 5th, 1787, appointed A.D.C. to the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and transferred to the 41st Regiment after promotion to Lieutenant on January 22nd, 1788.

† For a list of the Officers who embarked see p. 142.

Drummers .....	24
Privates .....	573

Five ships of the East India Company were employed to convey the Regiment, viz., “ Kent,” “ William Pitt,” “ Lord Macartney,” “ Triton,” and “ Airly (Airlie ?) Castle.”

The ships arrived at Madras on dates varying from the 14th to the 20th of July. This was (for those days) a very quick voyage, anything under four months being above the average. From an inspection of the ships’ logs no incident of any particular interest or excitement seems to have happened. We read that the soldiers were a good deal employed by the ships’ people in picking oakum, that the troop-decks were at regular intervals “ washed with vinegar and smoaked,” and that on one or two occasions the assistance of the military was called in to help the ships’ officers in keeping order among some mutinous members of the crews.

As soon as possible after disembarkation the Regiment was sent to Poonamallee.

1789.

\* “ While stationed there two companies, which had been “ formed at Calcutta, joined under the command of Captain John “ Hamilton,† who was one of the officers appointed from the Com- “ pany’s service.”

In December, Tippoo attacked the lines of Travancore, the Rajah of which country was an ally of the British. The treaty of 1784 thus broken by Tippoo, Lord Cornwallis judged himself to be freed from the restraints of the East India Act, previously referred to, and prepared to take vigorous action.

In this month a draft of 1 Serjeant, 1 Corporal, and 113 Privates joined the regiment “ from Bengal.” These were part, perhaps, of the two companies above alluded to.

1790.

An army of 15,000 men was concentrated at Trichinopoly, under the command of Major-General W. Medows ; while a Bengal division of 9,000 men, consisting of the 74th, the 76th, one battalion Madras Europeans (company’s troops), one regiment Native Cavalry, and

\* Narrative of Captain and Paymaster John Mackenzie Kennedy, 76th Regiment, Dublin, 1831.

† Afterwards Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hamilton, of Woodbrook, Bart.

eight battalions Native Infantry assembled at Arnee, about 100 miles S.W. of Madras, commanded by Colonel Kelly, and (on his death) by Colonel Maxwell.\* The object of this force was to protect the right flank of General Medows' army and its communications with Madras, and ward off any stroke of Tippoo against the northern part of the Carnatic.

From Arnee Maxwell advanced westwards to Caveripatam, about 70 miles S.S.E. of Seringapatam, where the regiment was on November 9th. Tippoo tried without success to bring Maxwell to action, and on the 14th retired on the approach of General Medows from the south. Medows and Maxwell, having united forces, pursued Tippoo, who moved south to Trichinopoly. On the approach of General Medows he marched northwards to Thiagar, pillaging, burning, and destroying as he went. Finally he turned towards Pondicherry, and again opened negotiations with the French, which came to nothing. The British force meanwhile moved northward for some distance in Tippoo's track, and finally leaving him near Pondicherry, marched to Madras, where Lord Cornwallis had already arrived to take command in person.

The 76th does not appear to have taken part in any fighting in this campaign, which was not remarkable for the results achieved.† Neither before nor after Colonel Maxwell's junction with General Medows does anything appear to have taken place beyond desultory skirmishes between the mounted troops on each side; but the march up the Eastern Ghauts into Mysore, and back by the Tapoor Pass on the south, to Trichinopoly, Thiagar, Trincomallee, and Arnee, to Vellout some 18 miles west of Madras, which lasted four months in all, must have seasoned the young soldiers, and was a good preparation for the marching and fighting of the following 18 months.

\* Colonel Maxwell commanded the Left Wing of the attack on Seringapatam in 1792.

† The Regiment, according to the Muster Roll of 24th June, 1790, was, before it started on the campaign, 786 strong all ranks, including 47 Officers (18 of whom were away on staff appointments). In the above numbers are included 301 N.C.O.'s and men who joined from Bengal (volunteers from other regiments), and about 50 recruits from England who arrived early in 1790.



On December 24th, 1790, the Regiment was at Camp Monsurpett, near Trichinopoly, under the command of Captain Robert Shaw. Its strength present with colours then was :—

Officers .....	46	(of whom 16 were away.)
Serjeants .....	30	
Corporals .....	40	
Drummers .....	22	
Privates .....	631	

All the Field Officers had by this time obtained Staff appointments. Colonel Musgrave was commanding the Infantry of General Medows' Army, which consisted of 17 battalions, formed into six brigades, and had left the regiment early in the year. Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, who had been on leave since October 12th, 1787, and had never joined, was appointed Military Secretary to Major-General Medows as soon as he arrived in the country ; while Major Ross had been promoted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and appointed Adjutant-General of the King's troops in Bengal.

A draft of 9 Serjeants, 12 Corporals and 188 Privates joined “ from Bengal ” about the end of February, and in April this year ; as well as a party of 50 Recruits from England.

#### 1791.

The result of the operations of the preceding year determined Lord Cornwallis to radically change the whole plan of campaign. He saw that Madras itself must be the actual base, and that Mysore must be invaded from the north-east instead of from the south. Great efforts were made for the collection of supplies and draught animals from Bengal, and the departments of transport and supply were organised as completely as possible. For the first time elephants were employed for transport in large numbers in this campaign.

On February 5th the army commenced its march to the west, Bangalore being the first objective. Advancing to Vellore, about 90 miles W.S.W. of Madras, Lord Cornwallis spread reports of his intention to ascend the Eastern Ghauts by the Pass of Amboor, the route usually followed from Vellore, and completely deceived Tippoo. From Vellore the army changed direction to the North, and ascended the Ghauts by the Pass of Muglee, about 100 miles W.N.W. of Madras, and by the 21st was in camp within the hostile

territory, without having fired a shot. By this skilful opening of the campaign, Lord Cornwallis won his way to the confidence of the troops; while his march against the communications of the enemy (Madras being left to itself) completely puzzled Tippoo, who hastened back from Pondicherry to defend Bangalore, before which the British appeared on March 5th. On the 6th Colonel Floyd fought a brilliant action with the enemy's cavalry, but advancing too far, with some difficulty and with great loss in horses, withdrew his force under cover of the infantry. The 76th took no part in this combat.

Bangalore consisted of the fort proper and a *pettah*, or fortified town, adjoining it. Tippoo, having thrown 8,000 men into the fort, and 9,000 more into the *pettah*, withdrew with the remainder of his force six miles to the westward. Lord Cornwallis now was confronted with a difficult task—the capture of a strong fortress in the presence of a superior force without the aid of a covering army.

At dawn on March 7th the *pettah* was attacked by the 36th Regiment with one battalion of Bengal Sepoys, and their battalion guns, and two-thirds of the town carried within two hours, the garrison being driven back under the guns of the fort.\* Tippoo, with 6,000 men detached from his Army to reinforce the garrison, counter-attacked with great resolution. The 76th, with a Sepoy battalion, was sent to support the 36th; and the whole, after exchanging volleys, charged with the bayonet, and drove the enemy from the town with great loss. This was the Regiment's "baptism of fire," and the young soldiers appear to have exhibited considerable courage and firmness.

\* An incident worth relating is told of the 36th in connection with this attack. Their advance was checked at the inner gate on the northern face of the town, till a breach could be made in the masonry with which the gateway had been built up, by a heavy gun which had to be brought up for the purpose. By its shot a small opening was at length made, and Lieutenant Ayre, a small and slender subaltern, being hoisted up by his grenadiers, contrived to creep through. General Medows, who was always most facetious when the fire was hottest, watched the gallant fellow disappear through the gap, and then turned to the grenadiers of the 36th with the words "Well-done. Now whiskers! Support the little gentleman. . . A few more men managed to crawl after Ayre, and opened a sally-port for the entry of the rest. (Fortescue, Vol. III, p. 567-8).

It now remained to subdue the Fort. Batteries were thrown up to breach the walls, but the besiegers found themselves in a fashion also besieged, for the hostile garrison was constantly relieved, while the enemy's field force continued to menace them.

Cornwallis, therefore, determined to lose no time. On the night of the 21st in bright moonlight, the grenadiers of the 36th, 52nd, 71st, 74th, 76th and 102nd (then the Madras Europeans), advanced, crossed the ditch by a narrow causeway, and gained the breach and afterwards the parapet. The supporting battalions swarmed after them, and after some warm work with the bayonet, all opposition ceased. Over one thousand bodies were buried after the storm.

The casualties of the regiment in the attack on the *pettah* and during the siege and storm of the Fort were :—

Killed . . . . . Six rank and file.

Wounded . . 1 Captain (Markham), 2 Serjeants,  
2 Drummers, 41 rank and file.

Bangalore being taken, preparations were made for the advance upon Seringapatam; but it was first necessary to effect a junction with the Nizam's army from the north, and also to await the arrival of the Bombay Army under General Robert Abercromby from the west. Moreover the transport animals had died off in hundreds. The Officers were called upon to give up their private transport animals for the public use, and women and boys were hired to carry shot. Consequently the actual advance upon Seringapatam did not begin till May 4th—too late in the season. On May 13th the army was at Arikera, about nine miles east of Seringapatam, but the Cauvery was swollen by heavy rains, and the ford there proved to be impassable. Tippoo took up a position close to the eastern end of the island of Seringapatam,\* with his right resting on the river, and his front to the east. His right could not be turned, and his front lay along a rugged ridge, strengthened by batteries and protected by a swampy nullah along its whole length. Frontal assault was out of the question. Lord Cornwallis therefore resolved to turn his left flank, and interpose himself between the enemy's rear and Seringapatam. The 36th, 52nd, 71st, 72nd, 74th and 76th

\* See plan.

regiments, with twelve Sepoy battalions, and the Cavalry, consisting of the 19th Light Dragoons and four Madras Native regiments, were ordered to march at eleven o'clock on the night of the 14th. But ill-luck pursued the General. A thunderstorm of unusual violence, accompanied with torrents of rain, so delayed the march of the column, that it was broad daylight when Cornwallis, who accompanied the force, gained the enemy's left. Tippoo, warned in time, had made fresh dispositions, and the surprise of the Mysorean army was impossible. An action followed (called the battle of Arikera in Captain Mackenzie's narrative), in which the enemy lost between one and two thousand men, but it had no decisive results; and Tippoo's army made good its retreat into Seringapatam. The casualties of the 76th in this engagement were:—

Killed.....One Officer (Lieut. Brooke); 2 rank and file.

Wounded..One Officer (Lieut. Griffiths); 1 Serjeant; 17 rank and file.

Lord Cornwallis now moved round to the west of Seringapatam to open up communications with Abercromby, and await the coming of the Mahratta Allies from the north, before commencing siege operations against the place. But the activity and vigilance of the Mysorean horse forbade any communications with Abercromby, while there was no sign of the approach of the Mahrattas; there was great mortality among the transport animals, and guns as well as carts were now dragged along by the troops. The following extract from an old regimental account of the campaign, compiled by Captain John Mackenzie Kennedy, 76th Regiment, before quoted, gives a true description of the position of the army and its unfortunate commander at this time:

“No position could be more painful to a noble mind than that in which the British General was now placed. He had conducted his heroic companions through the greatest dangers and the most severe privations. Victory had crowned their standards, and the remembrance of all their sufferings was about to vanish, in the anticipated possession of that splendid city which now lay before them in all the brilliancy of eastern magnificence. But although human foresight and genius may direct the energy of man, and under circumstances in every combination be of the utmost avail, yet the current of events is controlled by a mightier mind, and

“the God of battles can frustrate the wisest schemes of the most renowned and illustrious Commanders.

“Disease and famine in all their hideousness assailed the British camp, their Mahratta allies had failed to join at the appointed time, and the gallant General found himself compelled to order the destruction of all his artillery and stores, and to provide for the safety of his army by an immediate retreat.”

The army withdrew northwards on May 26th. The 76th was in camp near Savendroog on June 29th, and with the rest of the army reached Bangalore on July 11th, unmolested by the enemy.

The Regiment was much reduced in numbers by the fatigues and privations of this campaign, and the strength present at headquarters on June 24th, 1791, is shown as 698 all ranks (including 45 Officers), a decrease (exclusive of Officers) of 88.

The next operation in which the Regiment was brought to notice was the assault and capture of the hill fortress of Savendroog, one of the rocky strongholds or Hill Forts situated between the Cauvery and the Eastern Ghauts, many of which commanded the passes from the Carnatic to the north-east of Mysore, and interrupted the communications with the Mahrattas. The preparations for the advance of the whole army now being complete, and the troops having in a great measure recovered from the effects of the late campaign, Lord Cornwallis determined to avail himself of the opportunity afforded, while the preparations for the ensuing campaign were going forward, to obtain possession of the fortresses.

Oosoor, Rayacotta, and other fastnesses on the Carnatic line were first reduced. On October 19th, Nundydroog, 36 miles N. of Bangalore, hitherto considered impregnable by the Mysoreans, was carried by assault after a siege of three weeks, but the Regiment was not engaged.

Early in December Colonel Stuart, of the 72nd, was detached with the 52nd, 73rd, the flank companies of the 76th, three Sepoy battalions, and a small battering train, for the siege of Savandroog, a hill fortress about 20 miles north and west of Bangalore. Savandroog or “The Hill of Death,” so-called, not less for its stupendous size, than for the deadly climate that surrounded it, rises to a height of some nine hundred feet above the level of the plain, “from a rocky base about eight miles in circumference. At a distance

“ of about two-thirds of its total elevation a chasm divides the  
 “ mountain into two points, upon each of which a formidable citadel  
 “ bids defiance to every hostile approach. A noxious vapour,  
 “ extremely prejudicial to animal life, arose from a thick-set forest,  
 “ which completely surrounded the mountain, and genius had  
 “ conjoined with nature to render the defences entirely perfect.  
 “ It was altogether a terrible and stupendous place, and well merited  
 “ its appellation, which signifies ‘ The Hill of Death.’

“ After most wonderful exertions, a battery was opened within  
 “ 250 yards of the wall ; and a breach being effected, orders were  
 “ given for the assault to be carried out on the morning of the 21st  
 “ December.”\* The stormers were ordered to advance in four  
 separate divisions, “ Captain J. Gage, of the 76th, who com-  
 “ manded the first division, being directed to gain the eastern hill  
 “ with the flank companies of the 76th and the Grenadiers of the  
 “ 52nd. At eleven o’clock the party mounted the breach while  
 “ the band of the 52nd played ‘ Britons, strike home.’ But there  
 “ was no enemy to be struck on the eastern hill, for they fled in panic  
 “ along a narrow path across the chasm to the western citadel, and were  
 “ pressed so hard that the stormers entered the western defences with  
 “ them, and in less than an hour the fortress so long deemed impregnable  
 “ was in the possession of the British *at the cost of one man wounded.*†”

On the next day Lord Cornwallis published the following order :  
 “ Although the resistance was so contemptible, the Governor-  
 “ General is not the less sensible that the behaviour of the Grena-  
 “ diers and Light Infantry of the 52nd, 71st, 72nd, and 76th regi-  
 “ ments that led the assault, and who must have made a decisive  
 “ impression upon the minds of the enemy, reflects the most dis-  
 “ tinguished honour upon their discipline and valour.”

About 100 of the defenders were killed on the western hill, and  
 many more fell over the precipices in their panic.

1792.

Within a few days the fort of Ootradroog was captured ; and a  
 line of posts having now been established to secure the communica-

\* Captain Kennedy’s narrative.

† Captain Hon. Wm. Monson (afterwards of the 76th) was in command  
 of the four attacking divisions ; and it was his party that entered the  
 western defences in the manner described .

tions with Madras, Lord Cornwallis' army concentrated at Savandroog, and was joined by the Nizam's contingent. Major-General Medows (with Colonel Harris as his Military Secretary) was 2nd in command. Colonel Musgrave (who had been promoted Major-General) was not with the army, having been granted leave to England on urgent private affairs. The 76th, with the 36th and 52nd, formed the First Brigade under Lieutenant-Colonel Nesbitt as Brigadier. Captain Robert Shaw was still in command of the Regiment, in the absence of all the field officers.

On the 1st of February the advance began, and on the 5th the army arrived at a point about six miles north of Seringapatam. From some rising ground a grand view was obtained of the valley of the Cauvery and the city, as well as of the enemy's forces, which were encamped on the north bank of the river between the town and the British.

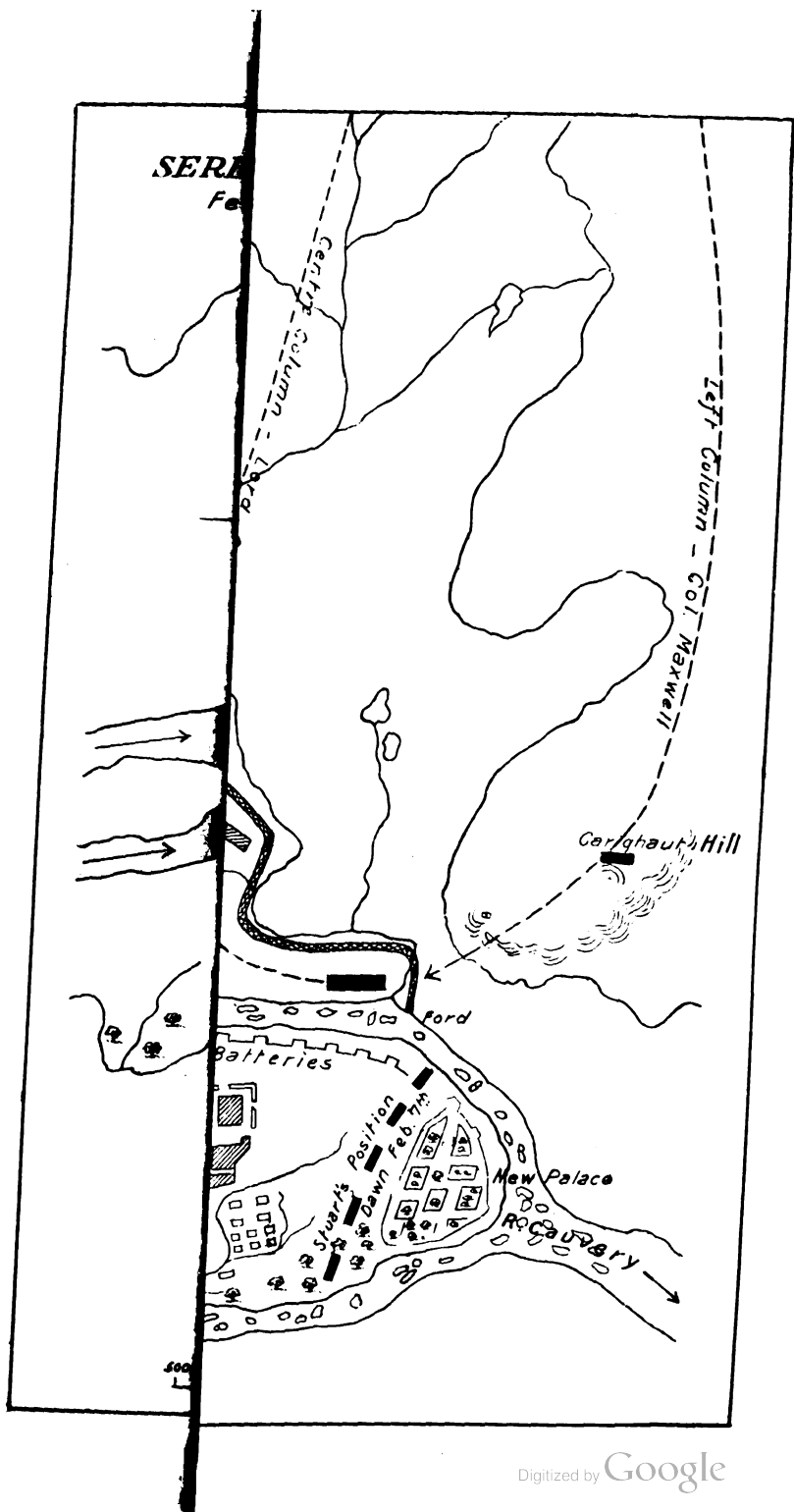
Seringapatam\* is situated on a triangular island between two branches, each from two to five hundred yards wide, of the Cauvery. In the western angle of the island stood the fort (its northern wall overlooking the river for nearly a mile along the northern front of the island), from which the chain of fortifications was continued to the eastern angle. These works, with the Cauvery itself, formed the inner line of defence. On the north (left) bank of the Cauvery there ran a thick bound-hedge of bamboo, which trended first to the northward, so as to embrace the Eed Gah (or Mosque Redoubt), and turned thence south-east, rejoining the river close to the heights where Tippoo had offered battle in May, 1791. The rising ground nearest to the island, called Carighaut Hill, was crowned by an unfinished redoubt. This and the Eed Gah formed advanced posts on the flanks. The main line of defence, consisting of a chain of powerful redoubts, was behind these, and ran along in rear of the thick bound-hedge. The defences on the northern front, which was the face attacked, had 300 guns mounted in them.

The whole of the 6th of February was spent in reconnaissances and preparation, and orders were issued at sunset for an attack in three divisions.

† "The troops had just been dismissed from their parades at

\* See plan.

† Captain Mackenzie's narrative.





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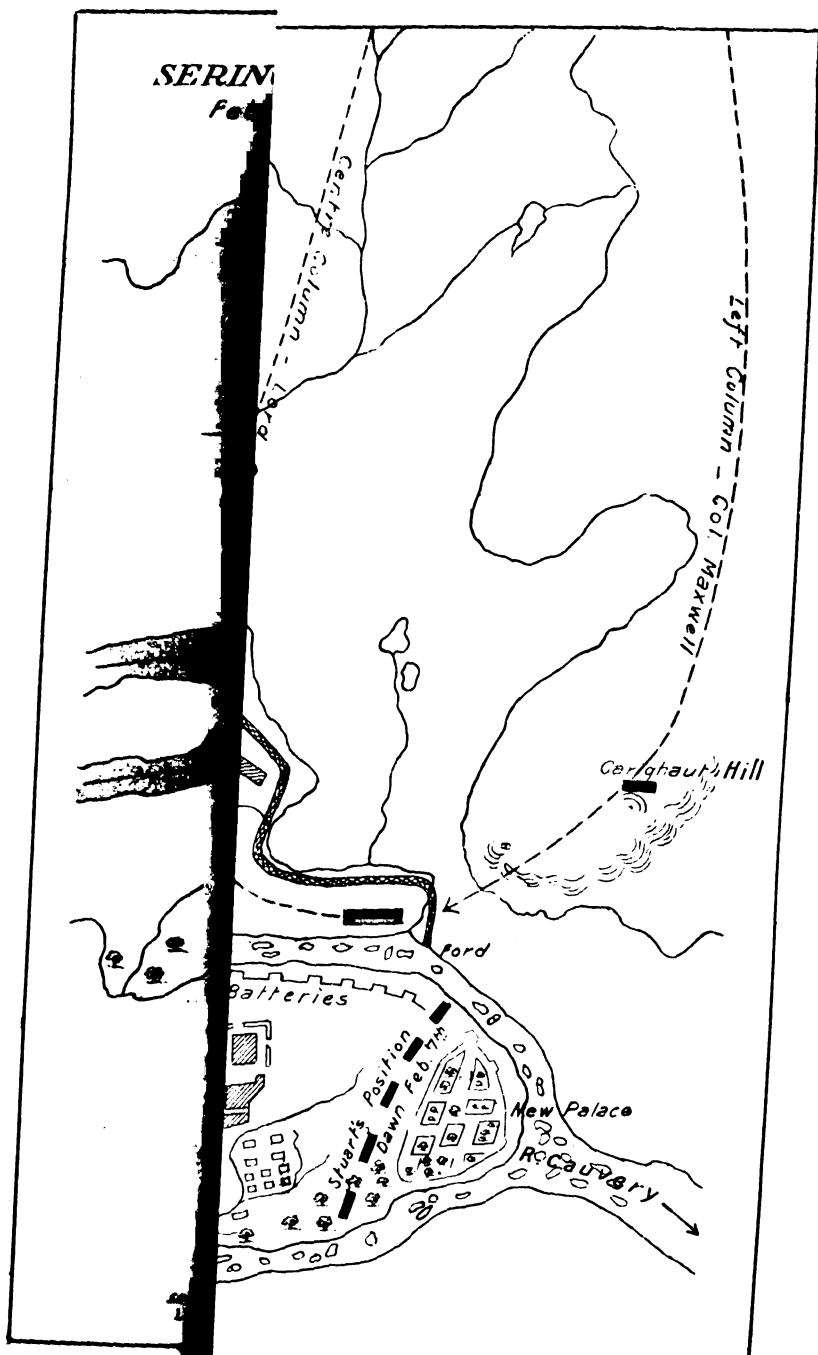
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Extract from General Orders from the original draft  
in Lord Cornwallis' own Handwriting.

13

Camp before Seringapatam Feb. 6th 1792.

The Army to march in three divisions.

vere

RIGHT.

hey

General Medows.

the

36th & 76th Regt.

Lieut-Col. Nesbitt.

was

3rd Bde.

Lieut-Col. Cockerell.

ient

1st Bn. 6th Bde.

ver-

Lt. Lennans, Pioneers - Engineers scaling ladders.

ard,

CENTRE.

Lord Cornwallis.

self,

52nd, 71st & 74th Regt.

Lieut-Col Knox.

ves,

etc., etc.

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LEFT.

the

Lieut-Col. Maxwell.

72nd Regt.

the

etc., etc.

nds

[to be placed in front of p. 13]

will

left.

But the right column, by the fault of the guides, was led straight upon the Eed Gah, whereas the intention had been to leave it on the left and penetrate the thick bound-hedge far in rear. In the words of Captain Kennedy the column "encountered the Eed Gah "redoubt, erected on a rising ground considerably in advance of the "Sultan's principal line, and defended by eleven pieces of can- "non . . . . . On approaching the redoubt a heavy fire of grape "and musketry was opened upon the leading division of the column, "when a few companies of the 36th Regiment were instantly formed, "and attacked some of the enemy's troops that were drawn up to "the right and left of the redoubt; while the flank companies of "that regiment and the 76th rushed forward to the redoubt and "drove the enemy from the covered way. Here the assailants "encountered such a dreadful fire that all their efforts to cross "the ditch were unavailing; and as they had not a sufficient number "of ladders to scale the works, their situation seemed desperate, "when a narrow pathway was discovered across the ditch, con- "necting the redoubt with the Eed Gah or Mosque, from which the "redoubt was named. Forward they rushed, and forcing a gate- "way,\* succeeded, after some hard fighting, in seizing a large traverse

\* In the gorge of the work.

“and driving their opponents into the body of the work. The enemy, however, brought a gun to bear upon the traverse, and with it and their musketry did such terrible execution, that it was judged expedient to cease the British fire and lead the men to the charge. The Mysoreans, perceiving this movement, loaded the cannon with grape; and reserving their fire until the assailants were advancing, opened upon them a most destructive volley, by which the party was nearly annihilated. They were, however, prevented from taking advantage of this by the exertions of Captain Gage, who with the 76th Grenadiers had mounted a banquette to the right of the gorge, from which he kept up a brisk fire into the interior of the redoubt. Under cover of this another party was led forward with great spirit; and while the gallant Captain and his men ascended the works to the right, the 36th, under Captain Burne, leapt upon the parapet at the hill† of the gorge, and all rushing forward with the most daring intrepidity, struck the enemy with such dismay that many of them attempted to escape by leaping through the embrasures into the ditch. After a murderous conflict, in which four hundred of the Mysoreans with their commandant were slain, this formidable position remained in the possession of the British, who had eleven officers and eighty men killed and wounded.”

Leaving four companies of the 36th to hold the redoubt, General Medows reformed, and turned eastward to join the centre column under Lord Cornwallis, the 76th accompanying this party. It still wanted five or six hours before dawn, the country was unknown, and rice swamps prevented a straight course. The result was that the column lost its way, and after wandering about for some hours found itself at last at Carighaut Hill without the slightest intelligence of the Commander-in-Chief. Daylight was then too near to admit of any further operations being undertaken by it.

As soon as it was broad daylight Tippoo commenced a series of unsuccessful counter-attacks, which lasted the whole of the day (February 7th), first upon the Sultan's Redoubt, which was garrisoned by 80 men of the 71st, 14 gunners, and 50 Sepoys, with six Officers, of whom 41 men and five Officers were killed and wounded during the

† Entrance ?

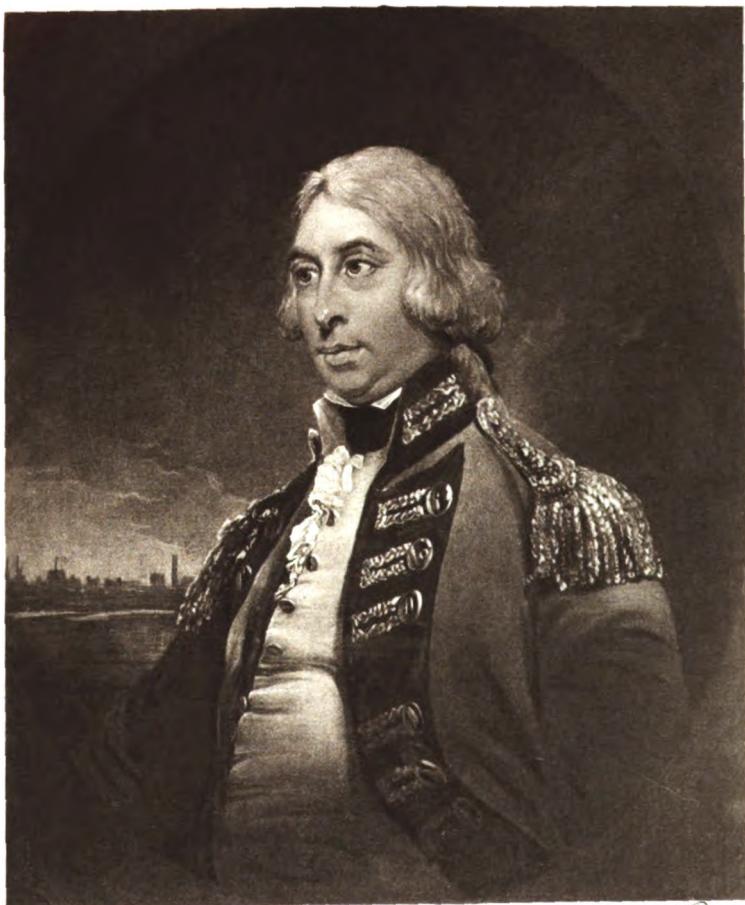
Extract from Earl Cornwallis' despatch to Court of Directors. Camp before Seringapatam, March 4th, 1792.

"The firmness and gallantry that has been displayed by the troops that compose this army, under the uncommon hardships and difficulties to which they have so often been exposed during the course of the war, reflects the highest honour upon themselves as soldiers and gives them the strongest claim to the applause and favour of the Company and the nation; and the zeal and alacrity with which my instructions have been uniformly obeyed, as well as the personal attachment that has been shown to me on several trying occasions by the officers and soldiers in general, will ever be remembered by me with the warmest gratitude.

Extract from letter, Earl Cornwallis to the Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas, Camp before Seringapatam, March 4th, 1792.

"I must beg that you will also inform the King that gallantly as His Majesty's Troops on this service have behaved on all other occasions, their courage and discipline were never more eminent, or their services more valuable to their country, than in the attack of the enemy's fortified camp [refers to Seringapatam] on the night of the 6th ultimo [6th Feb. 1792]. My warmest acknowledgements were therefore due to the Officers and soldiers in general for their behaviour in that action, and I persuaded when proper opportunities offer, it will likewise prove the unit effectual recommendation for them to His Majesty's favour".

[to be placed in front of p. 15, facing Lord Harris.]



*Painted in India by Davis.*

*Engraved by J. M. Baylis.*

*Lieut. General Harris.*  
*etc etc etc*







day ; and then upon Stuart's force upon the island. The British lay upon their arms all night, but were not attacked ; and when next morning came (February 8th) it was found that the enemy had evacuated not only their fortified camp to the north of the Cauvery, but the whole island except the fort. Thus, after more than 36 hours' fighting, marching, and under arms, a great and decisive victory had been won, and all the enemy's works, together with 76 guns, fell into our hands. The enemy's losses in killed, wounded, drowned, and missing, exceeded 20,000. Of the 76th, Lieutenant Jones was killed, Captain Markham, Lieutenants Robertson, Philpot, and Shawe, one Serjeant and 7 Rank and File, were wounded. One Rank and File died later. The total casualties of the British army were 533.

The fort was at once invested, and by the 19th trenches had been opened against the north and south-western sides. On the 22nd a sortie was repulsed. On the 23rd Tippoo made proposals for peace, and hostilities were suspended. But in consequence of the reluctance of Tippoo to disgorge the territory he had seized from the Mahrattas and the Nizam, and cede further territory to us on the east and west of Mysore, the treaty was not signed till the 19th March.

The casualties of the Regiment during the siege of the Fort from the 8th to 23rd February were one rank and file killed, and four wounded, of whom one afterwards died.

It was not long before the Regiment was on the march back to the Carnatic, under orders for Fort William, Calcutta, where it arrived in July. In August Colonel Harris, who had been present throughout the campaign with General Medows, obtained 2 years' leave to England.

For the next few years the Regiment was doing garrison duty at Fort William, and there is very little to record.

1794.

In October Colonel Harris returned from leave, and resumed command, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alex. Ross being still Adjutant-General, King's Troops, Bengal.

1797.

In January Colonel Harris (who had been promoted Major-General, but still continued to command) left the Regiment, having

been appointed Commander-in-Chief at Madras with the rank of Lieutenant-General. He was succeeded by Colonel Hon. W. Monson from the 52nd Regiment.\*

In this year the regiment moved to Dinapore, where, however, it did not remain long.†

In December Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alex. Ross was transferred to the command of the 89th Regiment, which was raised in 1793.

1798.

Four drafts from England were received this year, which totalled 145 men.

In November 425 men volunteered for the Regiment from the 36th.

The strength on December 24th, 1798, when it had returned to Fort William, was :—

Officers.....	48 (of whom 21 were away.)
Serjeants ....	40
Drummers ..	22
Rank and File	811

1799.

In this year, while the Regiment was stationed at Fort William, some difficulties began to arise between the East India Company and the Nawab of Oudh, who in 1798 had solicited the interference of the Indian Government, with a view to the reform of his affairs, and especially of his military establishments. Plans for reform were put forward by the Governor-General (Wellesley) and approved by the Nawab, but their execution was frustrated by the latter in every possible way with true Oriental duplicity to the great detriment of British interests in the adjoining territory.

\* Colonel (then Captain) Monson greatly distinguished himself in the centre attack on Seringapatam on February 7th, 1792, in command of five companies, of 52nd, 71st, and 74th. He sailed from India in command of the 52nd (having by that time been promoted Major) in 1798 in the "Goddard." On arrival at the Cape in June, he first heard of his promotion, and appointment to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the 76th Regiment. Being, however, in bad health, he continued his journey to England. He returned to India in the spring of 1799.

† Dinapore has never had a good reputation for climate. In 1904-05, however, when the 2nd Battalion Duke of Wellington's (old 76th) was there again, no traces of its former stay could be found in the cemeteries.





Col the Honble  
William Monson  
from a drawing by Lady Percival.  
at F. Norton, H. Hall.  
1806.





1800.

As a precaution, and in order that it might be near at hand in case of emergency, the regiment was moved to Cawnpore, which place was destined to be its station, or (when on service) its depot, for upwards of five years. Here Lieut.-Colonel Hon. Wm. Monson joined, and took over command.

1801.

The difficulties with the Nawab of Oudh were satisfactorily settled by a treaty, under which the management of his dominions both civil and military, was transferred to the care of the East India Company, certain portions of his territorial possessions being also ceded under the terms of the treaty. It was not, however, considered prudent for the present to move the Regiment from the frontier.

In January Lieutenant-General Gerard Lake (afterwards Lord Lake) arrived in India, and took over the duties of Commander-in-Chief.

In February Major Symes was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel vice Ross, and not long after was sent on a political mission to the Court of Ava. He thus had the misfortune to escape the campaigns of 1803-4-5. Late in the year 98 recruits joined from England.

1802.

The treaty with the Nawab of Oudh was repudiated by some of the Zemindars of the territory newly ceded to the Company. Headed by one Bugwunt Sing, who brought 20,000 men into the field and possessed strong forts at Sassnee and Bijghur, they determined not to pay revenue to the Company, and set at defiance its Collector.

In December Lieutenant-Colonel Blair, of the Company's service, was directed to seize the forts and reduce the rebellious Zemindars to submission with a force of artillery, native cavalry, and native infantry. On the 27th he commenced the siege of Sassnee.

1803.

An attempt was made on the night of January 14th-15th to carry the place by assault, but it failed. The Commander-in-Chief, who was then at Kanouj for some cavalry manœuvres,\* on hearing of this, ordered Colonel Blair to be re-inforced by five companies of the

\* See page 19.



76th from Cawnpore, a regiment of native cavalry, and a battalion of native infantry. He also went himself to the place, and took charge of the operations.

On the morning of February 8th the town of Sassnee was carried without any loss on our side. In the afternoon a counter-attack was repulsed with a loss to the enemy of over 100 killed and wounded, while on our side only two Sepoys were wounded; and on the night of the 11th-12th the greater part of the garrison escaped under cover of the darkness.

On the 13th the General moved to Bijghur, appeared before that fort on the evening of the same day, and on its refusing to surrender preparations were made for siege and assault. Batteries were opened on the evening of the 19th. On the night of the 28th February—1st March the garrison, under cover of an uncommonly dark night and heavy rain, broke through the lines, and the majority escaped.

It is worthy of remark that General Lake praises highly the cheerfulness with which the troops worked at the approaches and batteries to reduce Bijghur, in spite of the heavy duty and the extreme severity of the weather. He also ordered working pay to be given them as a special case.

The regimental records do not mention the names of the officers who went with the companies detached from the Regiment for these operations. There were no casualties amongst officers or men; and early in March the detachment returned to Cawnpore, having had the honour of being the first in the Regiment to serve under the eye of Lord Lake.

Another strong draft of recruits (127) joined early this year from England.

This year is remarkable for the campaign under Lord Lake against the Mahratta Chief, Scindiah, a war which laid the foundation of the reputations both of Lord Lake and the Duke of Wellington.

As the history of the Regiment is only concerned with the operations of Lord Lake's army in the north, no further mention of the campaign in the Deccan under Major-General Wellesley is necessary.

Lord Lake's army concentrated at Cawnpore in July and August. It consisted of three regiments King's cavalry,\* five regiments Native cavalry, about 200 European artillery, one King's regiment foot (the 76th), and eleven battalions native infantry, the whole amounting to 10,500 men. The chief objects of the expedition were the destruction of M. Perron's "independent state" in the Jumna-Ganges Doab; the extension of the British frontier, so as to include Agra, Delhi, and the right bank of the Jumna; and the annexation of Bundelcund.

The infantry, field artillery, and howitzers, marched from Cawnpore on August 7th. The cavalry and galloper guns followed the next day. On the 12th both detachments united at Deniah, about 60 miles north-west of Cawnpore, and on the following day the whole army moved on to Kanouj, ready to cross the frontier.

It may be of interest to mention that during the preceding cold weather the whole of the cavalry, British and Native, with the galloper guns, had been in camp of exercise at Kanouj under the command of Colonel St. Leger, (who commanded the cavalry in this campaign), the Commander-in-Chief himself being present most of the time. To the lessons then received may be attributed in large measure the uniform success which attended the combined action of the cavalry and horse artillery (galloper guns) in the ensuing campaign.

On the 20th the Army was at Mainpuri, about 70 miles W.N.W. of Kanouj; here information was received sufficient to satisfy the General that hostilities were unavoidable. Having been given a "free hand" by the Governor-General he determined to advance without further delay, and on the 28th encamped on the frontier within sight of Coel (the modern city of Ally Ghur†). On this day contact was established with the enemy's advanced cavalry scouts.

It may not be altogether out of place here to give a short description of a camp on active service in India in the old days. Owing to the enemy's plan of devastating the country as he retired in face of an advance—a policy followed by Tippoo as well as by the Mahrattas—it became necessary for an army to carry along with it almost all its own supplies, and to be to a large extent independent

\* 8th Light Dragoons, 27th Light Dragoons, and 29th Light Dragoons.

† According to present day spelling, Aligarh.

of the country. The result of this was that the number of camp-followers and transport animals multiplied enormously. It is estimated that in this campaign, which was by no means peculiar in this respect, there were ten camp followers, all told, to every fighting man. As the number of fighting men was about 10,500 the total numbers of the army must have exceeded 105,000. Of transport animals there were enormous numbers—several thousands of camels, some hundreds of elephants, an immense number of draught bullocks for the artillery and ammunition columns, and from 80 to 100,000 pack bullocks for carrying grain.\* The personal attendants of the officers were about ten to each subaltern, twenty to a captain, thirty to a field officer, and so on in proportion. To each tent—ten to twelve men were detailed to each—there were a bhistie and a cook-boy, as well as a cook to every two or three tents.

“The march of our army had the appearance of a moving town or citadel, in the form of an oblong square, whose sides were defended by ramparts of glittering swords and bayonets. On one side moved the line of infantry, on the opposite that of the cavalry, parallel to and preserving its encamping distance as near as possible from the infantry, and keeping the head of the column in a line with the former. The front face was protected by the advanced guard, composed of all the picquets coming on duty, and the rear by all the picquets returning from duty, and then forming the rear guard. The parks and columns of artillery moved on in the inside of the square, always keeping the high road, and next to the infantry, which moved at a short distance from it. The remainder of the space within the square was occupied by the baggage, cattle, and followers of the camp.” †

It is obvious that such a formation on the march could only be adopted in a country of vast level plains like India, and that even so distances and intervals, as well as direction, would have been very difficult to keep. The front face of the “square” must have been

\* These last were the property of the celebrated Banjaras, a race and profession now fast dying out before the advance of railways, but still to be met with in the Central Provinces and other remote parts of Central India.

† Memoir of the war in India conducted by Lord Lake and Major-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, by Major Wm. Thorn, 25th Light Dragoons, pp. 87-88.

more than two miles in extent, as the infantry marched in one line with the battalion guns in the intervals between the battalions. The Mahratta cavalry was ready at any moment to take advantage of any opening or undue lengthening out of the line of march. Consequently special orders were given to Commanding Officers "to impress upon their men the necessity of acting in perfect concert, without which the advantages of discipline would be lost; they were, therefore, cautioned, as they regarded their own personal safety, and that of the service, not to be led away by a mistaken and reprehensible ardour to break their ranks, by putting themselves on an equality with an irregular and undisciplined enemy."\* The army encamped for the most part in the same order in which it marched; the infantry and cavalry in two lines, facing outwards, thus affording a strong protection to everything contained in the enclosure.

On the 28th August Colonel Monson rejoined the Regiment from leave in England, and on the following morning at 4 o'clock the army commenced its march into Mahratta territory to attack M. Perron's force, which consisted of mounted troops, about 15,000 strong. He took up a position close to the fort of Ally Ghur. Our baggage and bazaars were left at a village about four miles from the enemy's position under a guard of a battalion of native troops with some guns.

The action that followed (called the action of Coel) was fought by the mounted troops only. The enemy would not stand before the attack of our cavalry and galloper guns; and Perron retired towards Agra, leaving Colonel Pedron (also a Frenchman) in charge of the Fort of Ally Ghur.

The strength of the 76th present with the colours when it crossed the frontier on August 29th, was as well as can be judged from the muster roll of the preceding June 24th:—

Officers .....	24
Staff Serjeants and Serjeants .	55
Drummers .....	18
Rank and File .....	707

(155 N.C. officers and men were left behind at Cawnpore.)

\* Major Thorn's memoir.

Captain and Brevet-Major MacLeod was in command in the absence of Colonel Monson (commanding the 1st Brigade), Lieutenant-Colonel Symes (on special duty), and Major MacRae (sick at Cawnpore).

After the action at Coel, camp was pitched to the southward of the fort and between it and the town.

The next day (August 30th) a summons in English and French was sent into the fort, which had no result. Subsequently the General made several other overtures, all of which were rejected. He resolved to adopt more decisive measures, and to attempt to carry the place by assault rather than by the slower operations of a regular siege.

The fort was (for that day) a place of great strength. It had a ditch from 100 to 200 feet broad, and 32 feet deep, with, at that season, ten feet of water. It had a good field of fire all round. There was only one entrance, which was winding and intricate; access was obtained by a narrow causeway under which the enemy had commenced (but had not finished) a mine. This was the weak point, because our troops were enabled to pass the ditch by means of the causeway, and immediately to assail the fort proper, there being no drawbridge and (apparently) no "obstacles"\*. The General gave the enemy no time to finish the mine, as the fort was stormed on the 4th September.

The storming party consisted of a detachment of artillery with two 12-pounders; four companies of the 76th under Major MacLeod; the 1st battalion of the fourth regiment native infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Browne; and four companies of the seventeenth regiment native infantry under Captain Bagshaw, reinforced afterwards by the 2nd battalion of the 4th regiment native infantry. Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. W. Monson, of the 76th, was in command of the whole.

On the night of the 3rd-4th two covering batteries of four 18-pounders each were thrown up, which the storming party found afterwards of great help.

The party left camp about three o'clock in the morning of the 4th, and moved down quietly to within six hundred yards of the entrance without being discovered. In fact the enemy do not appear to have had any suspicion of the storm about to break over their

\* Sec plan.

## PLAN

Of the entrance of the troops on  
Sept. 4th, 1803, into the

## T OF ALLYGHUR

By the Sortie and Gateways.

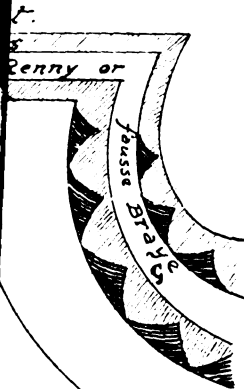
The first Gateway forced by a 12 pdr.—k.k., the  
the first Gateway A, raked by 2 or 3 guns N, and  
the Bastions G.G.G., particularly the lower one of  
which kept up a most destructive fire of grape shot:  
at this time the troops were forced to halt, and here  
officers fell.

Reverse newly thrown up: a mine was commenced  
before. C & D 2 intermediate gates easily forced.

The second gate which could not be forced by the  
Major MacLeod pushed through the wicket with  
ladders and ascended the ramparts.

Lower with deep trench all round, loopholed and  
watchlock men.

Ramparts of the lower fort.





heads.† While the stormers waited at the point reached, an officer was sent forward to reconnoitre, who returned and reported having seen about 60 or 70 of the enemy sitting round a fire, smoking under a tree in front of the entrance. This party was surprised and bayoneted to a man, after which their assailants quietly rejoined the storming party. The sentries on the ramparts gave the alarm and opened fire, but as nothing further happened, the enemy seem to have taken the affair for nothing more than an unusually near approach of our patrols.

The morning gun—which was the signal for the assault—was fired at 4.30, when the storming party, covered by a heavy fire from the 18-pounders, doubled forward, and got to within 100 yards of the entrance gate (No. 1 A.) before they were discovered, and fire opened upon them. In front of the gate was a traverse (LL) recently thrown up and mounted with three six-pounders, from which, however, the enemy was dislodged before they had time to fire them—so swift was the onset of the flank companies. From this point the flank companies pushed on, and on reaching the first gate (No. 1 A.), found that the enemy, retiring from LL, had managed to close it behind them only just in time. This brought the companies to a standstill under the raking fire of 2 or 3 guns (N) and a flanking fire from the bastions (GG). Two ladders were then applied to the wall, and Major MacLeod, of the grenadier company, with two of his grenadiers, attempted an escalade; but the row of pikemen at the top was so formidable that the attempt was given up. One of the 12-pounders was then brought up, but could not be properly placed for some time. However, it was at length put in position, but not till four or five rounds had been fired from it was any effect produced on the gate. During this interval, which lasted about 20 minutes, the storming party was exposed to a most severe fire of grape, wall pieces, and matchlocks, and here our principal loss was sustained. Colonel Monson was wounded in the right arm by a pike, discharged, it is supposed, from a gun; while the four grenadiers' officers and the adjutant fell dead.

†With so much secrecy was the whole of this expedition conducted, that (with the exception of those particularly concerned) not a man in camp had the least idea of it until daylight on the 4th September, when they heard the firing on the fort. (From an account by Colonel Monson).



As soon as the first gate was burst open, the men advanced in a circular direction (round a strong bastion of masonry) along a narrow road, and through two gateways, which were easily forced (C. and D.), till they reached a fourth gateway (No. 2 B.), leading into the interior of the work. During this time they were much troubled by a heavy cross fire from every direction. It was a task of great difficulty to bring along the 12-pounder again, and when it arrived the gate was too strongly fastened to be forced; Major MacLeod, however, pushed through the wicket, and entered the fort; after which the work was completely carried.

The defence in general was very stubborn, and lasted one hour. The French Commander, M. Pedron, was taken prisoner, and his second-in-command, a native, killed. As soon as our troops had entered the body of the place, the garrison endeavoured to escape in every direction; many jumped into the ditch and swam across, but many others were drowned. Those who surrendered were permitted to depart by the General, who, during the whole course of the fight, was close by, watching the progress of events.

The fall of Ally Ghur fort entailed the loss to the enemy of 281 guns, as well as most of the military stores of M. Perron, whose residence and depot it was. It was also a great blow to French prestige in India.

The casualties of the 76th were :—

**KILLED** 1 Captain (Cameron).  
 4 Lieutenants (Fleming, Brown, Campbell,  
 and Adjutant St. Aubin).  
 4 Serjeants.  
 15 Rank and File.

**WOUNDED** 1 Lieutenant-Colonel (Monson).  
 1 Major (MacLeod).  
 1 Lieutenant (Sinclair).  
 1 Ensign (Fraser).  
 3 Serjeants.  
 1 Drummer.  
 58 Rank and File.

On the evening of the same day the five officers above were buried in front of the Colour Guard. General Lake and his Staff

attended, the band played the Dead March, and minute guns were fired.

The Governor-General (the Marquis of Wellesley), quick to acknowledge services and bestow praise where merited, published the following General Order in reference to the storming of Ally Ghur Fort :—

Fort William, September 15th, 1803.

“ The Governor-General in Council under the strongest impressions of public gratitude, notifies to the army his unfeigned admiration of the distinguished conduct of the forces employed under the personal command of His Excellency General Lake, in the gallant and successful assault of the strong Fort of Ally Ghur on the fourth instant.

“ The proposals of surrender offered by the Commander-in-Chief to the garrison, immediately after the retreat of M. Perron’s forces, afford the most convincing proof that the humanity of the British character is intimately connected with that spirit of alacrity and valour which marked the Commander-in-Chief’s judicious resolution to meet the obstinacy of the enemy by an immediate assault of the place.

“ The judgment and energy manifested by the Commander-in-Chief in the plan of the attack correspond with the intrepidity, spirit, and perseverance of his brave officers and soldiers in executing the orders of their able and gallant general ; and the glorious result of the assault has considerably augmented the reputation of the British name and the honour of the British arms in India.

“ The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the Commander-in-Chief to express the particular and most distinguished approbation with which his Excellency in Council has viewed the courage, firmness, and ability displayed by the honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Monson in leading the attack under circumstances of the utmost degree of difficulty and danger. A strong sense of the interests of the public service, and a desire to witness a continuance of the glorious success of the British Arms in India, render the Governor-General in Council sincerely anxious that this excellent officer (repeatedly distinguished by his conduct in various exigencies of the service) may speedily be enabled to resume the command of his gallant corps, and to

“ augment his claims upon the gratitude and applause of his country.

“ The Governor-General in Council also directs the Commander-in-Chief to signify to Lieutenant-Colonel Browne, of the 1st battalion fourth regiment native infantry, and to all the officers of that battalion, that His Excellency in Council entertains the highest sense of their meritorious exertions, and warmly approves their honourable services.

“ The Governor-General in Council also desires that his particular approbation may be signified to Major MacLeod, of the 76th Regiment, to Captain Shipton, of the artillery,\* and also to Lieutenant-Colonel Horsford,† Captains Robertson and Greene.

“ It is with the greatest satisfaction that the Governor-General in Council expresses his applause of the bravery, discipline, and steadiness of the men of His Majesty's 76th Regiment, and of the corps of artillery as well as of the soldiers who were employed on this brilliant service.

“ The loss of Captain Cameron, Lieutenants Fleming, Browne, Campbell, St. Aubin, and Turton,‡ is deplored by the Governor-General in Council, their country, their friends, and their King, who will, however, receive consolation for that loss, in reflecting upon the glory of their achievements, and upon the public advantage of their illustrious example.

“ The Governor-General in Council directs the Commander-in-Chief to signify to Mr. Lucan§ the approbation with which His Excellency in Council has remarked the services rendered by that gentleman to the cause of his native country, in the spirited exertion of British courage and public zeal. It is highly satisfactory to his Excellency in Council to observe this meritorious

\* Captain Shipton had charge of the 12-pounders, and was wounded, but would not fall out.

† Lieutenant-Colonel Horsford was C.R.A. Captains Robertson and Greene respectively commanded the 18-pounder covering batteries.

‡ Lieut. Turton belonged to the 4th Regiment Native Infantry.

§ Mr. Lucan was an Englishman, who had lately quitted the service of Scindiah, to avoid fighting against his own country. He undertook to lead the storming party to the gate and point out the road through the fort, and by his services contributed materially to our success.

“ example of a just attention to the duty which every British subject  
“ owes to the British Government in India. The Governor-General  
“ in Council will not fail to reward the services of Mr. Lucan in such  
“ a manner as shall be recommended by the Commander-in-Chief.

“ The Governor-General in Council relies with confidence on  
“ the approved character of this army, and of the Commander-in-  
“ Chief, that their unabated magnanimity, skill, and perseverance,  
“ will be attended with a continuance of success, proportionate to  
“ the justice of our cause and to the superiority of our arms.”

By Command of his Excellency  
the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council.

(Signed) L. Hook.

Secretary to Government Military Department.

The Duke of Wellington's opinion of this action is shown in Despatches 1,446, “ I think that General Lake's capture of Ally Ghur  
“ is one of the most extraordinary feats I have ever heard of in this  
“ country.”

On the 5th and 6th September arrangements were made for the security of the fort, a garrison of native troops left, and a drawbridge put up. The General, it will be seen, made his line of communications secure before resuming the advance ; and the fort was from this time used as an advanced base.

On September 7th the army resumed its march towards Delhi—about 75 miles distant. On this day M. Perron left Scindia's service and surrendered to General Lake—such was the moral effect produced by the storming of Ally Ghur.

About this time it became necessary in consequence of a raid by the Mahratta cavalry under M. Fleury on the communications, to detach a brigade of cavalry from Ally Ghur, of which the 29th Light Dragoons formed part. The 8th Light Dragoons under Colonel Vandeleur, with a detachment of native infantry, was also away, bringing up a convoy. Neither of these regiments was, in consequence, able to take part later in the battle of Delhi.

On the 9th the army reached Secundra—about 40 miles from Ally Ghur. The next day's march was short.

On the 11th, after a fatiguing march of 18 miles, the army pitched camp at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, near the Jehnah Nullah,

now known as the Hindun\* River. The weather was very hot and close, the men much done up, and everybody began to make themselves comfortable, when the alarm was given, and the advanced picquets ordered to turn out. The General went forward with the cavalry to reconnoitre, and found the enemy drawn up on rising ground more than two miles in front. Their position was strong, each flank rested on a swamp, beyond which was their cavalry.† A line of entrenchments protected their front, covered by their guns, which opened a heavy fire on our cavalry as they approached.

Meantime orders were sent back to camp for the infantry and artillery to come up as quickly as possible. The line fell in in front of the camp in about twenty minutes, and advanced by columns of grand divisions (column of double companies) from each battalion. The tents were left standing, the advanced picquets and part of the 17th native infantry being put in charge. The units which actually took part in the battle were :—

The 76th (Captain Boys in command, Colonel Monson and Major MacLeod being both in hospital from wounds).

1st battalion 4th Native Infantry.

1st and 2nd battalions 2nd Native Infantry.

2nd battalion 12th Native Infantry.

1st battalion 14th Native Infantry.

1st and 2nd battalions 15th Native Infantry.

Company's Artillery.

27th Light Dragoons.

2 regiments Native Cavalry.

Amounting in all to about 4,500 men. The enemy numbered 19,000 all arms, and was under the command of M. Louis Bourquien.

About an hour elapsed before the infantry with their guns could join the cavalry, during the whole of which time the enemy kept up a heavy artillery fire, which caused many casualties among horses and men, the General's horse being shot under him. Feeling that it would be difficult to inflict a decisive defeat on the enemy in their actual position, the General determined to make a feint to draw them from their entrenchments, and fall upon them in the

\* Near this ground was fought the action of 30th May, 1857, the first encounter between the Rebel Sepoys and the force advancing from Meerut for the relief of Delhi.

† See plan.

PLight by British Cav.  
OF THE B REFERENCE  
DE position of the British  
Guard in the morning  
76th Regt. right 1st  
Fought on the 12th N.I. 2nd Bn.

position of the British line.

Guard in the morning.

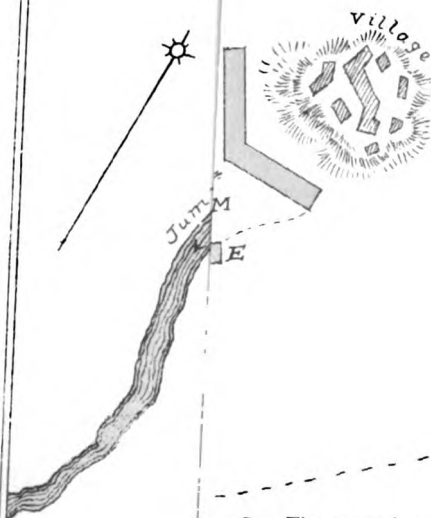
76th Regt. right. 1st Bn. 4th Native Inf. next.

12th N.I. 2nd Bn. 15th N.I. 1st Bn. 15th N.I.  
2nd N.I. 1st Bn. 14th N.I. 1st Bn. 2nd N.I.

vement of the cavalry from A.

first formation of the **British infantry** after advance open columns of companies from A.

Seik  
Cav.



D.—The second position of the cavalry after arrival of infantry at C.

H.—The 1st Bn. 2nd N.I. thrown out to cover the left, with 4 guns K under Col. Horsford.

**E.—First position of enemy.**

G. G.—British infantry after charging and driving back enemy.

**S.S.--Route and last position of British inf. after putting the whole of the enemy to flight.**

M.—British cavalry who put to flight the enemy holding this village.

N.—British cavalry holding the  
Serk Cav. in check.



plain. With this object the cavalry was ordered to retire, and, on reaching the infantry, to open from the centre and allow the latter to pass on in front. Both these manœuvres were completely successful, for as soon as the cavalry began to fall back, the enemy, deceived by appearances, immediately quitted their strong position, and advanced, accompanied by the whole of their guns, shouting loudly and thinking the day was already theirs. They halted, however, on seeing the infantry, who instantly deployed, and were formed into one line, with the cavalry in second line about 40 yards in rear of the right wing. The whole force then advanced towards the enemy, the General himself in person leading the 76th, which was on the right of the line. Under a heavy fire of round, grape, and chain shot, the infantry advanced in line steadily without firing a shot or taking their firelocks from the 'shoulder,' till the enemy were only 100 yards off. Then, after firing one volley, the line charged with the bayonet, upon which all but the bravest of the foe turned about and ran.

After the charge the line was halted, and column formed. The cavalry, with the galloper guns, passed through the intervals between the companies, and pursued the enemy to the banks of the Jumna, "driving vast numbers into it."

The above account refers mainly to the right wing under Major-General Ware, but the left wing, under Major-General St. John was equally successful.

About 3,000 of the enemy were killed ; 58 guns, 37 ammunition tumbrils, and two tumbrils of treasure, were captured. The battle was fought in sight of the walls of Delhi, on the far bank of the Jumna.

The casualties of the 76th in the action were :—

KILLED	2 Serjeants,
	3 Corporals,
	29 Privates.
WOUNDED	1 Lieutenant (MacDonald),
	1 Serjeant,
	3 Corporals,
	93 Privates.
MISSING	1 Corporal,
	5 Privates.

A total of 138 killed, wounded, and missing. The total casualties



on our side were 485 killed, wounded, and missing, over 10 per cent. of the strength. Two cavalry officers and several European soldiers died on the field, some from sunstroke, and others from sheer exhaustion.

There are two points worthy of remark in connection with the battle, first, that the troops were under arms for more than seventeen hours continuously, from three o'clock in the morning till past seven at night, and that during this time they marched 18 miles, fought a battle, and pursued the enemy three miles; and secondly, that the tactics employed prove that the troops must have been very highly trained and disciplined, and that the General must have possessed their complete confidence.

The cavalry, as usual, covered themselves with glory.\*

After the battle camp was struck, and pitched again three miles nearer the Jumna, on fresh ground, and clear of the field of battle.

On the day after (September 12th) the army went into camp close to the Jumna, and opposite Delhi, which, with its forts, was as a result of the battle, evacuated by the Mahratta forces. On the 14th M. Bourquien, with four other French officers, came in, and surrendered to General Lake; while the Moghul Emperor, Shah Alum, immediately after the result of the battle was known, solicited the protection of the British troops.

On the 14th the army commenced to cross the Jumna, and entered Delhi, where a halt of 10 days was made.

Before passing on to the narrative of the further events of the campaign, the following extract from General Orders by the Governor-General, dated Fort William, October 1st, 1803, is given, as it explains the presence of honorary colours in the regiment. The distinction of carrying four colours on parade is—it is believed—not enjoyed by any other battalion of infantry in His Majesty's Army, European or Native.

Fort William,

October 1st, 1803.

\* \* \* \* \*

“The conduct of Captain Boyce † and of His Majesty's 76th

\* The only regiment of native infantry, now surviving, that bears “Delhi” on its colours is the 2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry—a regiment which remained loyal during the Mutiny.

† Should be Boys.

“ Regiment, is noticed with the warmest applause by the Governor-General in Council ; the high reputation established by that respectable corps in various sources of difficulty and danger in India, appeared in the battle of Delhi with a degree of lustre which has never been exceeded even by British troops. His excellency in Council signifies his most distinguished approbation of the firmness and intrepidity of the officers and men of the native infantry, who, with His Majesty’s 76th Regiment, at the point of the bayonet, forced an enemy, considerably superior in numbers, from a powerful and well served artillery, and opened the way for the successful charge of the cavalry.....

“ In testimony of the peculiar honour acquired by the army under the personal command of His Excellency General Lake, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to order that honorary colours, with a device properly suited to commemorate the reduction of the fortress of Ally Gurh on the 4th, and the victory obtained at Delhi on the 11th September, be presented to the corps of cavalry and infantry (European and Native) respectively employed on these occasions ; and that a public monument be erected at Fort William to the memory of the brave officers and men (European and Native), who have fallen in the public service during the present campaign.

“ The honorary colours granted by these orders to His Majesty’s 27th regiment of Dragoons, and to the 76th of Foot, are to be used by those corps while they shall continue in India, or until His Majesty’s most gracious pleasure be signified through His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.”

\* \* \* \* \*

(Signed) L. Hook,

Secretary to the Government Military Department.

On September 24th the army moved from Delhi along the Muttra road towards Agra,\* the siege train being conveyed in boats down the Jumna on the left.† Muttra (70 miles) was reached on

\* On the 23rd the memorable battle of Assaye was fought in the Deccan.

† Colonel Monson rejoined from hospital while the regiment was on the march to Agra. As soon as the men heard of his arrival, they turned out and gave him three cheers, which (he writes) did him more good than all the doctors in the universe !

October 2nd, and a junction formed with Colonel Vandeleur's detachment.\* The army arrived at Agra at about 2 p.m. on October 4th, and a summons was immediately sent to the garrison, to which no reply was given.

On a reconnaissance it was found that approaches could not be made against the fort, owing to a strong detachment of the enemy, which occupied the town and mosque, as well as to the presence of some ravines, which led from the British camp through broken ground right up to the ditch.

On the 10th six battalions of native infantry under Colonel Clarke were detailed to drive the enemy from the ravines, town, and mosque. This operation was successfully carried out by the native soldiers, who, led by their British officers, displayed great ardour and gallantry in the attack, and sustained heavy losses, with the result that the survivors of the enemy's detachment surrendered to General Lake the next day. The effect of this success was so great, that on the evening of the same day (October 13th) the garrison of the fort asked for a cessation of hostilities with a view to negotiating a surrender. The General acceded to this request, and sent an officer into the fort to arrange terms. It became evident, however, that the object of the enemy was but to gain time, for while the negotiations were actually in progress, the firing recommenced from the fort—an act of treachery which the General magnanimously overlooked later, when the garrison surrendered to avoid the horrors of a storm. On the morning of the 17th the breeching batteries opened fire within three hundred and fifty yards of the walls with excellent effect; and had not the fort capitulated the same night, a practicable breach would very soon have been made. The garrison, 5,000 strong, marched out the following day, and were at once replaced by a British force. One hundred and seventy-six guns and twenty-four lakhs of rupees (£240,000) were found in the fort.

The 76th suffered no casualties during the operations at Agra. The moral effect of the capture of the fortress,† added to the occupation of Delhi and Muttra, was very great; while the material results were the security of the navigation of the Jumna, and the acquisition of a considerable tract of country on the right bank of the river.

\* See page 27.

† Called by the natives "The key of Hindoostan."

Major MacLeod rejoined the regiment at Agra, and took over command from Captain Boys, Colonel Monson being still in command of the 1st Brigade.

Before passing on to a description of the battle of Leswarree, one of the most stubbornly contested, bloody, and decisive battles ever fought by British troops in India, a short explanation of the events which led up to the battle may enable the reader to follow the movements of the army more intelligently than he otherwise would be able to do.

In the early part of the campaign, fifteen of M. Perron's regular battalions, with a strong force of artillery, had been detached from the Deccan by Scindiah. These, however, did not arrive in time to take part in the action at Delhi. This force (which was under the command of M. Dudermaigne\*) was joined by two battalions which escaped from Delhi, and during the siege of Agra took up a position about thirty miles in rear of the British and south-west of Agra, where it not only threatened our communications, but awaited a favourable opportunity to recapture Delhi. The General determined to destroy this force.

On October 27th the army left Agra. It was composed of the following units :—

- 8th Light Dragoons.
- 27th Light Dragoons.
- 29th Light Dragoons.
- 76th Regiment.
- Company's Artillery.
- Five regiments native cavalry.
- Seven battalions native infantry.

On that day Karaulee, 16 miles, was reached, where owing to very heavy rain, a halt was made. On the 29th the camp was pitched beyond, and to the north-west of Futtypoor-Sikree, twelve miles, where the heavy guns and baggage were left in charge of two battalions native infantry. The remainder hurried on, as reports were

\* This officer, with other Europeans in the service of Scindiah, surrendered to Colonel Vandeleur at Muttra.

received that the enemy were making off north-west towards hilly country. On the 30th a forced march of 20 miles was made, and on the following day the regiment reached Museri, 16 miles, close to the camping ground quitted by the enemy that morning. Finding the enemy so close, and determined not to let him escape into the hills, the Commander-in-Chief resolved to make an extraordinary effort to catch him up. Orders were accordingly given for the cavalry to march at 11 o'clock the same night, and for the infantry to follow next morning (November 1st) at 3 a.m. The cavalry, after marching all night, and covering 25 miles in little more than six hours, came up with the enemy about sunrise\* on the 1st. It appeared (as the General thought) that they were retiring, and in some confusion—as a matter of fact they were only changing position—so he determined to hurry on the attack, without waiting for the infantry. His plan was to hold the enemy with the cavalry, and keep the former employed with attacks upon his guns and baggage, till the arrival of the infantry.

The enemy had cut the embankment (or *band*) of a large reservoir in order to delay the advance of the cavalry, and took advantage of the delay to change position, so that their right rested upon the village of Leswarree and thrown back upon a rivulet, the banks of which were very steep, while their left was upon the village of Mahalpoor; their front, concealed from view by high grass, was defended by their artillery.† This change of position was not seen by the General owing to the clouds of dust raised by the enemy's cavalry and our own. He therefore pursued his original plan, and gave orders for the advanced guard, supported by the 1st Cavalry Brigade, Colonel Vandeleur of the 8th Light Dragoons, in command, to move upon the point where the enemy had previously been seen in motion, but which, in fact, had now become the left of their position. The remainder of the cavalry he ordered to attack in succession, as soon as they could after passing the rivulet.

The advanced guard, under the command of Major Griffiths of the 29th Light Dragoons, followed by the 1st Cavalry Brigade, passed along the whole front of the enemy's position, charged his left, forced his line, penetrated into the village of Mahalpoor and took several guns, which, however, could not be brought away owing to the want

\* At about 6 o'clock at that season of the year.

† See plan.

# PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF LESWARREE

Nov. 1<sup>st</sup>, 1803.

Hills at a little distance

at a little distance

Imrurah

Jaumpore



A.A.—First

B.R.—Second

D.E.F.—Dispersed slowly

C.C.—Third

H.H.—Routed

G.—H.M. 29

X.X.—A column

R.R.—Broken

FLAG.—Camp

Mooserry



of bullocks. In this charge Colonel Vandeleur was mortally wounded. The 3rd Cavalry Brigade, under Colonel Macan, of the 4th native cavalry, consisting of the 29th Light Dragoons and a native cavalry regiment, as it came up in succession of regiments, was ordered to attack the enemy's right. This brigade crossed the rivulet at a gallop under a heavy artillery fire, then formed into line and charged. The enemy's batteries were fastened one to another by iron chains to form an obstacle, and their fire was reserved till the horses were not more than twenty yards away. In spite of this the brigade charged through the enemy's line, reformed again, and charged backwards and forwards three times. Here also it was impossible to bring off the guns taken. Colonel Macan was in the act of ordering his brigade to charge a fourth time, when he received a message from the General directing him to fall back, and adding that any further cavalry attacks were suspended, awaiting the arrival of the infantry.

Meanwhile the infantry were making extraordinary exertions to come up. They arrived at the rivulet about noon, having covered 25 miles since 3 a.m. About the time of their arrival a message came from the enemy offering to surrender all their artillery upon terms, to which a favourable reply was returned, and one hour granted in which to comply. This gave an opportunity for food and rest; while the enemy took advantage of the respite to take up a second position facing east, with Mahalpoor on the left and left-centre, and their right to the south of the village towards the rivulet, but stopping short of it by some hundreds of yards. This was their weak spot, and the General immediately took advantage of it. The infantry, formed into two parallel and successive columns, was ordered to turn the enemy's right flank and carry Mahalpoor, which the enemy had placed in a state of defence. The 2nd Cavalry Brigade was ordered to the right to threaten the enemy's left, and cut off his retreat. The 3rd Cavalry Brigade received instructions to support the infantry attack. The 1st Cavalry Brigade was in reserve, and also kept up communication between the left and right. As many field pieces as could be brought up, together with the galloper guns attached to the cavalry, were formed into four batteries for the occasion, of which three were distributed along the front, while the fourth moved with the infantry attack.



At the expiration of the allotted hour, and no reply having been received from the enemy, the infantry advanced to the attack, the 76th leading. They had about a mile to traverse, and for some time, the advance, which was carried out under cover of the high grass and broken ground on the bank of the rivulet, escaped notice. As soon, however, as the movement was discovered, the enemy, threw back their right wing, and opened a heavy artillery fire against the head of the column ; while the remainder was subjected to a severe oblique fire from the enemy's guns further to our right. Weight of metal was on their side, and their guns were uncommonly well served.

“ The effect of this fire, which was terrible in the extreme, was “ felt with peculiar severity by the 76th regiment, which fine body, “ by heading the attack, became the direct object of destruction.” \*

As yet, however, the regiment had not arrived within canister range of the enemy ; and owing to the rapidity of their advance, as well as to the nature of the ground, a gap had arisen in the column, and immediately following the 76th were only 1 battalion and 5 companies of native infantry. Seeing, however, the severe losses which the regiment was suffering from the well sustained artillery fire of the enemy, the General considered it would be better to attack with what infantry was there than to await the closing up of the rest. The advance was therefore continued. As soon as the 76th arrived within canister range of the enemy's guns, their cavalry attempted a charge, but were repulsed. As, however, they rallied at a short distance with the evident intention of charging again, the General ordered up the 29th Light Dragoons. This regiment, which had moved along the banks of the rivulet on the left of the infantry column to support their attack, was halted in a somewhat sheltered position behind the battery. On coming up they formed on the left of the 76th, and were greeted by our men with three cheers, which were as heartily returned. On seeing the 29th advance the enemy's cavalry would not stand, and went about. At this moment the Commander-in-Chief's horse was shot under him, and his son, Major Lake,† was wounded at his side while in the act of

\* Thorn, p. 218. Major Thorn belonged to the 29th Light Dragoons, and was in all probability, an eye-witness of the battle ; from his account much of this is taken.

† Of the 94th Regiment. A.D.C. and Military Secretary to his father. He was killed at the storming of the heights of Roleia, on August 17th, 1808, six months after his father's death.

holding his own horse for his father to mount upon. This very soon became known to the men, and did not lessen their eagerness to get to close quarters with the enemy. The trumpets of the 29th now sounded the charge, and the regiment went through both lines of the enemy, and drove them from their guns. The 76th, headed by the General, and supported by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  battalions native infantry, followed, and took possession of the guns. The 29th, after reforming within the enemy's lines, wheeled to their left, charged his cavalry, dispersed them, and then turned and fell upon the main body of their infantry, and cut off their retreat. Meantime the infantry continued their advance along the enemy's rear, and drove them towards a small mosque in the rear of Mahalpoor, where they were charged and routed by the remainder of our cavalry. The rear of the leading infantry column came up in time to join in the attack upon the enemy's reserves, which was formed in rear of their first line. It was here that Major-General Ware's head was taken off by a cannon shot.

“The enemy persisted with determined obstinacy in defending their position to the last, contending every point inch by inch, and refusing to give way till they had lost the whole of their guns; and even then, when their situation was desperate, they still continued to manifest the same disposition, their left wing endeavouring to effect their retreat in good order; but this attempt was frustrated by the 27th regiment of dragoons, and the 6th regiment of native cavalry, who broke into their column, cut many to pieces, and captured the rest.”\*

The fight closed at four o'clock in the afternoon. The enemy lost all their supplies, camp equipage, baggage, and transport animals, besides 72 guns with their ammunition, and three tumbrils of treasure. From the opening to the finish of the contest they displayed a firmness and resolution, and contempt of death, worthy of all regard, so that, with the exception of 2,000 who surrendered, and some of their mounted troops, the seventeen battalions and 5,000 cavalry that were present before the battle commenced, were cut to pieces. Their Commander, finding himself closely pursued by the cavalry after the action, got off his elephant and escaped on horseback.

\* Lord Lake's despatch.

Our total loss was 800 killed and wounded (more than 10 per cent. of the British force), of which the 76th bore a large proportion, viz.—

**KILLED** Two officers (Lieut. and Adjutant Meulh,  
and Lieutenant Hurd).

Six Serjeants.

35 Rank and File.

**WOUNDED** Four Officers (Capt. Robertson, Lieutenants  
Marston, Webner, and Sinclair).

16 Serjeants.

1 Drummer.

149 Rank and File.\*

Before bringing to a close this description of the battle of Leswarree, some notice is appropriate of the endurance of the troops. To the cavalry especially is due a large measure of appreciation. After marching 42 miles in less than 24 hours, they were constantly engaged from sunrise to nearly sunset without intermission, in fact for 20 hours the horses were without food or water. An acknowledgment of their co-operation with the infantry throughout the fight, and especially of the support of the 76th by the 29th Light Dragoons, is more than due.

The infantry marched 65 miles in 48 hours, and then with only an hour's rest went into action for four hours. The General was under fire almost continuously the whole day, accompanied the leading files in the infantry attack, and had two horses killed under him. One of the enemy, unnoticed at the time, fired his matchlock almost touching the General, but the latter happening to turn at that instant, no more harm resulted than a burnt coat. The baggage and tents did not arrive till nearly dark, when camp was pitched south-east of the village of Leswarree, and near the rivulet. A violent storm came on after dark, which greatly increased the sufferings of the wounded still left upon the field.

On the 2nd General Lake forwarded a despatch to the Governor-General, from which the following extracts are taken :—

“ When the 76th Regiment, which headed the attack, had  
“ arrived at the point from which I intended to make the charge,

\* The 29th Light Dragoons had 62 Officers and Men killed and wounded, and no less than 112 horses killed, wounded, and missing.

“they were so much exposed to the enemy’s fire, and losing men so fast, that I judged it preferable to proceed to the attack with that regiment, and as many of the native infantry as had closed to the front, to losing time in waiting until the remainder of the column should be able to form, the march of which had been retarded by impediments in the advance.

“As soon as *this handful of heroes* were arrived within reach of the enemy’s canister shot, a most tremendous fire was opened upon them. The loss they sustained was very severe, and sufficient alone to prevent a regular advance ; at this moment the enemy’s cavalry attempted to charge, but were repulsed by the fire of this gallant body. ....

“It would be a violation of my feelings were I to close my despatch without bearing testimony to the gallant conduct of Major MacLeod and Captain Robertson, of His Majesty’s 76th Regiment, and of every officer and soldier of that inestimable corps, in the attack of the village of Leswarree. Major Gregory, too, at the head of the 2nd Battalion 12th Regiment of native infantry, in the same service, displayed a conduct highly meritorious.” .....

In General Orders dated November 4th, the Commander-in-Chief again mentioned Major MacLeod and the Officers and men of the 76th Regiment “for the conspicuous gallantry which they displayed ;” and Major Gregory and the officers and men of the 12th regiment native infantry, “for their timely and gallant support of the 76th. On this, as on every former occasion, His Excellency beheld with admiration the heroic behaviour of the 76th Regiment, whose gallantry must ever leave a lasting impression of gratitude on his mind.” \*

The army halted at Leswarree till November 8th, when it proceeded by easy marches to Pahesar, 13 miles west of Bhurtpoor, following the same road by which it came. At Pahesar it halted from the 13th to the 26th, and the sick and wounded, with the captured guns, were sent to Agra. On the 27th it marched to Helena, 8 miles. On the 30th the sick and wounded, fit for duty, rejoined from Cawn-

\* The only Regiments of the Native Army now surviving which have “Leswarree” on their colours, are 2nd Rajputs, and 4th Rajputs.

pore and Agra ; and about the same time the dismounted men from the three light dragoon regiments were formed into a regular battalion of infantry under the command of Major MacLeod. \*

On December 12th the army was at Nahmada, where it halted ten days. On the 21st the Officers of the army presented the General with a service of plate of the value of £4,000, for which they had subscribed.†

On December 27th the army took up a position near Biana, a pass which led through the hills into the dominions of the Rajah of Jeypoor. Here it remained till February 9th, 1804. On the former day the flank companies left camp with reinforcements of native infantry and siege artillery for a force then besieging Gwalior, which surrendered on February 4th, 1804. Major MacLeod went in command of the flank companies.

In the campaign of 1803, a gong was obtained which is set up in front of the guard room for the hours to be struck upon it ; and is still in the possession of the Regiment.

1804.

The beginning of 1804 still found the Regiment in camp near Biana, watching the movements of Jaswant Rao Holkar, who was threatening the territories of the Rajah of Jeypoor. The latter was in alliance with the British, and Holkar was informed later on that any attack upon him would be considered by us as a hostile act.

The strength of the Regiment present in camp at Biana on January 1st was :—

Officers .....	21
Staff Serjeants and Serjeants .....	61
Drummers .....	18
Rank and File .....	579

(Of these two Officers, three Serjeants, one Corporal and 36 Privates were sick.)

While here the camp was much annoyed by Mewatties, who at that time inhabited the neighbouring hills. These robbers stole camels, horses, and even elephants from the lines, attacked the

\* It appears from the muster rolls that Major MacLeod soon after this left the regiment, and served the remainder of his time in India, occupying various appointments.

† A somewhat similar testimonial was presented to Major-General Wellesley by the officers of the army then operating in the Deccan.

grass-cutters, and murdered an officer of the 15th native infantry who was out shooting only a short distance from the outposts. Water was very hard to get in these parts, and the troops were often employed in digging deep wells to find it. Strict orders were given to the troops and followers not to damage the crops in any way, and the shooting of peacocks was forbidden.

The hostile intentions of Holkar having become more and more evident, the General, after sending back the siege guns to Agra, marched from Biana through the pass, south-west towards Hindaon, on February 9th, to cover the two roads leading from Jeypoor into the British dominions.

On the 11th the army was at Surroot, one march from Hindaon. The Mewatties still continued their depredations, and made it unsafe for anyone to venture beyond the outposts. Here a man of the 27th Light Dragoons was found murdered near a village close to camp, on which the General ordered the village to be burnt down.

On February 20th the army marched 14 miles to Hindaon, and halted there nearly three weeks.

On February 12th the flank companies of the 22nd King's\* joined the army, together with five companies native infantry.

On the 21st Major MacLeod with the flank companies, rejoined from Gwalior.

On March 8th the army was on the move again, and in two marches through the hills reached Ramghur, and halted there a fortnight. Here two agents arrived from Holkar to conduct negotiations, which came to nothing.

On March 23rd the army marched to Ballaheera, a strong fort commanding passes on each side, and halted there 14 days.

On April 6th the march was continued through very difficult country towards Jeypoor. On the 18th at Dowsah, a detachment of three battalions native infantry, under Colonel Monson's command, was sent to the city of Jeypoor to pick up Jeypoor's auxiliaries and afterwards operate against Holkar.† On the 27th the Regiment was at Tonga or Tonk, about 20 miles east of Jeypoor, after a fatiguing march along bad roads and through deep sand. From

\* Now the Cheshire Regiment.

† This force was afterwards reinforced by 10 guns, and a body of irregular cavalry with six "gallopers."

Tonga the army struck south, and on May 4th was at Samban, where owing to heavy rain, a halt of three days had to be made. On May 8th it marched 16 miles to Nurwahee, whence Colonel Don was detached with a force of two battalions of native infantry, one regiment native cavalry, and some artillery to reduce the fort at Tonk Rampoor about 60 miles S.E. of Jeypoor. This force rejoined, after successfully carrying out the duty for which it was detailed, at Nurwahee on May 18th.

The weather was now becoming exceedingly hot, the men were suffering much from the hot winds, and the transport animals dying from want of forage. The General therefore resolved to send the army back into quarters, leaving Colonel Monson's detachment to watch Holkar.

Accordingly on the 18th May the return march from Nurwahee was commenced, and eventually the Regiment reached Cawnpore about the third week in June, just after the commencement of the monsoon.

The King's Birthday was celebrated on June 4th, and no march made that day. During the early part of the march the Mewatties annoyed the camp much, while the hot winds the whole time were very trying. There were many fatal cases of heat apoplexy, though marching was done by night as soon as Agra was reached. This campaign lasted nearly eleven months, and during that period the Regiment marched many hundred miles, stormed one strong fort, assisted to capture a second, fought two decisive battles, and lost over 16 per cent. of its strength present, killed, wounded, and died of sunstroke, heat apoplexy, and other diseases.

The garrison of Cawnpore at this time consisted of the 8th, 27th, and 29th Light Dragoons, a strong body of artillery, the flank companies of the 22nd Regiment, the 76th, and 7,000 native infantry. The Commander-in-Chief, General Lake, made the place his headquarters. The Regiment had not a very long rest, for about the end of July, news was received of the commencement of Colonel Monson's retreat from his advanced position before the overwhelming forces of Holkar. Eventually Colonel Monson, his communications cut, unable to obtain supplies, and after the loss of all his guns and most

of his baggage, arrived at Agra, followed as far as Futtypoor Sikree by Holkar's cavalry.\*

The turn of affairs produced by this disastrous retreat rendered it necessary that the army should again take the field.

Accordingly it was ordered to concentrate at Agra as soon as possible, notwithstanding a heavy monsoon and the flooded state of the country.

The Regiment, in company with all the other European troops at Cawnpore, commenced its march to Agra on September 3rd, reached the Jumna on the 22nd, crossed the swollen river in boats, and arrived in camp between Agra and Secundra (about 15 miles north-west) about the 25th.

On September 15th the garrison at Muttra evacuated the town, which was immediately occupied by Holkar's cavalry. But the cheerful demeanour of the General, undismayed by the late disasters, inspired all ranks, British and Native, with enthusiasm and renewed vigour. Colonel Monson's Brigade formed part of the left wing, of which Major-General Fraser was in command.

On October 1st the army resumed its march and camped at Chingna, nine miles, on the Muttra road, but no enemy was seen. On the 10th, after going four miles, the cavalry came in contact with the enemy's mounted troops, who dispersed whenever the cavalry attempted to charge.

On the 3rd the army reached Muttra. On the 7th, making a night march, it attempted to surprise Holkar's camp four miles in front, and arrived close to it just before dawn. The enemy, however, had taken alarm, and no decisive result followed; the troops then marched back to camp. A similar attempt at surprise was made with similar results on the 10th.

Reports having been received that Delhi was besieged and hardly pressed by a large force of Holkar's regular infantry and artillery, the army left Muttra on the 12th for Delhi, and arrived before that city on the 17th. During the whole of this march it was much annoyed by Holkar's horse, which swarmed round the column,

\* Any remarks of a critical nature upon Colonel Monson's retreat would (it is thought) be completely out of place in a regimental history. It is sufficient to say that the Commander-in-Chief highly praised the conduct of his troops, and again placed Colonel Monson in command of the 1st Brigade of the Army soon after his arrival at Agra.



cutting off all stragglers, and even charging right up to the baggage escort on one occasion. A man of the Regiment who had fallen behind was taken prisoner in this manner, and after he had been murdered, his head was cut off, and sent to Holkar, who rewarded the bearer with ten rupees, placed the head upon a spear, and made the nautch girls dance round it.

Delhi was relieved on the 17th after a gallant defence by Colonel Ochterlony, the Resident, and Colonel Burn, who commanded the garrison.

Holkar's army, having retired from Delhi with four days' start of us, and supplies as well as transport having run short, the General for the present gave up the idea of pursuit; and from the 18th October till November 5th the infantry and field artillery were in camp at Delhi. Holkar about this time sent his cavalry across the Jumna near Paniput to lay waste the British territories. Immediately news of this was received at Delhi, the Commander-in-Chief determined to pursue, and proceeded in person with almost all the cavalry,\* the horse artillery, and the reserve brigade of infantry; crossed the Jumna on the 31st, and AFTER MARCHING 324 MILES IN 18 DAYS (including one day's halt), surprised the enemy's camp at sunrise on November 17th, captured all his cattle and baggage, killed 3,000 of his men, and dispersed the rest, at a loss to us of only twenty Non-commissioned Officers and men, and 75 horses, killed and wounded.

To return to the doings of the 76th. When General Lake left Delhi with his force, he detached Major-General Fraser to march with

The 76th,

Flank companies of the 22nd,

Company's Artillery,

Two regiments native cavalry,

Eight battalions native infantry,

with orders to watch the enemy's infantry and guns, which, it was known, were within the territories of the Rajah of Bhurtpoor.† The detachment left Delhi on the 5th November, taking the Muttra road. On the 12th it arrived at Govardhan, about six miles

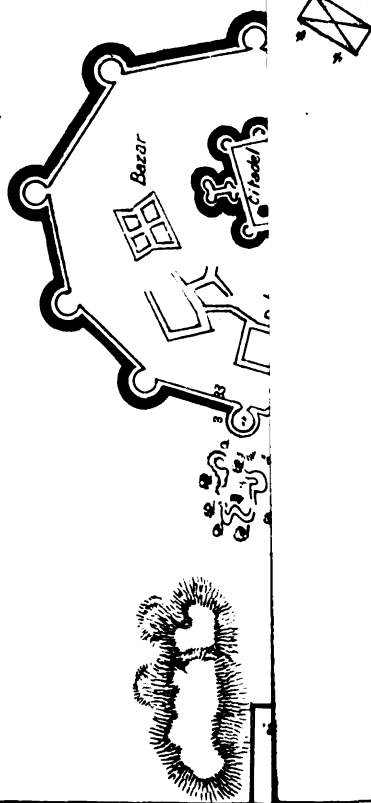
\* Including the three King's regiments of light dragoons.

† After the disaster to Colonel Monson's column, the Rajah of Bhurtpoor renounced his alliance with the British, and took part with Holkar against us. At the battle of Deig, later, some of his troops fought against us, and also fired on our troops from the fort.



# **PLAN** OF THE **BATTLE AND SIEGE** OF **DEIG**

The former fought on Nov. 13th, 1804, and  
the latter terminating in the capture of  
the place on 24th Dec., 1804.



from Deig, where it was reinforced by the 1st Bengal European Regiment.\* Here it was discovered (from the high ground near) that the enemy was in camp near Deig, between a deep tank and a marsh, their right covered by a village which had been put into a state of defence, and their left extending to the fort of Deig.† Their force consisted of 24 battalions, a considerable body of horse, and 160 guns.

Owing to the late hour of our arrival in camp, and the reconnaissance of the position having still to be completed, the attack was deferred till next morning.

Three hours before dawn next morning (November 13th) the whole force paraded (except two battalions native infantry left behind to guard the baggage), and advanced in two columns, infantry on the right, cavalry on the left, with the artillery on the reverse flank of each column. The columns were obliged to detour considerably to avoid the marsh; and, moving round the village (B) where the enemy had a picquet, they arrived about daybreak at the fortified village (E), on the hill, which covered the enemy's right, when the infantry was immediately wheeled into two brigade lines, the 76th and two battalions native infantry forming the first line, and the 101st with the flank companies of the 22nd the second. The cavalry were placed on the left to protect that flank against the enemy's horse. High crops sheltered the advance, but the enemy's picquet at B fired into the columns and gave the alarm.

The 76th, after forming into line, with bayonets at the charge, carried the village, ran down the hill under a very heavy artillery fire, and charged the first line of the hostile batteries (ii), the enemy leaving their guns as our men came up, and retiring to fresh batteries.

When the second line arrived at the village, the 101st with the companies of the 22nd, seeing the 76th so far ahead in the enemy's batteries, ran to their support, followed by the native infantry, while two battalions native infantry with three six-pounders were detached to rising ground on the right to keep in check some infantry and guns of the enemy that were on that flank (G.H.).

\* Afterwards the 101st; now the 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers and commanded by Colonel B. St. J. Le Marchant, formerly of the 76th Regiment.

† See plan.

Having carried the first line of guns, the infantry came under a destructive fire from the enemy's second line. Here a cannon shot took off Major-General Fraser's leg at the ankle, and he was carried out of action, the command of the division devolving upon Colonel Monson.\*

Meanwhile the infantry with their bayonets drove the enemy from their second line of guns (E.E.), and continued to charge one battery after another for two miles (iii), till they came under the fire of the fort.

While this was passing, a body of the enemy's horse came round, having eluded our cavalry, retook the first line of guns, and turned them against our troops. Captain Norford of the 76th, with only 28 men, charged them, and drove them off, but was unfortunately himself killed in doing so.

The Regiment now withdrew from the fire of the fort, and returned to attack that portion of the enemy's infantry and artillery which had been kept in check by two battalions native infantry and three six-pounders, as mentioned above. Some more six-pounders having been brought up, Colonel Monson, under cover of their fire, moved round upon the enemy's left flank, and drove them into the marsh, where numbers perished.

Our force encamped (M) on the field of battle, with a cavalry picquet at O on rising ground about half-way between the camp and the fort.

The enemy's defeat was complete. 2,000 of them were killed or drowned, exclusive of those wounded; and 87 guns were taken. Among the latter were 14 which had been abandoned by Colonel Monson in his retreat. What was left of the enemy's army took refuge in the fort.

The total casualties of the force amounted to 643 all ranks, killed, wounded, and missing.

Of the 76th the following were killed and wounded :—

KILLED    Captain Henry Norford.  
             Two Serjeants.  
             Two Corporals.  
             27 Privates.

\* General Fraser's leg was amputated; but he died on the 24th, and was buried at Muttra on the following day.

WOUNDED    Captain J. Chisholm, 88th (King's) Regt.  
                  (attached to 76th).  
                  Ensign W. Bampton.  
                  Five Serjeants.  
                  Twelve Corporals.  
                  103 Privates.  
                  11 missing (supposed to be killed).

The following had horses killed under them :—

Colonel Monson, Commanding 1st Brigade.  
Captain Boys (Commanding the Regiment).  
Captain Scott (acting as Major).  
Lieutenant and Adjutant Marston.

In the despatch to the Military Secretary to the Governor-General, written on the evening of the 13th by Major Menzies, Brigade Major, on behalf of General Fraser, it is stated :—

“ Major-General Fraser feels it impossible to express his high sense of obligation to the whole of the troops under his command, for their undaunted courage and gallantry, particularly to His Majesty's 76th Regiment, who have on this occasion, as on every former one, done honour to themselves and their country.”

After the battle of Deig, the whole detachment, now under the command of Colonel (Brigadier) Hon. Wm. Monson fell back upon Muttra (arriving there about the 18th), and encamped about 3 miles from the town, to await the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief, who, on the 28th, rejoined the army with the cavalry and horse artillery, and took over command of the whole force.

On December 1st the army, except General Don's brigade, which was bringing up the siege train from Agra, moved towards Deig, and on the following day encamped within sight of the fort. Here the army remained nine days, waiting for the siege train, and reconnoitring the country. The cavalry had many skirmishes with the enemy's horse during this time.

About December 10th Colonel Don arrived with the reserve and siege train, and on the following day the whole army marched to Deig, and encamped near the battlefield of the 13th November.

The formation adopted by the army in this march to protect itself against the enemy's horse, who were very active, as described

by an officer who was present, is both curious and interesting. "The  
" army marched in two columns, parallel to each other, covered  
" ahead by the reserve, forming the advanced guard, while the  
" intermediate space, a distance of about 600 yards between the two  
" columns, was occupied by the artillery, baggage, and provision  
" train; the whole being closed by the union of all the picquets,  
" strengthened by a regiment of cavalry, thus forming a powerful  
" rear guard. This compact mode of marching and encamping, in  
" the form of an oblong square protected on all sides, rendered every  
" attempt of the enemy's horse to break in upon us either on the  
" line of march or in camp, ineffectual, and thus ensured perfect  
" safety to the followers, who are very numerous with an India  
" army. Of these non-combatants there were not less than 60,000 ;  
" and our cattle might at a very moderate rate be estimated at 200  
" elephants, 2,000 camels, and 100,000 bullocks for carrying grain,  
" equipage, and baggage, both public and private." \*

On the 13th the army, preserving the same order of march, took up its final position before Deig, as shown in the plan, having first to dislodge the enemy from the encamping ground.

At this time Deig was a place of considerable importance, though even then fallen from its former strength and opulence. It belonged to the Rajah of Bhurtpoor, who, it will be remembered, turned against the British after Colonel Monson's retreat, while the garrison of the fort fired on the army at the close of the battle on November 13th, and caused some loss.

The town was defended by a strong mud wall, with bastions and a deep ditch all round, except at the rocky mount called the "Shah Bourj" (I). About a mile from the Shah Bourj stood the citadel, which was strongly built, with high ramparts, furnished with bastions, and surrounded with a deep ditch faced with masonry. At the time of our attack 31 guns were mounted on the enemy's works, of all sizes, from 74-pounders to 4-pounders.

No time was wasted by the General in getting to work, for at 11 o'clock on the night of the 13th a large grove was taken possession of, from which the approaches could be carried on. Before sunrise on the 14th a trench 300 yards long, a mortar battery (c) at a little village within the grove, and a battery for two six-pounders, were

\* Major Thorn, see also p.20.

completed ; and on the evening of the same day the breaching battery (a) was commenced by volunteers from the dragoon regiments within 750 yards of the Shah Bourj. On the right of the battery was an old mud fort called Gopaulghur, in possession of the enemy, from which his matchlock men annoyed the working parties very much. However, the breaching battery was completed on the night of the 16th, and the next morning six 18-pounders, four 12-pounders, and four mortars began to play upon the Shah Bourj, and continued doing so till the 19th, without producing much effect. On the night of the 20th-21st another battery (b) of three 18-pounders was erected to our left, and nearer to the enemy's works, upon which it brought an enfilade fire to bear. In reply to this the enemy brought some guns out into the plain (3.3.) to enfilade our batteries. These last were silenced by several twelve and six-pounders on the plain (dd). A practicable breach having been made, and the enemy's guns mostly silenced, the storming party moved down to the trenches on the night of the 23rd at 11.30 p.m. It was divided into three columns, the right column being ordered to carry the batteries and trenches at 33, and the left column those at 333. The centre column, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel MacRae, of the 76th, and consisting of the flank companies of the 22nd, 76th, and 101st, with the 8th native infantry, was ordered to storm the breach. \* All three columns moved off so as to reach the different points of attack at about midnight, and each performed its part successfully. The centre column in the face of a heavy frontal and flanking fire rushed the breach, and gained the enemy's works. The enemy's artillerymen showed great obstinacy, and most of them were bayoneted. Taking advantage of the darkness, the enemy made an attempt to recover their guns, but the moon rising at 12.30 enabled the counter-attack to be repulsed ; and by 2 a.m. on December 24th, the Shah Bourj and its outwork were in our possession.

Preparations were at once made to assault the citadel, but on the night of the 24th-25th the enemy evacuated it, and made off towards Bhurtpoor.

The comparative ease with which we possessed ourselves of this strong town and fort may have had a share in bringing about

\* Colonel (then Major) MacRae had been left behind sick at Cawnpore in August.



the disastrous repulse the Regiment was soon afterwards involved in before the walls of Bhurtpoor.

Our total casualties in the siege and storming of Deig were 43 killed and 184 wounded, all ranks, to which the 76th contributed the following :—

KILLED Five Privates.

WOUNDED Captain W. J. Scott.

Assistant-Surgeon W. Bean.

Three Serjeants.

Three Corporals.

Eleven Privates.

1805.

The next object of the Commander-in-Chief was the reduction of Bhurtpoor, for which town the army marched on the 28th. On the 31st the 75th Regiment joined the army,\* which on the 2nd January, 1805, arrived at Bhurtpoor. This fortress is about 30 miles west-north-west of Agra, and stands in a plain which at that time was covered with pools of water. It had a perimeter of about five miles, was surrounded by thick walls of mud, and had a wet ditch. Its garrison numbered about 50,000, and was well supplied with guns and ammunition, while Holkar, with a large force, still kept the field under the walls.

The Commander-in-Chief had 7,800 men, † all arms. For artillery all he had at first were six 18-pounders, eight 5½ inch and 8 inch mortars, to which were added on the 14th, two 24-pounders, brought from Deig fort.‡ The General did not lose much time in opening the trenches, for on the evening of January 4th a grove (A) was occupied by a party under Colonel Maitland, commanding the 75th, under cover of which a breaching battery of six 18-pounders (B) was erected on the night of the 6th—7th about 700 yards from the wall; and at noon on the 7th another battery (C) of four 8 inch and four 5½ inch mortars opened upon the town.

\* This was one of the regiments (it will be remembered) that was raised for service in India at the same time as the 76th.

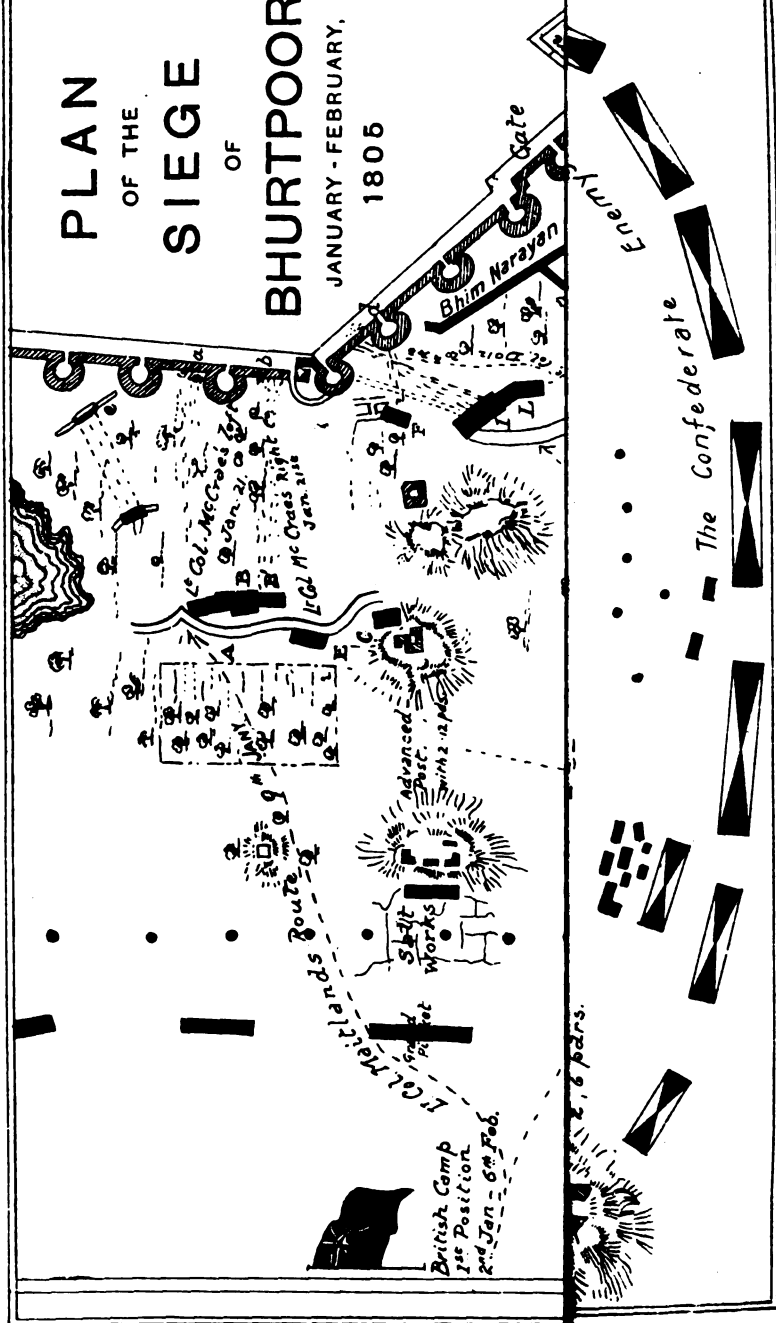
† Reinforced on the 17th by 3 battalions native infantry, and on February 11th by the Bombay column.

‡ When Lord Combermere captured Bhurtpoor by assault early in 1826, he had upwards of 21,000 men, and 110 heavy siege guns.



# PLAN OF THE SIEGE OF BHURTPUR

JANUARY - FEBRUARY,  
1806



On the afternoon of the 9th the breach (a) having been reported practicable, \* the assault was fixed for the same evening. Three columns of attack, as before, were formed ; but the Regiment is concerned chiefly with the centre column, which consisted of the flank companies of the 22nd, 75th, 76th, and 101st, about 500 all ranks, supported by a battalion of native infantry. Colonel Maitland was in command of the whole.

At 8 o'clock that night (January 9th-10th) the three columns marched out of the trenches, and at once the enemy opened a tremendous fire of guns and small arms. The ground between our trenches and the ditch was much broken up by swamps and pools, and had not been sufficiently reconnoitred beforehand; in consequence many men lost their way, some joined the columns on either side, wandering about in the darkness and confusion. The 22nd, however, crossed the ditch and with great difficulty mounted the breach, but were too few to effect anything, and got separated from the rest of the column. They sat down under cover awaiting the arrival of the remainder. In the meantime the right attack, having driven the enemy from his guns and spiked them, returned to support the centre ; the left attack, after doing the same as regards the enemy's guns (e) outside the gate, was brought to a halt outside the entrance by a deep drain. Some time having elapsed, and no support having arrived for the men of the 22nd, who were in the breach, this party retired (both their officers having been wounded). Colonel Maitland however, renewed the attack, and, covered with wounds, fell dead at last, close to the summit of the breach. A retreat to the trenches was then ordered, and it was during the retirement that our greatest losses were sustained. Many of our wounded had to be left behind and were butchered by the enemy.

The total loss was 456 killed, wounded, and missing, all ranks, of which the 76th had :—

KILLED Lieutenant Glubb.

One Serjeant.

Five Privates.

WOUNDED Captain Webner.

Lieutenant Cosgrove.

\* Lord Lake's despatch does not give the information upon which this report was based.

One Serjeant.

Two Corporals.

Eighteen Privates.

Most of the above were slightly wounded, and returned to duty in a few days.\*

The men were not discouraged by this failure, and felt confident of success next time. It was resolved to breach the wall a little more to our right, and an additional battery of two 24-pounders (B) and four 18's was constructed to fire in that direction. At the same time several 12-pounder batteries (E) were erected to clear the ramparts, and two of 6-pounders (F) to flank the parallel (H). The whole of these opened on the 16th February. It was at this time that a party of the enemy opposite the old battery (B) were looking over the parapet one day into the ditch, where the bodies of our men who fell on the night of the 9th-10th of January were lying. The Officer commanding the battery did not think it worth while to interfere, till at length a person of some consequence, with a large umbrella held over his head, began to descend the breach, apparently to inspect the bodies of our men. This was too much for the Battery Commander, who laying one of the guns upon the man, cut him in two with the first shot.

On the 18th, 3 battalions native infantry, and one hundred convalescent Europeans joined, after having marched 50 miles in the previous 24 hours.

An incessant fire having been kept up till the 21st on the fresh spot selected (b), a practicable breach was then reported, but before the assault was carried out, it was considered necessary to have an exact idea of the breadth and depth of the ditch. A havildar and two privates of the 3rd regiment native cavalry volunteered to obtain this information, and "having disguised themselves in the "dress of the country, sallied out on their horses about three o'clock "in the afternoon from the neighbourhood of our trenches, and were "instantly pursued as deserters by a party of sepoys, firing blank "cartridges after them. On their arrival at the brink of the ditch, "the two troopers' horses fell, and while the men were extricating "themselves, the havildar called to the people on the walls, and

\* Only 50 men were left of the flank companies of the 22nd after this action.

“entreated to be shown the way into the city, that they might  
“escape from the ‘ banshut ’ Feringhees, a reproachful term in India  
“for Europeans. This had its effect, and the enemy, without  
“suspecting the stratagem, readily pointed out the way to one of  
“the gates, which, happening to be in the very direction required,  
“the havildar, as soon as his men were mounted, rode along the  
“side of the ditch, till, having passed the breach and made the  
“necessary observations, the whole galloped back again, full speed  
“towards our trenches,” \* and on safe arrival at headquarters were  
given the promised reward of 500 rupees.

According to their report the ditch was neither very broad  
nor very deep, and the breach was easy of ascent. The assault was  
accordingly ordered for the next day, the ditch to be passed by  
portable bridges made for the purpose.

The storming party consisted of

150 of the 76th,

120 of the 75th,

100 of the 101st ; and

the 50 remaining men of the flank companies 22nd.

They were to be supported by the remainder of the above  
regiments, and three battalions native infantry. The portable  
bridges were to be carried by picked men, who had previously been  
practised in throwing them ; and the 75th and 76th were to keep  
up a heavy fire on the parapet, under cover of which the bridges were  
to be thrown over.

At three o'clock on the afternoon of the 21st the advance began.  
On arrival, however, at the ditch, it was found that by means of a  
dam below the breach the depth and breadth of the water had been  
considerably increased. The portable bridges proved to be too short,  
and the water more than 8 feet deep.

Even so, some of the men swam across, and mounted the breach,  
including Lieutenant Morris, of the 101st, who was severely wounded.  
Seeing, however, that it was impossible to pass over any numbers,  
they were recalled, and a retreat to the trenches ordered. During  
the whole of this time a murderous fire of grape, round shot, and  
small arms was kept up by the enemy from the ramparts, with a  
total loss to us of 591 all ranks, among whom of the 76th were :—

\* Thorn.

KILLED Lieutenants D. Macrae and C. M. Bland.  
Fourteen Privates.

WOUNDED Captain W. Scott (mortally).†  
Lieutenant C. Templeton.  
Lieutenant James MacRae.  
Lieutenant H. Bright.  
Eight Serjeants.  
Two Corporals.  
51 Privates.

On February 4th regular trenches were made, and batteries formed within 400 yards of the place. On the 6th the camp was shifted as the old site had become very foul.

On February 10th a division of the Bombay Army arrived, which included the 86th Regiment and eight companies of the 65th.

On the 11th a battery of six 18-pounders (I) and another (L), carrying one 10 inch mortar, three 8 inch. and four 5½ inch, opened fire; while a battery of two 12-pounders was put up to keep down the fire from the right bastion (d). Another assault was ordered for the 20th, at 3.30 p.m., which was again unsuccessful. On this occasion three columns were formed. One consisting of 300 men 65th Regiment, with a battalion native infantry, was to storm the Bhim Narayan Gate. Another, 200 men of the 86th, with a battalion native infantry under Captain Grant of the 86th, was to drive the enemy from the glacis on the right of the breach, carry two trenches (o), and seize his guns outside the town (r). The third column under Lieutenant-Colonel Don, of the native infantry, the main column of assault, was on the left, and consisted of the flank companies of the 22nd, the 75th, the 76th, the 101st, and three battalions native infantry. Captain Grant's column was the only one successful. In the words of Lord Lake's despatch to the Governor-General:—" I  
" am sorry to say that neither of the other columns succeeded.  
" Lieutenant-Colonel Don's was unfortunately delayed by some  
" unexpected circumstances, and on its arrival at the ditch, it  
" was found to contain such a depth of water as to render it im-  
" possible to gain the breach. The troops immediately attempted  
" to ascend by the bastion; but the obstacles they met with were  
" of so serious a nature, that their utmost efforts were unsuccessful.

† Had been wounded at Deig on December 23rd.

“ though the colours of the 12th native infantry were planted within  
“ a short distance of the top.”

The forlorn hope on this occasion was led by Lieutenant Templeton of the 76th. This failure cost us 894 of all ranks, killed and wounded, out of which the 76th had the following :—

KILLED Eleven Privates.

WOUNDED Captain Boys.

Lieutenants Hamilton and Mansel.

Four Serjeants.

Four Corporals.

One Drummer.

39 Privates.

Lord Lake, being dissatisfied with the result of this attempt, determined to assault the place a fourth time on the following day (the 21st).

Lieutenant Templeton again volunteered to lead the forlorn hope (“ he was a little man, but possessed the heart of a lion ” \*) and provided himself with a small Union Jack to plant on the enemy’s bastion. This he succeeded in doing, but fell himself. One single column was formed for the assault, which consisted of all the European troops, as on the day previous, and three battalions native infantry ; the whole under command of Colonel Monson. Lord Lake, in his despatch, describes the fourth attempt and failure as follows :—

“ As it appeared that our failure on the 20th was to be accounted  
“ for, in a great measure, by the occurrence of unexpected accidents  
“ and delays, as part of the corps who formed the storming party had  
“ surmounted the principal difficulty, and had nearly gained the  
“ summit of the bastion, where, as I was informed, a few hours more  
“ battering would render the ascent perfectly easy, I determined to  
“ make another attempt. . . . . The troops, most confident of  
“ success, commenced the attack, and persevered in it for a considerable length of time, with the most determined bravery ; but  
“ their utmost exertions were not sufficient to enable them to gain  
“ the top of the breach. The bastion, which was the point of attack,  
“ was extremely steep, the resistance opposed to them was vigorous,  
“ and as our men could only mount by small parties at a time,  
“ the advantages were very great on the side of the enemy. Dis-

\* Memoirs of Lieutenant John Ship, at the time Serjeant in 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment, afterwards Lieutenant in the 76th.



“ charges of grape, logs of wood, and pots filled with combustible  
 “ materials, immediately knocked down those who were ascending ;  
 “ and the whole party, after being engaged in an obstinate contest  
 “ for two hours, and suffering very severe loss, were obliged to  
 “ relinquish the attempt, and retire to our trenches.....  
 “ The honourable Colonel Monson, to whom the conduct of the  
 “ attack was entrusted, made every possible exertion, and has  
 “ received my best thanks for his uncommon gallantry and per-  
 “ severance on that occasion.

“ Though the troops were unable to effect their object, I am  
 “ happy to assure your Lordship that they have on no occasion  
 “ displayed greater steadiness”.....

The total loss on this occasion was 987 all ranks, killed, wounded,  
 and missing, of which the 76th bore the following share :—

KILLED Captain H. Corfield.

Lieutenant C. Templeton.

One Serjeant.

Eight Privates.

WOUNDED Captain E. Manton. \*

Lieutenant T. M. Sinclair.

Quarter-Master W. B. Hopkins.

13 Serjeants.

10 Corporals.

One Drummer.

95 Privates.

It will be seen that the total loss of the Regiment before Bhurt-  
 poor was seventeen officers and two hundred and eighty-nine non-  
 commissioned officers and men, killed and wounded.

“ The failure of the operations against Bhurtpoor is largely  
 “ to be attributed to our ignorance of the strength of its fortifications,  
 “ and to the smallness of the force employed for the reduction of so  
 “ formidable a fortress. The gallantry, perseverance, and intre-  
 “ pidity of the army and of the General were never more nobly  
 “ displayed, and the severe loss the Regiment sustained is an in-  
 “ contestible proof that it maintained its high reputation for steady-  
 “ ness and discipline.” †

\* This Officer cannot be traced in the Gazette.

† Captain Kennedy's narrative.

There seems little doubt that after the first failure through the delay occasioned by the disorder in the advance and the wandering of the troops out of their way, confidence returned to the enemy in increasing degree; for in proportion as we employed our powers for the reduction of the place, they quickened their ingenuity in providing the means of its defence.

After the last failure the siege was turned into a blockade and the guns were withdrawn.

On the 24th camp was moved to a spot north-east of the city. Every preparation went on during March for a renewal of the attack.

Impressed by these considerations the Rajah of Bhurtpoor thought it best to come to terms, especially as on April 10th a new battering train arrived in camp, and the army took up a fresh position to resume the siege. On the 10th hostilities ceased, and the siege train, and the sick and wounded were sent back to Agra.

The regiment at this time began to suffer much from sickness. The strength present on April 1st was :—

Officers .....	20
Staff Serjeants and Serjeants .....	58
Drummers .....	20
Rank and File .....	537

of whom nine officers, the Serjeant-Major, five Pay Serjeants, 22 Staff Serjeants and Serjeants, ten Corporals, two drummers, and 185 privates were sick—more than 36 per cent.

On April 21st the army broke up from before Bhurtpoor after a stay of nearly four months, and went through Dholpoor territory towards Jeypore in pursuit of Holkar, suffering much from the hot winds. It left Dholpoor on the 31st May for quarters, and with the 75th and the 101st, the Regiment went into camp for the rains at Futtehpoor Sikree, arriving there about the 4th of June.\* About this time the 29th Light Dragoons were re-numbered, and became the 25th.

\* It was at about this time that the Regiment first went by the nickname of "The Immortals," which originated in the belief that the veterans who composed it, from the innumerable battles and skirmishes they had taken part in during the last 16 years, and the hardships they had undergone, were thought by the enemy to be ball-proof! This superstition had some basis of truth for most of the men had received one bullet-wound—many two, some four, and one man six. (Memoirs of Lieut. John Ship.)

Soon after arrival at Futtehpoor Sikree orders came for the Regiment to hold itself in readiness to embark for England; and the Colonel and the Officers, being anxious to bid farewell to the Commander-in-Chief in a suitable manner, presented him with an address, to which the following reply was received :—

To The Hon. Colonel Monson and the  
Officers of His Majesty's 76th Regiment  
of Foot.

GENTLEMEN,

I have received your address with great satisfaction, and beg leave to assure you that your expressions of regard are in the highest degree gratifying to my feelings.

The length of time we have been occupied in the same service, and the several arduous situations in which we have acted together, are calculated to inspire sentiments of sincere attachment.

You have, however, higher claims to my esteem than these circumstances could alone produce—your conduct has afforded me repeated proofs of your just sense of duty, of your unwearied zeal, and of your distinguished bravery, and I must ever feel in a high degree indebted to the singular exertions of the 76th Regiment for that success which has on so many occasions crowned our endeavours to promote the Cause and support the Glory of our Country.

Be assured that I shall preserve through every period of my life a just sense of your important services. It has already formed an agreeable part of my duty to report these for the information of our gracious Sovereign, and I shall omit no further occasion to afford every testimony in my power of the admiration and gratitude which I consider due to your meritorious corps.

In whatever quarter of the world the cause of your Country may require your services, you will continue to possess my most affectionate regard and attachment, and I will never cease to feel the warmest and most cordial interest in your fame, welfare, and prosperity.

I have the Honour to be with sincere esteem,  
Gentlemen,

Your most faithful humble servant.

Head Quarters,

LAKE.

Muttra, 24th August, 1835.

It was usual in those days,\* upon a regiment being ordered home, to ask for volunteers to join a corps having some time still to do in the country. Two hundred and eighty-four men volunteered accordingly for the 75th, and 102 for the Company's European Regiment, soldiering in India being then very popular. Others, however, waited till they got to Calcutta, for which place the Regiment left on September 10th, and arrived at Fort William by march route and by water early in December. Here there were 92 volunteers for the Company's European troops; the result of all which was

1806.

that the strength present on the last muster in India, viz., that held on the 1st February, 1806, was :—

Officers .....	25
Staff Serjeants and Serjeants .....	72
Corporals .....	50
Drummers .....	22
Privates .....	17

On Sunday the 16th February the Officers (except the Colone'), Non-commissioned Officers, and men, with part of the baggage, embarked at Saugor on board the "Lady Castlereagh," East Indiaman, Captain Thomas G. Murray.† At 10 a.m. the next day the Colonel came on board, and was received with a salute of 13 guns. On the 21st the squadron, consisting of three other Company's ships and five country ships, under convoy of H.M.S. St. Fiorenze, set sail at about daybreak for Point de Galle, as far as which good, though sometimes calm, weather was experienced, and only one hot sultry day is recorded. Maximum run in 24 hours, 132 knots, minimum, 18. At Point de Galle the transports remained from the night of the 12th March till 6 p.m. on the 17th, when they set sail for St. Helena. At Point de Galle the squadron dropped H.M.S. St. Fiorenze and the five country boats, and took on the East Indiamen, "Admiral Gardner," "Metcalfe," "Charlton," "Ceylon," "Devonshire," "Earl Camden," and "City of London," which made,

\* As is occasionally done now also.

† Only two (it is believed) who came out with the regiment in 1787, returned with it in 1806, viz., Lieutenant Montgomery (formerly Serjeant-Major), and Quarter-Master Hopkins (also from the ranks).

with the three from Calcutta eleven ships, all under convoy of two 74's, H.M.S. Tremendous and Hindoostan, the former having the Commodore on board. Soon after leaving Point de Galle the fleet came within the radius of the French cruisers, and the men were practised in exercising and firing the guns once a week.

At daylight on the 20th April the coast of Natal was in sight, and on the following day at about 10 a.m. the Commodore signalled an enemy in sight, and that he was going in chase. At that hour the "Tremendous" was just in sight from the deck of the "Lady Castlereagh," and appeared to be about three miles from the chase. At about 3.30 the Commodore was exchanging long shots, and at four each ship hoisted its colours and appeared in close action. About half an hour later the "Tremendous" seemed to have suffered in her rigging, and the enemy shot fast ahead with all sails set, and escaped.\* Later on in the day the Commodore informed us that he had engaged the enemy close, and that she was a large French frigate.

On the night of the 24th the weather was extremely rough with hard gales from the westward, and the ships were hove to most of the night. On the 30th the "Lady Castlereagh" spoke a stranger, who shewed American colours; and in due course the squadron anchored off Jamestown, St. Helena, without further incident, about noon on the 15th May. Maximum run since Point de Galle, 195 knots, minimum, 29.

\* Lieutenant John Ship, who was on the "Lord Duncan," in charge of invalids, gives the following account of this incident:— "The 'Tremendous' being a fast sailor, went in chase of him . . . . our Commodore overhauled him hand over hand. The Frenchman tacked, turned, and twisted, but found that it was no use. He therefore resorted to his natural cunning, shortened sail, and at last backed main-top sail, and waited till the English vessel came within pistol-shot. The Commodore, conceiving that the Frenchman was about to strike, did not wish to injure her, and therefore would not fire. The French Captain availed himself of this interval, and gave the 'Tremendous' a whole broadside, by which she was so disabled as to become an immovable log on the water. The Frenchman up-helm and off he started. The Commodore, at last, got his ship's broadside to bear, and nearly tore her out of the water. However, she was a faster sailer than any in our fleet (i.e., after the 'Tremendous' was disabled), and finally made her escape to the mortification of the whole fleet except one Captain Brusee, a French prisoner of war, a passenger on board our ship, who danced with ineffable delight; natural enough, but not very pleasant to the sight of an Englishman."

After remaining till the 24th, the squadron set sail about noon that day for England, and arrived opposite the South Foreland on the forenoon of July 10th, after a voyage of four months and 24 days. The Regiment disembarked at Long Reach, and marched to Dartford, where it remained about ten days. From there it was ordered to Nottingham, and remained there till December. From Nottingham recruiting parties were sent out to Yorkshire, Lincoln, and Leicester, with such success, that by the end of the year the Regiment received about three hundred recruits. In December the Regiment moved to Lincoln. \*

In October of this year the Directors of the Honourable East India Company, at the instance of Colonel Monson, submitted the distinguished services of the Regiment to the consideration of His Majesty the King, with a representation that the 76th was the regiment which rescued the Great Moghul, and captured Delhi and Agra, the capitals of Hindoostan. In consequence of this representation the Regiment was permitted to bear on its colours and appointments as an honorary badge the word "Hindoostan," in addition to which the following notification appeared in the London Gazette, dated, Horse Guards, 7th February, 1807.

"In consequence of the earnest recommendation of General Lord Lake, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in India, His Majesty has been pleased to signify his most gracious pleasure that, in addition to the permission recently granted to the 76th Regiment to place the word 'Hindoostan' on its colours and appointments, as an honorary badge, the Regiment should be allowed to place the 'Elephant' on its colours and appointments, inscribing the word 'Hindoostan' around it, as a distinguished testimony of its good conduct and exemplary valour during the period of its services in India." †

On the 11th June the Regiment marched to Portsmouth under orders for Jersey, for which it embarked on July 3rd. Major J. Covell was temporarily in command, as Colonel Monson was on leave, and Lieutenant-Colonel Symes had been appointed to the Staff of the Quarter-Master-General at the Horse Guards.

\* Colonel Monson was elected M.P. for Lincoln in October.

† It will be noticed that in the original grant "Hindoostan" is described AROUND the Elephant; how it came later to be SUPERSCRIBED, as now shown in Army List, is not known.

In September and October, while quartered at Grenville Barracks, Jersey, about 200 volunteers from the Derby, Nottingham, and East and West Kent Militia Corps joined the Regiment. At that time our shores were still menaced by the French, and the near neighbourhood of the island to the enemy's country rendered the greatest vigilance necessary. Practice alarms, both by night and by day, were frequent; particular attention was paid to the drill and training; while the General in command (Lieutenant-General Don) exercised all the regular regiments quartered in the island, as well as the militia of the place, in the system of defence best suited to local circumstances.

On December 10th of this year (1807), Colonel Monson died, to the great regret of all ranks. He commanded the Regiment for more than ten years, and had ever at heart its interests, its glory, and its good name; and his fame still survives in the honorary colours and the badge of the Elephant.

#### 1808.

About the beginning of 1808, the Honorary Colours granted by the Honourable East India Company in 1803, a grant which was confirmed later by his Majesty the King, were received, and on January 27th were publicly presented to the Regiment on parade. The following account of the presentation and ceremony is given in the regimental records.

“ The 76th Regiment arrived in the great square of the town  
“ of St. Helier, and formed, where Lieutenant-General Don, accompanied by Major-General Leighton, His Serene Highness the Duke  
“ de Bouillon, Sir John Dumaresq, the Very Reverend the Dean,  
“ the Reverend Mr. L. Breton, the crown officers, the staff, and the  
“ commanding officers of corps, were received by a general salute  
“ from the Regiment.

“ The Lieutenant-General, after passing along the front of the  
“ Regiment, marched at its head to church, where an excellent and  
“ appropriate sermon was preached by the very Reverend Dr.  
“ Dupré, Dean of the island, whose concluding words were as follows :

“ O soldiers, what a noble task is yours ! In the performance  
“ of it you will decline no toils, no dangers, when everything lies at  
“ stake for which a wise man would choose to live, or dare to die !  
“ That cool, undaunted courage, so gloriously displayed by your

“regiment on the plains of India, beneath other skies, and for a  
 “length of years, you will still continue to display. And here I  
 “cannot cast my eyes on those ancient and honourable banners  
 “(awful in their decay), worn out in many a well-fought day, without  
 “a degree of veneration which my feelings will not allow me to ex-  
 “press. Their lacerated state carries the mind back with a kind of  
 “enthusiastic admiration to the fields of Agra, Delhi, Ally Ghur.  
 “Leswarree, and Deig, the theatres of your glory and of your  
 “exploits, where your gallant corps obtained the meed of never-  
 “dying fame. They now stand before us, noble monuments of your  
 “past, and a certain presage of your FUTURE services to your King  
 “and country; they are like the aged oak, which, though assailed  
 “by the fury of the elements, and despoiled of its ornamental  
 “branches, still exhibits a trunk unimpaired by external injuries—  
 “still retains an air of inflexible steadiness and majestic grandeur.  
 “These new Colours, bestowed by the hand of gratitude on unshaken  
 “bravery, and which we are about to consecrate, will receive ad-  
 “ditional lustre from the distinguished personage so judiciously  
 “selected by the Honourable East India Company to present them;  
 “a personage whose life has been one uninterrupted series of active  
 “zeal and devotion to his country. These Colours, soldiers, you  
 “will follow as you have followed your former banners, whether to  
 “life or death. Nought shall ever be able to tear them from your  
 “grasp whilst you have a heart that beats, and a hand to hold them.  
 “Thus shall you entitle yourselves to the gratitude of your King  
 “and country.”

“Remember then the Lord who is great and terrible, and fight  
 “for your brethren, your sons and your daughters, your wives and  
 “your houses.”

“After divine service, the Regiment again formed in the great  
 “square, where the new Colours were placed on drums, opposite the  
 “centre, and consecrated by the Dean in the usual manner, when the  
 “Lieutenant-General addressed the regiment in the following words:—

“Major Covell, officers, and brother soldiers of the 76th Hin-  
 doostan Regiment of Foot, the Honourable the East India Company,  
 ‘impressed with a due sense of the meritorious and distinguished  
 ‘services of this regiment in India, have resolved to offer you a new  
 ‘set of Colours, and the Chairman and Court of Directors of this



‘ Company have requested me to present them ; this I feel a peculiar satisfaction in doing, as it affords me an opportunity of testifying publicly my high respect for this brave regiment. On presenting the Colours to you, officers and men of the 76th Regiment, I need not explain the duties of a soldier towards them. I have only to exhort the young soldiers of the corps to follow the noble example of their comrades in arms, whose brilliant achievements at the battles of Ally Ghur, Delhi, Agra, Leswarree and Deig, have gained them immortal glory.

‘ It is particularly gratifying to me, that such a regiment should be placed under my command. In this island victory is not to be obtained by prolonged operations ; the enemy’s shore is close to ours, and reinforcements are distant, it is therefore with troops brave as the conquerors of Ally Ghur, Delhi, Agra, Leswarree, and Deig, that I may hope for immediate victory, and with confidence say, not a Frenchman who invades this shore shall escape the British bayonet.’ ”

Two divisions of grenadiers, and the ensigns appointed to carry the new Colours, were now ordered to advance to the place of consecration, where the Colours were delivered by the Lieutenant-General, who at the same time addressed the ensigns and the Regiment as follows :—“ Ensigns, I now deliver into your hands these Colours, on which are inscribed the names of the battles that have immortalised this Regiment ; and, on receiving them, I am confident, brother soldiers of the 76th Regiment, that you will pledge yourselves to fight under them, as you have done under those whose venerable remains they are to replace.”

The Colours, with the division of grenadiers, then marched along the front of the Regiment, and were received by a general salute ; and, at the same time, under a salute of seventeen guns from the new fortress on the town hill, which had an excellent and imposing effect. The ensigns with the old Colours were then directed to advance to the centre of the square, where the Lieutenant-General again addressed the Regiment as follows :—

‘ Major Covell, I now deposit in your custody, as commanding officer of the Regiment, these banners reduced to their poles by the shot of the enemy. I enter fully into the present feelings of every soldier in those ranks, who has fought under them. The recol-

“lection, brother soldiers, of your heroic deeds in arms must, at this moment, most forcibly recur to your minds, and I feel that you join with me in desiring that these precious remains may be preserved in the Regiment, as memorials of the glorious successes achieved under them.”

Major Covell, having addressed the Regiment, it marched past the Lieutenant-General, and returned to Grenville, where a sumptuous and elegant entertainment was given by the officers of the 76th Regiment to the Generals, the Duke de Bouillon, Sir John Dumaesq, the clergy, the staff, crown officers, and commanding officers of regiments.

The Colours were of the most splendid description. The “Elephant,” with the words “Hindoostan,” “Delhi,” “Agra,” “Leswarree,” “Ally Ghur,” and the dates of the several actions, were beautifully embroidered on them; and on a handsome gilt plate at the upper end of the staff, was engraved the following:—

“76th REGIMENT.”

“These Colours were presented to the Regiment by the Chairman and Court of Directors of the Honourable the East India Company, in testimony of its meritorious services and distinguished bravery in the different actions recorded upon them.”

On the 23rd May three companies embarked for England under command of Captain Fraser; these were followed in a few days by the Headquarters and the remaining seven companies under Major Covell. The whole disembarked at Harwich and marched to Colchester, where shortly afterwards an epidemic of ophthalmia broke out in barracks, from which the men suffered so badly, that on the 1st of July 200 were in hospital from this disease. It was then moved into camp at Dansbury, where, by the unremitting exertions of Surgeon D'Arcy and Assistant-Surgeon Davis, added to plenty of fresh air and change of climate, the progress of the epidemic was checked.

The long and tremendous struggle for the liberties of Europe had been in progress for some years; but it was now about to assume a fresh development by the intervention of British Forces in the Peninsula, where, after many vicissitudes and a protracted campaign, our arms emerged triumphant before the eyes of Europe. In Spain

and Portugal the destinies of the British nation were about to be decided.

It is unnecessary in this record to recount the history of those transactions, which led to the most important warfare of modern times, or to detail the operations of the campaigns which, in the end, most materially contributed to the glorious issue of a long, bloody, and costly war; and in which the character of the British soldier for discipline and valour was firmly established. It will be sufficient to notice the limited share which the 76th Regiment bore in the achievements, and if the Regiment had not an opportunity of adding much to its former reputation, the circumstance may be attributed to events over which neither officers nor men had any control.

About August the Regiment was warned for active service; and Lieutenant-Colonel Symes, having relinquished his appointment at the Horse Guards, assumed command in order to proceed with the Regiment to Spain. On September 14th the Regiment embarked at Harwich, and sailed first for Falmouth to join the force which was assembling at that place under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird. Though the cavalry units had not then joined, the expedition, to avoid further delay, sailed thence on October 9th, and arrived at Corunna on the 13th. Here further vexatious delay arose in consequence of the refusal of the local authorities to allow the troops to land, and notwithstanding the eagerness of all ranks to be on the march towards the enemy, the Regiment was not able to get on shore till November 1st, and two days later proceeded by half-battalions along the road to Astorga.\* The greatest difficulty was met with in the matter of transport and supply, the local authorities being either unable or unwilling to afford assistance,

\* Sir D. Baird's force commenced to disembark on October 26th, the 43rd and 23rd, with some artillery and wagon train, being the first to do so. The same proportion of troops were sent on shore on the 27th, when those landed on the previous day marched off; and so on day by day till the transports were emptied. The strength of the force was 11,069, all ranks, exclusive of the cavalry, which, at the rate of about 1,600 a day would mean that the disembarkation was not completed till after November 1st. A local correspondent writes of the appearance of the troops, "highly disciplined and particularly neat-looking in their clothes and accoutrements, "it must be acknowledged that the British nation have, in every line, "arrived at an admirable degree of perfection; and that the other nations "are still a great way behind them. They formed their battalions to the "sound of music of a very war-like description, and marched off in the "best order."

and facilitate the march of the troops. Insufficient supplies were provided at the encamping grounds, and country carts had to be hired from day to day, with the result that all ranks suffered much unnecessary privation and fatigue.

In consequence of the Spanish supineness the head of Sir David Baird's column did not arrive at Astorga till the 26th, while the rear was at Lugo fifteen days' march behind.

On November 10th Blake's army was defeated and scattered at Espinosa, and this disaster was followed by the total overthrow of Castanos' army at Tudela. The danger to his communications being then removed, Bonaparte was at liberty to devote his enormous forces, first to the subjugation of Madrid, and then to Sir John Moore's army, while the latter could no longer expect any assistance from the Spanish. The regiment had now reached Villa Franca, and was fully expecting to continue the advance to Astorga.

About this time the army staff was re-arranged, as a result of which the 76th found itself brigaded with the 59th and 51st regiments under Major-General James Leith, whose brigade formed part of the 1st division commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope.

On the 30th orders were issued for the column to retreat by Santiago upon Corunna or Vigo with a view to embarkation for Lisbon, in conformity with Sir John Moore's plan to fall back upon Portugal. The order to retreat occasioned the greatest disappointment to the men. They marched over difficult roads, enduring the most severe privations, to within one day's march of Santiago, when the Regiment was ordered to halt and await the arrival of transports at Vigo. In the meantime Sir John Moore, relying upon information to the effect that the city of Madrid was preparing to resist the French, that the people were throwing up barricades, and were resolved to suffer everything rather than submit, determined not to abandon the cause without striking a blow for Spain—a determination which was not altered even after the news of the capitulation of Madrid reached him on the 9th. He therefore ordered Sir David Baird to suspend his retrograde movement, and to return with the whole of his column to Astorga.

About December 8th Colonel Symes was despatched by Sir David Baird to Leon to ascertain by personal inspection, the real

state of the Spanish forces at the disposal of the Marquis de la Romana; and Major Covell took over command \*

The order to advance again was received on the 12th of December, and created the utmost enthusiasm in all ranks, especially as it was quite unexpected. On the afternoon of the same day the column left bivouac near Santiago, and covered the distance to Lugo, 76 miles, in 48 hours, marching night and day. Some men lost their way in the dark, and were well treated by the inhabitants of the country, by whom they were conducted safely into Portugal, and having been formed with others similarly situated, into a battalion of detachments the following year, did good service at Oporto and Talavera.

From Lugo the regiment advanced to Villa Franca, where it was ordered to halt, with the exception of the flank companies, which were made up to 169 rank and file by volunteers from the battalion companies, and sent on to Benevente, where they arrived about the 20th, the same day on which the armies of Sir John Moore and Sir David Baird united at Mayorga. Sir John Moore's headquarters were established at Sahagun on the 21st, and the army, having out-marched its supplies, halted there on the 22nd and 23rd. On the latter date Sir John Moore received information of the advance of Bonaparte from Madrid with 60,000 men and 150 guns, while Soult's corps was at Carrion, its strength increasing every hour. On the French side, however, the siege of Saragossa was delayed, the corps advancing on Badajoz by the valley of the Tagus halted at Talavera, and the southern provinces of Spain were given time to breathe, in order that every available man might be hurried off to overwhelm the British army. The object of Sir John Moore's advance had thus been attained.

His line of communication with Galicia threatened by Bonaparte, and the enemy's force in front increasing, Sir John Moore issued orders on the 23rd for a retreat upon Corunna. The march to the rear commenced on the following day, the flank companies being with Sir John Hope, who fell back by the road of Mayorga, while the left of the army under Sir David Baird retreated by the more northerly and shorter route, via Valencia de Don Juan. On the 28th Sir John

\* Colonel Symes rejoined the Regiment shortly before the battle of Corunna.

Hope cleared Benevente, while Sir David Baird crossed the Esla on the 26th, and halted on the 27th and 28th to allow the right to fall back. Continuing the retirement via Astorga, the flank companies  
1809.

reached Villa Franca on January 2nd, 1809, and rejoined the Regiment there. On the 3rd the retreat was resumed in dreadful weather and over very bad country, and notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the Officers upwards of 45 men were lost between Villa Franca and Lugo (a distance of 48 miles), which was reached on the 5th. Here it became known that the transports had been ordered round to Corunna, and that the army would embark there

Sir John Moore now took up a position in front of Lugo, with the intention of rallying the army and offering battle, a prospect hailed with delight by everybody, especially as it meant some breathing time in which to collect stragglers. No portion of the Regiment had yet been engaged, and the men were full of confidence.

The 76th with the 51st and 59th regiments were on the left,\* which was somewhat withdrawn, and rested on the mountains; and it was only on this flank that the French made any serious attack.

On the 6th nothing was seen of the enemy but a few cavalry scouts, and it was not till the afternoon of the following day that the French infantry put in an appearance. The French pushed the outposts on the left hard, and the light company under Lieutenant Hamilton,† with part of the 59th and 51st, was sent forward to support them, the remaining companies of the 76th being posted some distance behind.

While the light company was engaged with the enemy's skirmishers, who kept up a rapid fire from a wood in front, it was ordered to change its ground and occupy both sides of a narrow lane which communicated with the Villa Franca road. The movement was scarcely completed when a heavy column of the enemy was discovered advancing up the lane. After a few discharges of musketry the light company, with those of the 51st and 59th, was ordered to charge with

\* Colonel W. F. Napier, C.B., in his "History of the war in the Peninsula" states that Sir John Moore "had posted the flower of his troops" in this flank.

† The account of the Lugo affair is founded principally upon information originally supplied by this officer.

the bayonet, which was immediately done; the enemy's advance was repulsed, several of them were killed or wounded with the bayonet, and many prisoners taken.

Sir John Moore was present at this time, and animated the men by a few words expressive of his confidence in their valour.

In this affair Lieutenant G. Hatch particularly distinguished himself by killing several Frenchmen. The conduct of Private Cramer (?) was equally conspicuous. The men were at such close quarters with the enemy, that a Frenchman was in the act of attempting to run his bayonet up the lower part of Lieutenant Hatch's chin, when Cramer (?) pushed forward and brought the man to the ground. This gallant soldier is also said to have shot the man by whom Major Roberts, of the 51st, had been wounded. The light troops were pressing forward to follow up their advantage, when Major-General Leith came up and ordered the pursuit to cease. The losses of the light company in this skirmish were one Corporal and one Private wounded, and those of the whole British force engaged, about one hundred, while the estimated total loss of the French was between three and four hundred men.

The remaining companies of the Regiment in the meantime had been marched to an elevated position within cannon shot of the enemy, and were drawn up in line, when General Leith came up and called out "My fine fellows, who placed you in this exposed situation? I shall take you to a better position; be steady and reserve your fire, and if we advance, we shall give them the bayonet." "These words (let alone the noble way in which they were spoken)," writes an Officer who was present, "were such as could not be easily forgotten, particularly the reference to the bayonet, which seemed to delight the men; even a poor fellow, who was going to the rear to have his leg amputated, cheered at hearing them." The companies were then marched round a hollow, and conducted under cover of the ground to a position in advance, where the left was protected by a wall and steep bank, the right being rather more exposed. Unfortunately, however, they were not closely engaged as the light troops had done their work too well, and the enemy remained at a distance. While the companies were in the position described above, a shell fell among the grenadiers, which the drummer\*

\* See page 105 for another instance of coolness in action on the part of a drummer.

very coolly picked up and threw over a wall, on the other side of which it burst without effect.

During the 8th both armies remained in position, but no attack was made by the French ; and Sir John Moore had no alternative but to continue the retreat. Leaving the fires lighted the army marched off early that night in terrible weather to Betanzos, which was not reached until the evening of the next day. This was the worst march of the campaign, and entailed additional unavoidable hardship and suffering upon the officers and men. The main body halted at Betanzos one day (the 10th). There remained now but one march of 16 miles to Corunna, which was reached by the Regiment on the 12th. Here comfortable quarters were obtained, new muskets and fresh ammunition were served out ; and after a day's rest, with the additional prospect of another opportunity of trying their strength with the enemy, the men remaining with the colours recovered to a large extent their strength and spirits

On the 13th the French began to collect in force on the right bank of the Mero, about six miles from the town, and it became necessary to occupy a defensive position. Two positions were available, the most advanced commencing on the sea-coast, on a rocky ridge north-west of and four to five miles from the town, with the left on the Mero at El Burgo, and the front covered by a branch of the same. This, however, was too extensive for the British army ;\* and unless occupied in strength might have been turned on the right, and under cover of the broken ground, the enemy could then have moved up to the gates of Corunna. There was no alternative, therefore, but to take post on a nearer ridge, the Monte Moro, about three miles from the gates, commanded by the other, its right only about 1,200 yards from the nearest, and at the same time the most commanding point, of the more advanced position, and its left resting on an arm of the sea leading to El Burgo. The left is the highest part of the ridge, which gradually slopes down to the right until it approaches the village of Elvina, where it recedes, and the ground sinks suddenly into the hollow in which the village lies. By comparison with the other it was a bad position, though the best under the circumstances.

Along this ridge, on a front of about a mile and a quarter, two divisions were posted ; that of Sir David Baird on the right, its

\* About 15,000 strong.



extreme outer flank thrown back along the receding portion of the ridge, so as to front Elvina, which was occupied. Sir John Hope's division prolonged Sir David Baird's line to the left, its left resting on the sea and on strong ground, and traversed perpendicularly to the front by the royal road to Madrid about its left centre, in advance of which was the village of Palavia Abaxo, also occupied by our troops.

Major-General Warde's brigade from Sir David Baird's division was posted behind the right wing in support; and Major-General Leith's brigade (with which was the 76th) was similarly placed behind the centre, that of Brigadier-General Catlin Cranford forming the support of the left wing.

Major-General Paget's reserve division was at the village of Airis, about three-quarters of a mile in rear of the centre and close to the royal road, in such a position as to be able to move to the support of either wing.

General Fraser's division was further to the rear and to the right, on some high ground about a mile from the gates of the town, where it prevented a turning movement round the right, and was able to afford succour to any point.

On the 14th the greater part of the French army crossed the Mero at El Burgo, and was followed by the remainder the next day. The French then occupied the commanding rocky ridge, called Monte Penasquedo, between four and five miles from the town, previously referred to, placing their right on the intersection of the Santiago and Madrid roads, and their left on the commanding ground already mentioned as being about 1,200 yards from the British position. There was some skirmishing between the outposts and French light troops during the day.

On the night of the 15th-16th Marshal Soult established a battery of eleven heavy guns on his left.

On the 14th the transports hove in sight and entered the harbour in the evening; and the sick, the dismounted cavalry, and all the best horses, as well as all the artillery except 8 guns, were put on board that night. These were followed on the 15th and morning of the 16th by the remaining *impedimenta* of the army, and everything was prepared to withdraw the fighting men after dark on the latter date. At two o'clock in the afternoon, however, the enemy advanced

in three columns, covered by clouds of skirmishers, while their battery opened a heavy fire. The first column carried Elvina, and attempted to break Sir David Baird's front and turn his right—this was the main attack; the second advanced against the centre; while the third attacked Sir John Hope's division at the village of Piedra Longa. Elvina was retaken by the 50th and 42nd, and became the scene of an obstinate struggle, but eventually remained in our possession, and the enemy was driven out of and beyond it. While watching the result of the fighting here, Sir John Moore received a mortal wound, and Sir John Hope succeeded to the command, Sir David Baird having lost his left arm early in the fight from a grape shot. General Paget's reserve division in the meantime descended into the valley on the right of Sir David Baird's division, and not only checked the advance of the enemy in that quarter, but turned his left and threatened his great battery.

While this was proceeding on the right the centre was hotly engaged, and one battalion of brigade, the 59th, was moved down to support it; but, finding his efforts on the right and centre unavailing, the enemy made a last isolated attack on the left, and stormed Pedria Longa, but was eventually driven out of it by the 14th Regiment. Before five o'clock the enemy had not only been repulsed at all points, but the British line had gained ground all along the front, and the French were falling back under cover of their light troops and guns. However, Sir John Hope, thinking it more prudent to adhere to the original plan of embarking during the night than to push his advantage further, ordered the embarkation to be proceeded with. The picquets, leaving fires lighted, covered the retirement, which commenced about 10 o'clock; and the whole army was on board except the rearguard by three o'clock on the afternoon of the 17th. The rearguard, with all the wounded that had not previously been moved, was embarked before one o'clock on the morning of the 18th.

During the battle of Corunna the 76th was not much engaged, and of the brigade only the 59th went into the fighting line. The only casualties of the Regiment were one private killed and six wounded.

A copy of Lieutenant-General Hope's General Order subsequent to the battle is given herewith :—

“ Military General Orders,

“ His Majesty’s Ship “ Audacious,”

“ January 18th, 1809.”

“ The irreparable loss that has been sustained by the fall of  
“ the Commander of the Forces, and the severe wound which has  
“ removed Sir David Baird from his station, render it the duty of  
“ Lieutenant-General Hope to congratulate the army upon the suc-  
“ cessful result of the action of the 16th.

“ On no occasion has the undaunted valour of the British  
“ troops ever been more manifest. At the termination of a severe  
“ and harrassing march, rendered necessary by the superiority of  
“ numbers which the enemy had acquired, and which had materially  
“ impaired the efficiency of the troops, many disadvantages were to  
“ be encountered.

“ These have all been surmounted by the troops themselves;  
“ and the enemy has been taught that whatever advantages of posi-  
“ tion or of numbers he may employ, there is inherent in the British  
“ officer and soldier a bravery that knows not how to yield, that no  
“ circumstances can appal, and that will ensure victory when it is  
“ to be obtained by the exertion of any human means.

“ That part of Major-General Leith’s brigade, which was  
“ engaged, consisting of the 59th regiment, under the conduct of the  
“ Major-General, also claims marked approbation.

“ The enemy, not having rendered the attack on the left a serious  
“ one, did not afford to the troops stationed in that quarter the  
“ opportunity of displaying that gallantry which must have made  
“ (them ?) repent the attempt. The picquets and advanced posts,  
“ however, of the brigades under Major-Generals Hill and Leith,  
“ and Colonel Catlin Crawford, conducted themselves with deter-  
“ mined resolution, and were ably supported by the officers command-  
“ ing these brigades, and by the troops of which they were composed.

“ He (Lieutenant-General Hope) knows that it is impossible  
“ in any language he can use to enhance the esteem or diminish the  
“ regret that the army feels in common with him for its late com-  
“ mander. His career has been unfortunately too limited for his  
“ country ; but has been sufficient for his own fame. Beloved by  
“ the army, honoured by his Sovereign, and respected by his enemy,  
“ he has terminated a life devoted to her service by a glorious death,

“leaving his name as a memorial, an example, and an incitement  
 “to those who shall follow him in the path of honour; and it is for  
 “his country alone that his memory can receive the tribute which  
 “is its due.”

Lieutenant-Colonel Symes died on board the “Mary” transport very soon after embarkation, in consequence of the extraordinary exertions and fatigues he underwent. He\* was one of the officers appointed to the Regiment from the East India Company, and had served in it from its formation. Lieutenants MacLeod and Vaughan also died from the effects of the campaign, in addition to many Non-commissioned Officers and Men.

Owing to various causes which were unavoidable, units and even companies became much intermingled on embarkation; † and exact rolls of casualties were never made out; but, as near as can be ascertained, the casualties of the 76th, exclusive of the officers named above, in the whole campaign, amounted to one hundred and seventy killed, wounded, missing, and died of disease.

According to the records there were 784 men fit for duty at Corunna on November 1st; these numbers apparently include Serjeants and Drummers. Of these 614 disembarked in England.

The army, after a rough voyage, commenced to arrive at Portsmouth on January 26th and the disembarkation took place on the 27th and succeeding days.

The exact date on which the headquarters of the Regiment landed cannot be traced, but it was early in February. On landing they were sent to Fort Cumberland, where most of the men who

\* “He” (Lieutenant-Colonel Symes) “was a gentleman whose civil and military qualities were equally conspicuous; and in all the private relations of life he was universally esteemed. He was twice Ambassador at the Court of Ava; and of his first mission there, the account he published obtained for him considerable literary reputation. His remains were interred in the church of St. Margaret, Rochester.” (Life of Sir David Baird, Vol II.)

† About mid-day on the 17th the French established a battery on the heights to the south of and overlooking the harbour. The fire from this caused much disorder among the transports. Several masters cut their cables, and four vessels went ashore, but the troops being immediately removed by the men-of-wars’ boats, the stranded vessels were burnt. (Napier’s Peninsular War). These men were distributed over several ships without regard to regiments.

arrived by other transports, rejoined. After a short stay the Regiment was moved to Colchester, and was joined there by the remaining officers and men. The vacancy caused by the death of Colonel Symes was filled by the transfer of Lieutenant-Colonel Meyrick Shawe from the half-pay of a garrison battalion. This officer commenced his service in the 76th and served with the Regiment in the Mysore campaign of 1790-92.

From Colchester recruiting parties were sent out to bring the Regiment up to strength again, and were so successful in their work that on June 30th the strength is shown on the muster rolls as—

Serjeants and Corporals .....	126
Drummers .....	28
Rank and File .....	936

Large numbers of volunteers also joined the Regiment from the Northampton, North Lincoln, Derby, Leicester, Nottingham, and other militia corps.

Early in April the regiment was ordered to Ipswich, where it arrived on the 8th. It seems to have by this time recovered from the Corunna campaign to a large extent; new arms, accoutrements, and clothing had been issued, and though the majority of the men were young soldiers, they were full of keenness.

In June it was again ordered to be ready for active service, and eventually formed part of the expedition destined for Walcheren, and early in July marched to Harwich, where it embarked on the 5th, its strength being as follows :—

1 Lieutenant-Colonel.
2 Majors.
9 Captains.
21 Lieutenants.
6 Ensigns.
5 Staff.
41 Serjeants.
16 Drummers.
46 Corporals.
691 Privates.

The 76th was brigaded with the 2nd Queens and 2nd Battalion 32nd Regiment, under Brigadier-General Acland, whose brigade formed part of Lieutenant-General Grosvenor's division.

The Walcheren expedition was the largest that had up till that time ever been sent out from the shores of Great Britain, while at the same time it turned out the most unlucky, and was one of the worst managed. The number of troops employed were above 39,000, and the naval armament comprised 35 line-of-battle ships, 22 frigates, and 179 smaller vessels.

The military command was given to Lieutenant-General the Earl of Chatham, the naval to Admiral Sir Richard Strachan. The objects of the expedition were, "The capture or destruction of the enemy's ships, either building at Antwerp and Flushing, or afloat on the Scheldt; the destruction of the arsenals and dockyards at Antwerp, Terneuse, and Flushing; the reduction of the Island of Walcheren, and the rendering, if possible, the Scheldt no longer navigable for ships of war." None of these objects were attained, except the reduction of Flushing and the Island of Walcheren, and these only at a vast expenditure of men and money; while no injury was inflicted upon the enemy which could not be speedily repaired.

The expedition sailed from the Downs on July 28th, and in the evening of the following day anchored off the west coast of Walcheren. The plan of operations was for the left wing of the army, under Sir Eyre Coote, to occupy Walcheren; the Marquis of Huntley, with a division, was to land upon the island of Cadsand to cut off the communications between Flushing and Flanders; while Lieutenant-General Grosvenor, with his division, was to occupy the island of Schowen. Sir John Hope, with the reserve, was to obtain possession of South Beveland. The island of Cadsand was not occupied as ordered, so that before the investment of Flushing was completed, and even while the siege was proceeding, the enemy were enabled to receive reinforcements and supplies from the mainland. The movement of General Grosvenor against the Island of Schowen was found to be unnecessary, by reason of the absence of any enemy or hostile works on the shores of the East Scheldt. The troops of his division accordingly remained on the transports till about August 1st.

The left wing, under Sir Eyre Coote, landed on Walcheren Island on July 30th, and on the 1st August Army Headquarters were established at Middelburg. The advance upon Flushing commenced, and the place was invested on the same day. The failure upon Cadsand was now felt, and as the hostile garrison daily increased in

strength, General Grosvenor's division—the reduction of the island of Schowen being found (as already mentioned) to be unnecessary—was landed in Walcheren to reinforce the besiegers. The Regiment in this way found itself in front of Flushing about August 3rd.

It was resolved, instead of proceeding against the place by regular approaches, to reduce it by bombardment ; but such was the slowness and want of judgment that marked the operations, that not until the 13th did the batteries open, and then not against the fortifications but upon the defenceless town. Before this, viz., on the 6th, the enemy made a vigorous sally on the right of our position, which was indeed repulsed, but at a loss to our troops of 14 killed and 141 wounded.

In this action the 76th took the outposts on the left flank. About 1 a.m. the advanced picquets were fired upon, and two men killed ; but the enemy kept at a distance. This was the only loss from the enemy's fire that the Regiment suffered during the campaign.

On August 15th General Monnet, the French Commander, offered to surrender, and the firing ceased. On the following day the garrison capitulated, and were removed to England as prisoners-of-war.

General Grosvenor's division and the greater part of the troops at Flushing were now re-embarked on the transports, and assembled at Batz, a few miles up the Scheldt, at the S.E. extremity of South Beveland, in order that the attack on Antwerp, as originally planned, might be proceeded with. The Regiment remained at Batz on board ship till about the 1st of September, when the troops, with the exception of those ordered home, returned to Walcheren. The attack on Antwerp had been given up as the enemy had rendered the place so strong both by land and water, during the month that had elapsed since the expedition arrived, that any attempt upon it was now regarded as hopeless.

Moreover it was clear by this time that the climatic conditions of the country—which appear to have come as a surprise to the medical authorities—were entirely unsuited to military operations on a large scale.

About the middle of August sickness had begun to make its appearance in the army to an alarming extent, no less than 3,000 being in hospital, i.e., a proportion of nearly 10 per cent. This had

increased to the astonishing number of 8,000 on September 6th, about which time the army, except 17,000 men, destined to garrison Walcheren, began to return to England.

The 76th appears to have been in a more healthy state than some others, and had the misfortune to be included in those regiments which were ordered to remain behind. On September 25th it had 317 men in hospital at Middelburg, who were suffering from Walcheren fever, besides 60 others invalided to England. These numbers had increased by November 24th to 107 in Walcheren and 539 in England—in fact the Regiment had almost disappeared.

On the 23rd December the island was completely evacuated by the British army, the 76th being among the last to leave. It was a perfect skeleton when it arrived at the end of 1809 at its old quarters at Ipswich, and three weeks later still had 368 cases of Walcheren fever in hospital.

1810.

The disastrous results of the Walcheren expedition had for some time a bad effect upon recruiting. It was very hard to get men, and the 76th was by no means peculiar in this respect.

On the 10th of May Lieutenant-Colonel Shawe retired from the army by the sale of his commission, and was succeeded by Major J. Wardlaw from the 64th Foot. The regiment received orders to proceed to Ireland, and embarked at Landguard Fort on the 30th of June. Having disembarked at Monkstown on the 25th July, it marched to Cork, where it remained till about the end of September.

1811.

It then moved to Fermoy, and on the 7th April, 1811, the head-

1812.

quarters moved to Kilkenny, where they remained till June, 1812, when the regiment marched to Kinsale.

1813.

Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Musgrave died on the 31st of December. His death was announced by Lieutenant-Colonel Wardlaw in regimental orders, dated Kinsale, 7th January, 1813, which paid the following tribute to his memory and long service in the regiment as follows :—

“ The Commanding Officer has to announce to the regiment the melancholy intelligence of the death of General Sir T. Musgrave,



“ who died on the 31st of last month. In him the Regiment has  
 “ lost its first Colonel, and the Father of the Regiment ; also one  
 “ who, during his lifetime, showed every disposition to promote  
 “ the welfare and respectability of the corps. The Commanding  
 “ Officer hopes that the Officers will concur with him in paying  
 “ a slight mark of their regret, and respect for his memory, by  
 “ wearing crape round their arm for one month, beginning on Satur-  
 “ day next.”

By his will Sir Thomas Musgrave bequeathed the sum of ten pounds yearly to the regimental school. He was succeeded as Colonel of the Regiment by Lieutenant-General Sir G. Prevost, Bart.

The Regiment marched on the 14th and 15th of June to Limerick, and had not been there three weeks before it was warned to be ready to embark for active service at an early date. This warning was followed in a few days by an order to march to Cork on the 9th of July, and await embarkation. Leaving Cork on the 28th the regiment embarked at Monkstown in six transports for Spain. Lieut.-Colonel Wardlaw was in command, the strength being as follows :—

Lieutenant-Colonel.....	One.
Majors .....	Two.
Captains.....	Eight.
Subalterns .....	Twenty-two.
Regimental Staff .....	Six.
Serjeants .....	Thirty-three.
Corporals .....	Thirty-one.
Drummers .....	Nineteen.
Privates .....	542

The Regiment sailed on August 5th, and was delayed in crossing the Bay of Biscay by calms, accompanied by a heavy swell from the west, and although the Spanish coast was first made on the 11th, it was the 15th before the transports were off San Sebastian, and they did not arrive at Passages, the port of disembarkation, till the following day. The Regiment was more fortunate, however, in this respect, than others, for some of the transports conveying other portions of the brigade, did not arrive at Passages till two days later. While off San Sebastian on the 15th some of the ships were fired upon by the batteries of the Castle, but without effect. That day was also the Emperor's birthday, and the hostile garrison saluted with shotted

guns in honour of the event.

The Regiment disembarked at Passages on the 16th, and marched to a small village called Lezo,\* about a mile from the town, where it bivouacked for the night, the weather being fine and warm. Here it remained until the 20th, on which day it marched to a wood a short distance off to make way for some troops that arrived from England on the 19th; and erected temporary huts as a protection from the night dews, no tents having yet been served out.

In this situation (about 6 miles N.E. of San Sebastian and close to the royal road to Bayonne) the Regiment remained for the next few days, and was occupied chiefly in collecting and buying horses and mules for the regimental transport.

Major-General Lord Aylmer's "unattached British Brigade" was now organised, of which the Regiment formed part, the other two corps being the 37th and 85th, the 37th having been sent from Gibraltar and the 85th from England. The brigade was detailed to the left wing of the army.

The battles of the Pyrenees, in which Marshal Soult was foiled in his attempt to relieve Pampeluna, had been fought; and the siege of San Sebastian resumed. The British occupied their old positions holding the passes of the Pyrenees from Roncesvalles to the mouth of the Bidassoa, Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill being in command of the right wing, and Lieutenant-General Thomas Graham of the left.

A new battering train having arrived from England on the 19th, the siege of San Sebastian was actively pressed by the 5th Division. On the 26th the batteries opened, and continued to bombard the defences of the place until sunset on the 30th. Marshal Soult, in the meantime, averse to let San Sebastian fall without another effort, determined to attack the left wing by the royal road through Irun, and penetrate as far as Oyazun, close to which place the Regiment was in bivouac, hoping thus to raise the siege.

The movements of French troops to their right having become known to Lord Wellington the latter made preparations to meet the fresh situation. That portion of the British position which was immediately threatened extended on a front of about nine miles from the bridge of Vera on the right along the Bidassoa to the Jaizquibel on the

\* Lexo ?

left. The latter mountain is on the coast and above the mouth of the Bidassoa, with the town of Fuenterrabia at its base. The nature of the ground on either bank of the river—craggy and devoid of roads between Vera and Irun, and the river unfordable at high tide below Irun—restricted the French attack to two lines, viz., the bridge and fords of Vera, and the fords of Biriatu.

On the evening of the 26th orders were received for the brigade to march the following day. The Regiment accordingly proceeded on the 27th towards Irun (about seven miles), and took post a little to the right front of the first Division, so as to support the left of the Spaniards holding the San Marcial heights, the key of the British position. It was a pleasant march of about four hours through rugged and mountainous country; and the Regiment remained in this situation, about three miles from the river, until the morning of September 4th.

On the right of San Marcial were Longa's Spaniards, on whose right again as far as Lesaca was the 4th Division, afterwards reinforced by a brigade from the 7th Division.

The French crossed the Bidassoa during the night of the 30th-31st, and attacked the left wing of the army at daylight, while they themselves in turn were assailed on the same day by the British right wing. The first attack on San Marcial was repulsed by the Spaniards, but the French, bringing over their reserve by two bridges they had thrown below the fords of Biriatu, renewed the attack, and shook the left of the Spanish line. The brigade\*, which on that day was deficient of the 85th, was then sent forward a short distance to support the Spaniards, but the latter, recovering, and without availing themselves of the aid of the English troops, drove the enemy down the heights and back to some inferior heights they had occupied near the river bank. Meantime the French attack from the side of Vera made considerable progress, and had arrived near the foundry of San Antonio, where however it was checked by the fourth Division, aided by troops which had crossed from the right bank of the Bidassoa by the bridge of Lesaca.

Marshal Soult was preparing a fresh and more formidable attack upon San Marcial; but the offensive movement on the British right made him fear for his line of retreat on Bayonne. This, as well as

\* The 85th were ordered back to San Sebastian on the 30th to assist in the assault on that place which was carried out on the 31st, and rejoined on the evening of the latter day.

the sound of the heavy cannonade denoting the assault upon San Sebastian, which was plainly audible, appears to have induced him to abandon the project and desist from further efforts. The battle was also arrested by a terrific thunderstorm which began about three o'clock, under cover of which and in the course of the night of the 31st August—1st September the French retired across the river and resumed their former positions.

The Regiment does not seem to have suffered any loss in Soult's passage of the Bidassoa on August 31st, though had the Spaniards on the heights of San Marcial fought less bravely, there would have been a different tale to tell.

The Regiment was under arms the whole of the following day and twice fell in and marched off, as the movements of French troops on the other side of the river seemed to point to a renewal of the attack, but eventually night fell without anything further happening.

While it was encamped here tents were issued.

On the morning of the 4th September the brigade marched up into the mountains to the east for about five hours, and pitched camp in front of San Antonio on the southern slopes of the Pena de Haya, near the intersection of the roads to Oyarzun, Irun, and Vera. From thence it moved forward on the 6th to a hill immediately above the river, and was in advance of the army, the only troops between the enemy and it being some Spanish picquets about halfway down the hill, with their sentries at the foot. While in this position (from which the French camps on the far side of the river were plainly visible), the Regiment stood to arms daily for an hour before day-break. The French outposts occupied the other side of the valley with their sentries on the river bank, but the latter made no effort to molest the unarmed parties which were sent out frequently to gather green forage from the fields on the allied side of the river. The brigade remained in camp near the Bidassoa for nearly a month, the troops, like those of the enemy, being much employed in the construction of field works.

On the evening of the 6th October, after rumours of an intended movement had been current for several days, it was at last given out that the army would attack the enemy's positions next day, and invade France. The Regiment was ordered to fall in at such an hour next morning as would permit of the march being commenced one hour

before daylight ; and with the object of deceiving the enemy instructions were given for tents not to be struck, and mules and baggage to be left behind. The same night a detachment under a subaltern marched off at 8 p.m. for Irun to assist in dragging up guns. Soon after it had left a severe thunderstorm came on, and the detachment did not reach its destination, though only about six miles distant, till one o'clock next morning.

Lord Wellington's plan for the passage of the Bidassoa was to seize the Rhune, Commissary, and Bayonette mountains, the possession of which would place him within striking distance of the French centre and left, and at the same time to force the passage of the Bidassoa between Fuenterrabia and Biriatu with his left wing. It was a daring undertaking, for had the attack of the left wing failed, it would have been separated from the rest of the army by the rising tide, and its retreat cut off. Upon this portion of the army therefore the success of the whole operation mainly depended.

Marshal Soult expected anything but an attack on his right, as it afterwards turned out.

On the morning of the 7th, some hours before daylight, the Regiment fell in, and the brigade marched to Fuenterrabia, by way of Irun, perfect silence being preserved. Having arrived at Fuenterrabia while it was still dark, it lay down in the ditch, some Portuguese infantry being near, while the 5th Division, on the right, was opposite the village of Andaya,\* occupied by the French, whose sentries on the further bank of the river took no alarm. At about 7 o'clock the tide having run out enough, the brigade advanced quickly towards the ford on the left, the 5th Division at the same time crossing by that on the right.

The water reached well above the knees, and the men were obliged to hold their fire-locks and cartridge boxes above their heads while crossing. Not a shot was fired till the right bank of the river was reached, after which the guns on San Marcial opened ; and the troops in front of Irun, covered by the fire of a battery, crossed by the fords above and below the bridge of Behobia.

Having arrived at the right bank of the river the 5th Division attacked and carried the village of Andaya,\* and advanced towards the heights beyond ; the Portuguese made for the camp of

\* Hendaye

the San Culottes ; while Lord Aylmer's brigade connected the two.

While this was going on the first Division on the right, in front of Irun, moving along the royal road, carried the heights commanding the latter.

The enemy were completely surprised, and seemed to be quite unprepared for the attack ; they nowhere made any determined stand in our part of the field, though the resistance offered to the 1st Division was more stubborn. The latter continued their advance, while the 5th Division brought up their left shoulders, and threatened to turn the Croix des Bouquets, which was accordingly abandoned by the enemy. General Reille, who commanded the French right, retreated in some confusion towards Bayonne, losing eight guns and several hundred men.

Meantime on the side of Vera, in the direction of our right wing, although the surprise of the French was equally great, the struggle was more determined. The battle on that side continued till long after dark, and the French remained in possession of the Great Rhune that night. In fact, it was not until the morning of the 9th that the enemy evacuated the Hermitage and retired to the Smaller Rhune.

The afternoon of the 7th was well advanced when the brigade prepared to bivouac upon the heights of Andaya. \*

Though the Regiment had the honour of being one of the first in the army to enter France, it had not, as far as can be traced, a single casualty in this action, and the loss in the whole brigade was trifling. On this day (October 7th) Lieutenant-General Graham handed over command of the left wing to Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hope and proceeded home on sick leave. On transferring command he issued the following farewell order :—

Column Orders, at noon,

7th October, 1813.

“ Lieutenant-General Graham, in resigning the distinguished  
“ command which he has had the honour to hold during this glorious  
“ campaign, has infinite satisfaction in being certain that the good  
“ conduct of the troops will ever be justly appreciated by Lieutenant-  
“ General Sir John Hope, while his name must, on all occasions,  
“ secure their utmost confidence.

\* Hendaye.

“ He is happy to congratulate them on the signal success which  
“ their gallantry so quickly obtained this morning in the attacks of  
“ the formidable position of the enemy.

“ He requests Major-General Howard and the Officers of the  
“ 1st Division, Major-General Hay and the Officers of the 5th Division,  
“ Major-Generals Bock, Vandeleur, Bradford, Lord Aylmer,  
“ and Brigadier-General Wilson, with the Officers of their respective  
“ Brigades, will be assured that he feels sincerely his obligations to  
“ them for their uniform and zealous support on all occasions.

“ On taking leave of the troops of the left column, he begs the  
“ Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers, to accept of  
“ his best thanks, and his sincere good wishes, and that they will  
“ believe him ever deeply interested in their welfare and renown.”

The Regiment thus found itself for the second time under the command of Sir John Hope on active service, in whose division it had been nearly five years previously at Corunna.

Soon after sunrise the following day the tents and baggage, which had been left on the Spanish side of the Bidassoa the day previous, came up, and the Regiment proceeded to make itself as comfortable as possible.

Lord Wellington's headquarters were now fixed in Vera, and the army was organised in three corps. The right, commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir R. Hill, extended from Roncesvalles to the Bastan. The centre, occupying Maya, the Echallar, Rhune, and Bayonette Mountains, was under Marshal Beresford ; while the left, under Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope, extended from the Mandale Mountain to the sea.

For the next few days every effort was made to strengthen the position of the left wing, which, with the Bidassoa close in rear, unfordable at high tide below the bridge of Behobia, was not favourable for offensive operations. Field works were constructed, batteries established on the right bank of the river, and a pontoon bridge thrown across above the bridge. The line of defence of the left wing ran along the heights of Croix des Bouquets, facing Urrugne and the camp of the Sans Culottes ; the reserve was on the heights of Andaya, where the Regiment was entrenched ; the right rested on the Mandale, and from that mountain and the Bayonette an attacking force could be enfiladed. Opposite to us the French

laboured incessantly at their defensive works, and constructed two lines of entrenchments, the first across the royal road on the heights in front of Urrugne to the camp of the Sans Culottes, and the second covering St. Jean de Luz, the latter being the stronger of the two, and quite impregnable against a frontal attack.

The weather now turned cold and wet, the encampment was very exposed, and fuel was scarce. In this uncomfortable situation the Regiment remained for a month, the weather showing no sign of improvement until the beginning of November. On the 3rd of that month Pampeluna fell, and the army began to speculate upon the probability of soon resuming the offensive. On the evening of the 7th orders were given out for the brigade to fall in at four o'clock next morning; this was countermanded the same night. As, however, the weather continued to improve, early orders to advance were expected.

On the 8th of November from the high ground on which the Regiment was encamped there was a good view of an affair in which a French sloop-of-war which had escaped from St. Jean-de-Luz was brought to action and blown up by two English ships.

On the evening of the following day orders were received to the effect that active operations would be resumed the next morning; and after dark the tents were struck, baggage packed, and the mules brought up in view of an early start.

Lord Wellington's plan was to hold the right of the French with his left wing, while with his centre and right he forced back their centre and left; and then to push down the Nivelle to San Pée, thus taking the enemy's right wing in flank and rear and cutting off its retreat through St. Jean-de-Luz and Ascain. This occasioned the battle of the Nivelle, in which Soult was driven in a few hours from a position he had been fortifying for three months with a loss of four thousand two hundred and sixty-five officers and men, including fourteen hundred prisoners and 51 guns. On the British side two thousand six hundred and ninety-four officers and men were killed and wounded. By far the greater proportion of the losses on our side fell upon the centre and right, the left being engaged the entire day in a holding attack, conducted with such skill as to keep occupied 25,000 of the French, and prevent any troops being detached to their centre and left, which Lord Wellington assailed with superior numbers.



General Reille was, as before, in command of the French right wing, and held as his first line of defence the fortified camp of Sans Culottes on his right and the entrenchment of Bon Secours in his centre, crossing the high road, with the fortified village of Urrugne held by a battalion, in rear of the latter, The 5th Division was detailed to carry the Sans Culottes, the Bons Secours was allotted to the Germans and the Guards, while Lord Aylmer's brigade had orders to advance along the high road against Urrugne. The first Division, at first in reserve, was ordered to threaten the camp of Belchena after Bons Secours had been carried. Further to the right Freyre's Spaniards, which connected with Marshal Beresford, demonstrated strongly against the Nassau redoubt, covering the approaches to Ascaïn.

The brigade fell in some time before dawn, and strict silence being preserved, moved over broken ground to its right till the high road was reached, the 85th leading. After proceeding along the road for about a mile the brigade was halted a short distance within the outposts, and ordered to lie down till dawn. As soon as there was sufficient light the 85th carried the village of Urrugne in gallant style, and the French being driven out, retired speedily to the heights beyond. The further end of the village was at once put in a state of defence to meet any counter-attack, and no advance made beyond it except by our light troops. Frequent demonstrations were, however, made throughout the morning and early afternoon along our front by our skirmishers, while heavy columns of the enemy's troops kept their ground. In the meantime heavy and continuous firing of small arms and guns was heard to the eastward, which denoted the serious struggle in which the centre and right were engaged. At about three o'clock in the afternoon a large column of the enemy's troops began to move in that direction to reinforce their left, while at the same time the enemy's light troops advanced upon us, and were repulsed by our skirmishers, who this time advanced nearer to the ridge held by the enemy's main body, and kept this advanced position till nightfall.

Although Lord Wellington did not succeed in cutting off the French right wing, the positions gained by our centre and right wing so seriously threatened the rear of the French right that General Reille withdrew his corps on the night of the 10th-11th through St. Jean-de-Luz to the heights of Bidart on the Bayonne road to the

north of the Nivelle.

During the battle of the Nivelle the 76th, being with the 37th in support of the 85th, was not much engaged, and lost only one man wounded, though the Regiment was often under the fire of the French artillery.

The brigade resumed the advance before dawn on the morning of the 11th, and marched rapidly along the high road towards St. Jean-de-Luz, with the object of seizing the bridge over the Nivelle before the French should have time to destroy it. The direction of the march led the troops through the enemy's entrenchments, which consisted of fortified houses, gun enplacements, and redoubts; they were very strong and to storm them would have cost many lives. Soon after nine o'clock the brigade arrived at St. Jean-de-Luz, only to find that the French had blown up the bridge a short time before; and as it was then high water the whole of the left wing (which to-day marched along the high road) was compelled to halt, till the tide had turned and the bridge had been repaired. By noon the whole of the troops had crossed to the north bank of the river, the cavalry and artillery by a ford, the infantry by the bridge, the arch of which had been temporarily spanned with planks and beams. Half the battalion was left in the northern suburbs of St. Jean-de-Luz, while the remainder went on until dusk, when they came up with the French rearguard, posted in Bidart and the heights on either side. The brigade was then at the head of the column with the cavalry out in front. Rain was falling heavily, and continued for the greater part of the night. The next morning it was found that the enemy had abandoned Bidart and fallen back upon Bayonne, but no advance was made; and in the course of the morning the five companies rejoined from St. Jean-de-Luz bringing with them the tents and baggage. Camp was then pitched about a quarter of a mile to the left of the high road, close to Bidart, on grass land, and here the Regiment remained till the 18th, the rain continuing to fall heavily, and making any movements of troops impossible except on the high road. On the 18th the weather improved, and on the afternoon of that day camp was struck, and turning about, the brigade retraced its steps towards St. Jean-de-Luz. After marching about five miles, and while still more than three miles from the town, the Regiment filed off to the left and was

allotted some farmhouses to the east of the high road, near the village of Guéthary, where it settled down for nearly three weeks. Lord Wellington's headquarters, as well as Sir John Hope's and Lord Aylmer's, were established in St. Jean-de-Luz, and the whole army went into cantonments.

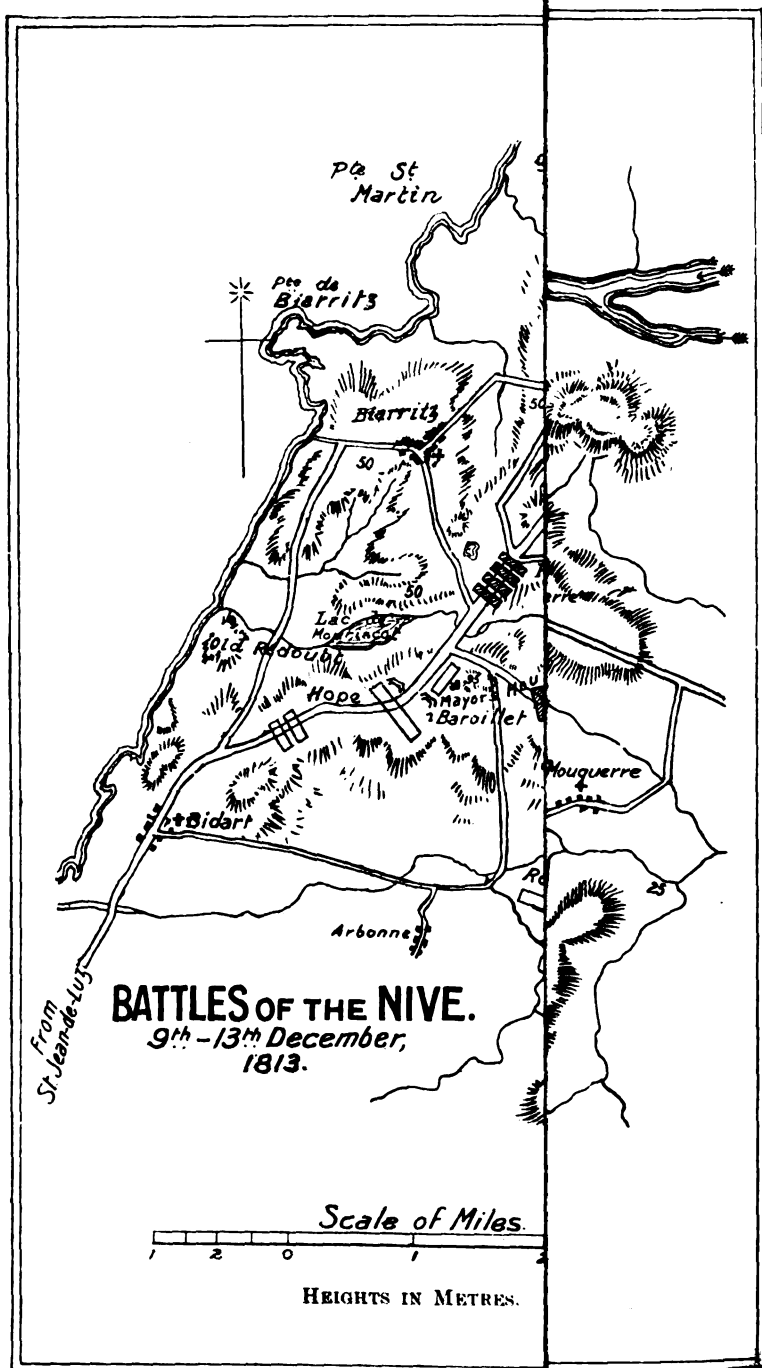
During this halt the weather was very fine, clear, and bracing, and Lord Wellington's hounds were hunted twice a week. The outposts were strengthened by throwing up a redoubt here and there, fortifying houses, &c. Opposite the centre and right several skirmishes took place, which were occasioned by the seizure of some advanced posts, the possession of which was found necessary for the safety of our outpost line.

The left wing, consisting, in addition to Lord Aylmer's brigade, of the first and fifth Divisions, and some brigades of Portuguese infantry, occupied a ridge to the north of Bidart, on both sides of the high road, from the sea on the left to within a short distance of Arcangues, the front being covered by a small stream, widening out in two places into the small lakes, Mouriscot and Brindos, between which the road was conducted. The ground was everywhere close and broken and wooded; near the stream there was a good deal of swamp. The Light Division prolonged the line through Arcangues to Garat's House. The front of this portion of the line extended to about six miles.

From Garat's House the line was carried on for a short distance to Urdanche, and then doubled back to the right rear for about 8 miles, following the course of the Nive, the further bank of which was held by the French.

The position held by the allied army restricted it to the country between the Nive and the sea, where the clay soil was unsuited to the movements of cavalry and artillery, while the woods and farm-houses hampered manœuvre and obstructed view. Lord Wellington, therefore, with the object of gaining room to manœuvre, and at the same time of intercepting the French communications between Bayonne and St. Jean-Pied-de-Port, determined to force the passage of the Nive, and pass his right wing and part of the centre over to the right bank. The left wing, under Lieutenant-General Hope, and the Light Division, at the same time were to assail all the French advanced posts between the Nive and the sea, and drive them back.





This Map is reproduced

Orders were issued for these operations to be carried out on December 9th, which, if successful, would have the effect of placing the army astride of the Nive, with the communications between the two wings liable to interruption in face of a hostile force working on interior lines, having good communications, and the fortress of Bayonne to fall back upon in case of reverse. It was a delicate and dangerous operation, but yet was the only alternative to an inactivity that rendered the victory of November 10th barren of results.

The Regiment fell in a little before four o'clock on the morning of the 9th, and having joined the brigade, marched towards the high road, where it waited in column of route till day dawned (at about 6 o'clock). Then the whole of the left wing of the army advanced along the high road towards Bayonne. Immediately in front of the brigade was the rear of the 5th Division, while immediately behind followed the head of the 1st Division, the length of the whole column being about four miles. After marching for about two hours the column arrived at Bidart where it divided, the left moving towards Biarritz, and the right continuing to move along the high road in the direction of Anglet. At the stream and lakes to the north of Bidart the advanced guard came in contact with the French outposts, and pushed them slowly back. Though our main body was not at that time, or indeed in the course of the whole day, forced to deploy, the checks were very frequent. Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon the Regiment halted on the ridge of Anglet, where there was a fine view of the fortifications of Bayonne only about three miles distant. Soon after this all firing gradually ceased, the enemy withdrew within his lines, and the skirmishers of the advanced guard came in. The brigade then took post on the ridge, the men piled arms, and fires were lighted.

In the meantime the Light Division advanced beyond Bussus-sary in co-operation with the left wing; Marshal Beresford crossed the Nive with the centre near Ustaritz, and advanced to Villefranque; and Lieutenant-General Hill with the right wing forced a passage near Cambo, marched to the heights of Mouguerre, and connected with Marshal Beresford's right.

At dusk the left wing and Light Division fell back towards their original positions, Lord Wellington having thus established half of the army on the right bank of the Nive. Heavy rain commenced

shortly before the left wing began to fall back, the 5th Division being nearest the enemy. The men had marched in the course of the day about fourteen miles, and were still six miles from quarters. Even the high road was deep in mud from the constant traffic, the rain continued to fall heavily, and it was nine o'clock before the Regiment reached camp, having been under arms for seventeen hours.

Marshal Soult now determined to take advantage of the separation of the wings of the allied army; and prepared to fall upon the left wing and Light Division with his whole strength.

On the following morning, which broke clear and fine, after the parade had been dismissed, heavy firing was heard in front, the volume of which increased every minute. The brigade fell in with all speed, and in fifteen minutes was marching northwards along the high road in the same direction as the day before. Only a short distance had been traversed "when we were met by baggage mules and "horses pouring in all haste and confusion to the rear, while now "and then a wounded man or two passed with difficulty, who gave "rather an alarming account of the state of affairs in front, saying, " 'push on, my lads, push on, 40,000 of the enemy are coming on "and there are scarcely two thousand men up to oppose them.' "This made us quicken our pace. The enemy, perceiving us advancing along the road, brought a battery to bear on a turn of the "road, from which the Regiment suffered some trifling loss in passing. "As soon as we had got over this dangerous spot, we quitted the "main road and took up a position in a field to the right. After "remaining for some time, we were ordered to advance, and to lie "under cover of a high bank immediately in rear of an orchard,\* "in which the light troops were engaged with the advance of the "enemy. Here we lay inactive during the whole day, and had a few "men wounded and one killed—a drummer, who had been for "many years in the 76th." †

It was about eleven o'clock in the forenoon when the Regiment arrived at the position in a field to the right of the high road referred to above by Captain Hatchell. After it had deployed into line, the light company was detached, and, with two companies of the 85th and the light company of the 62nd, was sent forward under command

\* The orchard was much obstructed with bush and low scrub.

† Narrative of Captain C. H. Hatchell, then serving in the 76th.

of Major Deshon, of the 85th, to engage the enemy's skirmishers in the orchard, and check his advance. This object was, with the assistance of troops from the 5th Division, completely effected, and the enemy gained no more ground in that quarter for the rest of the day.

About three o'clock in the afternoon the enemy's attacks began to slacken and his skirmishers gradually fell back. This was but the prelude to a more furious attack than before, when the enemy put forward every effort to capture the orchard and the mayor of Biarritz's house, which would have secured the high road for them, but without success; and when at dusk all firing ceased the two armies occupied the same positions as in the morning. "Towards evening the firing had nearly ceased, when, on entering the orchard immediately in our front, we found it strewn with the bodies of French, British, and Portuguese soldiers, who had fallen there during the day. A few hundred yards in front was the picquet of the enemy, whose advanced sentry we could distinctly see watching our movements very attentively; this of course, made us look very cautiously around as we examined the many bodies that lay about. This, when the French sentry observed, he replaced his firelock against a bush, and walked about without it, to signify that now the action had ceased, we were in no danger of molestation from him. Indeed, I believe during the whole war, the best feeling existed between the advanced posts, and in no instance did they fire on each other unless a general action was to follow."\*

On the right also, in the positions occupied by the Light Division, some attacks were made by the enemy, and the picquets forced back on their reserves to the line Arcangues—Garat's House—Urdanche; but the main position here was not seriously threatened. The real attack on December 10th took place on the left wing.

As soon as darkness fell, the light company was called in and joined the remainder of the battalion in the field already alluded to; arms were piled as we stood in line, and fires were lighted, while the original garrison of the orchard watched the front. The French had retired to a hollow road a few hundred yards distant from the sentries. The brigade remained in bivouac in the field all night, it

\* Captain Hatchell's narrative.



being uncommonly dark and somewhat foggy, but no rain fell.

It was still pitch dark when the Regiment stood to arms next morning, and very cold, with a cutting north wind, and when at length day dawned the fog was so thick that nothing could be seen of the enemy. No movement took place for about two hours, when a brigade of German troops which was serving with the French, and had held the outposts opposite on the previous night, marched over with its baggage. Arrangements had been previously made to prevent the column being fired upon by the outposts, and on its arrival within the lines it was received by our troops under arms, and welcomed with cheers. Very soon after this incident took place the battle was resumed by the advance of a Portuguese brigade upon the French right, which was repulsed by the enemy; while the latter made a counter-attack in the direction of the high road and on the orchard previously referred to, which was kept at bay by the troops in first line. It was now about noon: the brigade, indeed the greater part of the left wing, had not yet been engaged, and the enemy once more fell back. Half the men were then ordered to take off their accoutrements, collect wood and cook dinners, while the remainder of the battalion remained under arms. A Portuguese brigade covered the front.

The dinners were only about half-done when the enemy made a violent attack upon the Portuguese troops to our front and on those further off to the right near Arcangues. The French, under cover of the wooded and broken ground, had quietly collected two heavy columns, one of which rushed forward on Arcangues and the other on the Portuguese. The latter were pushed back by sheer weight of numbers; and the French gained the field in rear of the orchard, and threatened our right flank. The half-cooked provisions were thrown into the fires, the men put on their accoutrements and fell in as quickly as possible, and the battalion was very soon again in line, and advancing against the enemy with the bayonet. The latter were borne back again into the orchard, and finally driven out of it by the 85th, which pursued even as far as the lakes on the far side. This attack having been repulsed, the brigade took post again behind the high bank in rear of the orchard, where we were sheltered from the enemy's artillery fire. There were now no troops in rear of us, as large reinforcements had been sent from the left wing to

the help of the Light Division at Arcangues. These had not long left when the French again attacked heavily, and carried the orchard and the mayor's house. Matters looked critical, when Lord Wellington himself chanced to ride up. The effect was immediate ; the retreating troops in front, well nigh worn out with hard and continuous fighting and want of food, turned about, and joined the brigade, which advanced in line, fired a volley, and then went forward with bayonets at the charge. The French turned about and retired in confusion, our troops at their heels ; and the orchard and mayor's house were again occupied, the Regiment, and in fact the whole brigade, having suffered scarcely at all in this last effort of the day. It was now almost dark, and both sides occupied almost the same positions they were in when the day began. During the night of the 11th the regiment bivouacked on the field ; and the 5th Division, much reduced by two days' fighting, was relieved by the 1st.

On the following morning, December 12th, there was some skirmishing between the picquets from eight to twelve, but no serious encounter took place, and the remainder of the day was spent in manœuvring. Darkness set in and put a stop to the marching and counter-marching, and both armies again bivouacked close to each other, a distance of not more than 30 yards separating the sentries in many places. During the night of the 12th-13th the French opposite the left wing withdrew the bulk of their forces across the Nive to their left flank with the object of attacking the right wing under Lieutenant-General Hill. On the 13th was fought the battle of St. Pierre, when the attack upon the right wing was repulsed with heavy losses on each side, after which the French retired within the fortified camp of Bayonne.

The strength of this fortress was such that as long as it was held by Marshal Soult's army it could not be successfully assailed ; while to pass it by would have laid the communications with Spain open to attack, and involved giving up the sea coast. It was therefore Lord Wellington's design, after five days' fighting on the Nive, to force Marshal Soult to abandon Bayonne, and adopt a new front of operations. The result of the passage of the Nive and of the fighting of the 9th-13th December had been favourable to this design, as Marshal Soult's direct communications with St. Jean-Pied-de-Port were now cut, while the navigation of the Adour, by which the French

army obtained most of its supplies, was menaced.

The Regiment on the 13th was moved a little to the right, nearer Arcangues, and in rear of that village, where it remained till the 15th when it returned to its former quarters at Guéthary.

On the 18th the brigade was detailed for the outposts of the left wing, and was on this duty till relieved by another brigade on the 21st. Each brigade as long as it remained on outpost duty, i.e., three days, was busily employed at Barroillet and the vicinity in strengthening the defences. The mayor's house was strongly fortified, breastworks were thrown up, and redoubts constructed. This enabled the left wing to extend its front, and meet, later on, a corresponding movement on the part of Soult, who, at the end of December, placed himself on a new line on the right of the allied army.

The Regiment remained in its cantonments at Guéthary from the 21st December till the 2nd of January, during which time nothing happened to vary the monotony except one or two false alarms of a French advance in strength.

1814.

On the 3rd of January the brigade assembled on the high road in column of route, and relieved the Light Division near Arcangues. The latter filed away to the right, while a general movement of the divisions forming the centre and right of the army set in towards the further bank of the Nive. The Regiment, in fact the entire brigade, remained on outpost duty on the night of the 3rd and during the whole of the next two days, no troops being available to relieve them. On the 6th the brigade returned to the Barroillet ridge, and took over the outposts there. The troops worked daily at improving the defences, which by the end of the month had reached a high state of development. On the 11th the brigade was relieved by the brigade of Guards, and given cantonments in the village of Bidart.

While the regiment was at Bidart—from the 11th January till about February 21st—except for an occasional turn at outpost duty, most of the companies were quartered in houses in or near the village in comparative comfort. The situation was elevated and healthy, and the weather for the greater part of the time was clear, cold, and bracing. During the early part of the period a westerly gale drove a vessel on shore in full view of the camp; and she immediately broke up on the reefs which shoot out several miles to sea from that iron-

bound coast, and all on board perished. Nothing took place beyond occasional skirmishes between the light cavalry patrols on either side ; and the French having withdrawn a large proportion of their troops, the numbers detailed for the outposts in the last week of January were so much reduced, that a battalion and a half, instead of a brigade, sufficed to protect the left wing.

About the 22nd January the enemy's outposts abandoned a good deal of ground they had previously occupied, and fell back towards Bayonne ; while the allied line was pushed forward till it was possible from the tops of the houses to get a view of the city, lying about six miles to the N.E. This retrograde movement of the French which appears to have been caused by diminution in their strength owing to the large drafts required by the Emperor from Marshal Soult, enabled Lord Wellington more closely to examine the lower Adour in furtherance of a design he had already formed, to throw a bridge over the river and invest Bayonne, as soon as Marshal Soult's army should be compelled to leave the fortress and move eastwards.

About the 14th of February, the enemy evacuated the heights of Anglet, on their right flank, and fell back upon the entrenched camp. The heights were occupied on the following day by the Guards and some Germans, and all communication between the city and the country on that side was stopped. Between the 16th and 21st all the troops of the left wing, cavalry, flying artillery, foot artillery, and infantry, except those on outpost duty, were concentrated in the vicinity of Bidart.

Late on the night of the 20th orders were issued for the regiment to parade at 3 o'clock the next morning, and soon after that hour the brigade was marching along the high road towards the mayor's house. But before reaching the latter the column filed off to the right, and when daylight broke, we were in view of Arcangues, and moving towards the Nive. Our objective proved to be the heights commanding the bridge of Urdanche, the charge of which the brigade took over from the 5th Division. The latter, on being relieved, crossed the river, and kept the enemy busy with a false attack.

The regiment remained near the bridge of Urdanche till about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 23rd, when it retraced its steps westwards, and at about 8 o'clock that day found itself close to the high road and about three miles from the entrenched camp of Bayonne.

It had been intended on this day to throw the bridge of boats across Adour, but in consequence of a dead calm the navy was unable to bring the gunboats and chasse-marées up the river. However, about 600 men of the 1st Division under Major-General Stopford, and a rocket battery, were ferried across during the 23rd and in the course of the following night, and took up a position among the sand-hills on the right bank, three miles from the sea, where the river was about half a mile broad. This movement was covered by our artillery on the left bank, as well as by strong demonstrations on the part of the infantry all along our line south of the river. At the left centre of the line (where the brigade was) very little fighting, beyond skirmishing by light troops, took place. The entire brigade, having taken post on the same ground on which we had halted at the close of the action of December 9th, was deployed into line, after which a few companies were sent forward in skirmishing order, and advanced against the enemy at the double as if intending an assault. This had the effect of causing the French to unmask their batteries and man their entrenchments, and fully occupied their attention in that quarter, while General Stopford's detachment was being ferried over on the extreme left. On our left a division of Spaniards and on our right a Portuguese battalion followed similar tactics. In the evening we witnessed from our position the gallant repulse by General Stopford's force, covered by our batteries on the left bank, of an attack by a vastly superior body of the enemy which came out of Bayonne to destroy the small detachment.

After dark the brigade was relieved by Spanish troops, and moved away to the left, gradually inclining nearer to the river under cover of the sand-hills. Having arrived in rear of the village of Anglet, the Regiment was ordered to halt and bivouac for the night, an order no one was sorry to receive, as the men had been under arms for more than twenty-four hours, and had had no proper meal since they paraded at three o'clock that morning.

The Regiment fell in and stood to arms as usual next morning, February 24th, about two hours before dawn, and after about half an hour the brigade formed column of route and filed off to the left in the direction of the river. After marching about three miles, daylight found the Regiment behind some sandhills close to the river, and though (as it was afterwards discovered) only about a mile from

the enemy's advanced works, the ground completely covered it from his view and fire. Here the Regiment halted and awaited the arrival of the baggage and supplies with some impatience, as it was now over forty hours since the last issue of rations. These came up in the course of the morning, and camp was pitched behind the sandy ridge the outposts being pushed up to the summit.

On this day the memorable and perilous passage of the bar at the mouth of the Adour was effected by the men-of-war boats, followed by gun-boats and the *chasse-marées* intended for the floating bridge. This operation, which was so gallantly effected by the British sailors at a loss of a Post-Captain, a Lieutenant, and several Petty Officers and Men who were drowned, was witnessed by Sir John Hope and his staff, as well as by many of the officers and men who were off duty. The bridge was three miles below Bayonne, and including the approaches had a length of about half a mile; it was commenced on the night of the 24th and finished on the 26th, fatigue parties being detailed from the troops to assist the sailors. On the former date the 1st Division and a Portuguese brigade were ferried across, and on the following day the investment of Bayonne on the north side was completed. On the same day, viz., the 25th, Lord Wellington fought the battle of Orthes, as a result of which Marshal Soult retreated in the direction of Toulouse.

As soon as the bridge was completed the remainder of the 5th Division crossed to the northern (or right) bank of the river; and the only infantry now left on the southern bank consisted of Lord Aylmer's brigade and a Spanish division.

Sir John Hope now determined to draw the lines of investment closer on the north side, where alone the ground, being broken and rugged, afforded facilities for close approach to the town and citadel. On the south side it was impossible to make any nearer advance; the lines were already within point blank range of the enemy's batteries, and the ground between our outposts and the ramparts was completely exposed and could be inundated at will by opening the sluice gates of the river.

On the 27th, in furtherance of Sir John Hope's plan to drive the enemy within the town and citadel, a severe action took place on the north front, as a result of which the French were driven inside their works, and the village of St. Etienne, within close cannon shot of the

citadel, was occupied and entrenched as an advanced post within a stone's throw of a redoubt held by the French. On the south front little or no change of position took place. In this action the brigade, as well as the other troops on the south side, could do nothing more to aid the real attack than continue throughout the day a succession of false attacks by means of a line of widely extended skirmishers. The brigade never came under musketry fire, though it suffered trifling loss from the enemy's artillery. Not being able to do any damage owing to the cover afforded by the sand-hills, the enemy brought up some mortars and howitzers, the projectiles from which fell among the ranks, but did little or no harm owing to the soft sandy soil. The firing on the other side of the town did not cease till after dark, and the Regiment then returned to camp in the position occupied the night before.

The siege of Bayonne may be said to have commenced on the 27th of February, and it lasted till the 20th of April. Up to the end of March this period was, for Lord Aylmer's brigade, one of great monotony. Though the position which the brigade occupied was important—covering as it did the nearest approach from the enemy's entrenchments to the floating bridge, and the high road along which all the supplies and stores for the left column were brought—the enemy never made any attack upon it. As this however, might at any time have happened, no one was ever allowed to go far from camp. For the first few weeks the French annoyed us by an incessant dropping cannonade, which gradually ceased altogether, presumably because it caused little or no loss; a small battery was erected on the crest of the hill above the camp, for which working parties were detailed by regiments in turn; and though the parties were fired upon by field guns, howitzers, and mortars, there was little or no loss of life, nor was any serious attempt made to interrupt the work. On the other side of the river matters were different, and regular approaches were made against the citadel.

On the 1st of April the camp was moved about three miles back, while the sand-hills remained in charge of the outposts alone. Three days later, the brigade marched over the bridge in heavy rain, and pitched camp near the village of Bocaut on the right bank. On the next day, the 4th, the brigade was detailed for the outposts at St. Etienne, and remained on this duty till the evening of the 7th,

when it was relieved by a Portuguese brigade.

On the 8th the brigade recrossed the river, and was quartered in buildings near the village of Anglet until the 12th, when intelligence arrived in camp that the allies had entered Paris and that Bonaparte had abdicated. General Thouvenot, however, to whom this intelligence was communicated, refused to accept its correctness, in default of orders from Marshal Soult, who had been defeated by Lord Wellington at Toulouse on the 10th. In consequence operations continued as usual, and on the 12th the brigade returned to camp at Boucaut, on being relieved of the outposts. About 3 o'clock on the morning of the 14th sounds of heavy firing was heard from the advanced posts, the bugles sounded the alarm, and the Regiment fell in as quickly as possible. It transpired that the enemy, surprising the sentries and picquets at the advanced trenches, had made a sally in great force from the north front, carried the village of St. Etienne with the exception of a fortified house defended by a detachment of the 38th, and had swept back our lines on our right near Boucaut. Sir John Hope was wounded, and, in the darkness and confusion, together with his Staff Officer, was carried by the French into Bayonne. When daylight dawned and order was restored, St. Etienne was retaken, and the French driven back within their lines with a loss of more than 900 men. On our side 830 officers and men fell, and more than 200 were taken prisoners, besides the Commander-in-Chief. On the 15th a truce was arranged and the whole of the day spent in burying the dead. This was followed by an armistice, which continued till the 20th, when the war was formally declared to be at an end, and hostilities ceased.

“ On the 28th April the allied troops were drawn up to witness  
 “ the hoisting of the white flag of the Bourbons on the ramparts of  
 “ Bayonne. Up to this day the tri-colour still kept its place upon  
 “ the flag-staff of the citadel ; to-day it was to be torn down and the  
 “ *drapeau blanc* substituted in its room. When a signal gun was  
 “ fired from one of the batteries of the town, the magnificent tri-  
 “ colour flag, which had hitherto waved proudly in the breeze, was  
 “ gradually lowered. For perhaps half a minute the flag-staff stood  
 “ bare, and then a small white standard, dirty and apparently torn,  
 “ was run up. Immediately the guns from every quarter of the city



“fired a salute. On our part the salute was answered by a *feu-de-joie* from all the infantry, artillery, and gun-boats; and “then, after a hearty shout, we returned to our lines.” \*

On the 8th of May the brigade struck tents and marched to St. Jean-de-Luz, where the Regiment remained quietly in camp until the 15th. On the following day (orders having been received to be ready to embark for North America at an early date) it left for Bordeaux, passing through Bayonne en route.

Major-General Lord Aylmer, having about this time obtained leave to England, resigned the command of the brigade, and on the 23rd published the following farewell order:—

“Major-General Lord Aylmer cannot take leave of the brigade “without requesting the Officers commanding regiments, the Officers, “Non-commissioned Officers, and privates to accept his warm thanks “for their uniform good conduct during the period he has had the “good fortune to serve with them. The excellent state of discipline “and interior arrangements established in the 37th, 76th, and 85th “regiments reflect the greatest credit upon the commanding officers “of these regiments. To their exertions, aided by the zeal of the “Officers and goodwill of the Soldiers, is to be attributed the efficiency “and regular conduct of the brigade from the period of its formation. “Major-General Lord Aylmer regrets that the arrangements of the “army, and the urgency of his own affairs, which require his presence “in England, should have separated him from the 37th, 76th, and “85th Regiments, with which regiments he has served with much “satisfaction to himself; and he requests that they will accept his “cordial and sincere wishes for their welfare and success.”

On the 17th of February of this year Sir George Prevost was transferred to the 16th Regiment, and was succeeded as Colonel by Lieutenant-General Sir Christopher Chowne.

After having been in camp at Bordeaux about a fortnight, waiting for transports, the Regiment embarked at that port on the 4th of June on board three ships for Canada. The strength on embarkation was:—

1 Lieutenant-Colonel

1 Major

8 Captains

\* Narrative of Captain C. H. Hatchell, 76th Regiment.

18 Subalterns	6 Staff	37 Serjeants
19 Drummers	37 Corporals.	516 Privates.

The regiment had been eight months and seventeen days in the field. It had taken part in one pitched battle (the Nive), the siege of Bayonne, besides the actions on the Bidassoa and the Nivelle. "Peninsula" and "Nive" were afterwards added to the battle-honours of the regiment as a reward for the share it had in this campaign,\* and Lieutenant-Colonel Wardlaw was awarded a gold medal for "Nive."

The voyage between Bordeaux and Canada (including the journey up the St. Lawrence) took about two months—an unusually long time; and the three detachments having disembarked at different ports on the St. Lawrence, joined up at Chambly, where a force was being concentrated in view of active operations against the Americans. The regiment was placed in Major-General Robinson's brigade, which consisted of four battalions—the usual number being three—viz., the 3-27th, the 39th, and 88th, and the 76th.

The war with the United States of America had now been in progress for two years without any decisive results. The cessation of the French war gave an opportunity to prosecute operations with greater vigour; and 16,000 troops were despatched from France to reinforce the troops in Canada. Of these some were sent to the Niagara frontier, a brigade to Kingston, while the remainder (among whom was the 76th) were over against Montreal, between the St. Lawrence and the Richelieu, and from La Prairie to Chambly. The column based upon Montreal, with which alone the Regiment is concerned, formed a division of three brigades under the command of General de Rottenburg, and was intended to invade the state of New York. General Prevost, Governor-General of Canada, was in supreme command of the British forces.

The only road that in those days led from Montreal to New York was flanked for some distance beyond the frontier by Lake Champlain, an expanse of water measuring about 120 miles from north to south, and about 12 miles from east to west. Consequently, whichever side controlled the waters of the lake was in a position to act

\*The casualties of the Regiment in the campaign cannot be traced, except that at the Nivelle, 1 man was wounded, and during the first day's fighting in the battle of the Nive (December 10th, 1813) 1 drummer was killed and 15 rank and file wounded.

either on the left flank of a force advancing southwards from Canadian territory or vice versa on the right flank of an army moving north from the United States. The command of the lake was, therefore, essential to the safety of the communications of General Rottenburg's column.

The first objective of the column was Plattsburg, situated on the western shore of the lake, about equidistant from its northern and southern extremities, and six or seven marches inside the enemy's territory. It was known that at this place an American force had entrenched itself, and that an American flotilla was lying in the harbour. A naval flotilla was directed to co-operate with the advance of the British army and protect the left flank.

The march from Chambly commenced about the 31st of August, and two days later the frontier was crossed, the enemy's scouts keeping touch with and harassing the British column, though no serious opposition was met with. Plattsburg was reached on the 8th; and the enemy was found posted in a strong position across the line of advance beyond (to the south of) the village. After halting on the 9th and 10th the American entrenchments were attacked on the following day; but in the moment of victory, the advance was stayed, and a retirement ordered, in consequence of the disastrous result of the naval action which took place at the same time, in which the British flotilla—which, it would appear, had been somewhat hastily improvised and hurried forward to attack a superior force—was absolutely annihilated, and its commander, Captain Downie, killed. As the most complete success on land would have availed nothing after the control of the waters of the lake had been lost, General Prevost caused the contemplated advance along the western edge of the lake to be abandoned, and eventually ordered a retreat upon Canada.\*

Captain Mackenzie Kennedy, who has been previously quoted, gives the following account of this unfortunate campaign.

“ On the 31st August the Regiment commenced the march  
“ from Chambly, and on the 3rd of September entered the enemy's

\* The Duke of Wellington who, in view of an enquiry, was called upon to express his opinion, placed it on record that the command of Lake Champlain having been lost, General Prevost had no alternative but to order his force to retreat upon Canada.

“territory. On the 8th they reached Plattsburg, and on the  
“11th orders were issued to attack the enemy’s works on the south  
“side of the river Saranac, opposite that village. The troops  
“advanced with great spirit ; and the Regiment being reminded that  
“it was the anniversary of the battle of Delhi, anticipated with  
“delight a successful issue to their exertions. They were conducted  
“by a circuitous route, by the guide, to a ford of the Saranac, which  
“though very deep, they succeeded in crossing without much opposi-  
“tion by the enemy. As they were crossing, an orderly bugler  
“was sounding a call in the middle of the river, when a shot knocked  
“off his head-dress, which was carried down the stream. This  
“accident, however, did not disturb him, for, still continuing to  
“sound, he employed one of his hands in disengaging his forage cap  
“from the strap of his knapsack, and placed it on his head as if no-  
“thing had happened. At the moment when the hearts of the  
“regiment beat high with glorious expectations, an order was issued  
“for the retreat of the army. The men, unwilling to believe their  
“ears, treated with indignation such of their comrades as announced  
“that the sound they had heard was ‘the retreat.’ Mortification and  
“disappointment pervaded the ranks when the order was repeated ;  
“and the troops withdrew under feelings of annoyance which they  
“took no pains to conceal.

“The light company, which, with those of the other regiments  
“of the brigade, had gone considerably in advance, was close to the  
“works when the retreat sounded, and owing to some misconception  
“of the order, the men of the 76th did not immediately retire, and  
“were unfortunately surrounded by a multitude of the American  
“militia. Captain Purchas, when in the act of waving a white  
“waistcoat at the end of his sword, as a flag of truce in sign of  
“submission, was shot by one of the enemy ; and Lieutenants Hatch,  
“Ogilvie, and Hetherington, with thirty-one men, were made  
“prisoners, besides whom the Regiment had one man killed and  
“three wounded.

“The loss of the army in the retreat was very great ; no fewer  
“than five hundred men deserted, but to the honour of the 76th  
“Regiment not a man forsook its ranks ; and the roads were so bad  
“that a great quantity of ammunition and military stores was  
“destroyed.”

Before leaving this subject it may be of interest to note that the Americans themselves testified to the excellent behaviour and discipline of the British in the advance to Plattsburg. General Macomb, who commanded the enemy's troops, remarked in the report to his government—"The militia skirmished with his (i.e. the "British) advanced parties, and except a few brave men, fell back "in the greatest disorder. Notwithstanding, the British troops "did not deign to fire on them except by their flankers and the "advanced patrols." And again of the column generally, "so "undaunted was the enemy that he never deployed in his whole "march, always pressing on in column."

In October the Regiment went into cantonments at St. Antoine and St. Denis, on the banks of the Richelieu, where it was joined by a detachment of three subalterns and 41 privates from home, amongst the latter being some of the men taken prisoners during the retreat to Corunna, and released at the conclusion of peace.

1815.

In January, 1815, thirteen serjeants, four drummers, and 173 men were discharged as time expired, and in consequence of the reduced state of the Regiment, it was ordered home on the conclusion of peace with America.

The escape of Napoleon from Elba, however, reopened the war in Europe, and the strongest regiments in Canada were ordered home, the 76th continuing on the American establishment.

In May the Regiment moved to the Isle-aux-Noix, two companies forming a detachment at St. John's. While stationed here the Regiment heard that H.M. The King had been pleased to permit the word "Peninsula" to be carried on the colours, in recognition of the services of the regiment in Spain and France. Lieutenant-Colonel Wardlaw at the same time received a gold medal as commanding officer of the regiment at the passage of the Nive.

1816.

In August the Regiment was moved to Quebec for embarkation, but the order was countermanded, and it was quartered in that garrison until June, 1818, when it moved to Kingston.

1819.

In June it was again sent to Quebec for embarkation, but this was again countermanded, and in May, 1821, it returned to Kingston.

1822.

In May the headquarters were sent to Fort George, on the Niagara frontier, the Regiment furnishing detachments at York, Amherstburg, Drummond Island, Penetangushene, and Grand River, where they remained for the long period of four years, during which they were on the best of terms with the inhabitants.

1823.

In June a radical change was ordered in the dress of the Regiment, breeches, leggings, and shoes being superseded by blue-grey cloth trousers and half-boots. Effect was first given to the order on Christmas Day, 1823.

1826.

In May the Regiment was ordered to Montreal, from which place it proceeded to Quebec ; and there, in 1827, after fourteen years in British N. America, embarked for Ireland.

On reaching Ireland the Regiment marched to Fermoy, where it was addressed by Colonel Wardlaw, before his retirement on half-pay, after seventeen years in command, a period as the records say, "replete with honour to himself and satisfaction to the corps."

Shortly afterwards the 76th lost another officer, who was deservedly popular, viz., Lieutenant B. Rooth, who was for nearly 20 years Adjutant of the Corps. He obtained a half-pay Company, and the Town Majorship of Montreal.

In October, 1827, the reserve companies, recruited in Winchester in 1825, under the superintendence of Captain Stevenson, joined from Jersey, where they had gone in 1826 ; and where their drill and discipline had been highly approved of by the General Officer commanding the island. They had embarked early in October, when a most flattering address was forwarded to the Commanding Officer from the Constable and inhabitants of St. Helier.

1828.

On May 16th the Regiment moved to Kilkenny where, it remained until September 29th, when the headquarters were moved to Clonmel, and detachments sent to different parts of Tipperary.

During this year a special committee was directed to inspect all the books and official documents of the regiments in Ireland. The result of the inspection of those of the 76th Regiment called forth the approbation of the General, Commanding-in-Chief.

1829.

In July the Regiment marched to Templemore, leaving several outposts in Tipperary. It remained in that county till June, 1830, when it marched into Dublin.

1830.

On the 3rd of July, 1830. Lieutenant-Colonel Maberly, in the name and on behalf of the Chairman and Directors of the Honourable East India Company, presented the Regiment with a splendid stand of Colours, to replace those which had been delivered to the corps in 1808.

The correspondence that took place upon the occasion is not only gratifying but interesting.

“ 5th April. 1829.

“ Sir,

“ In the name and on behalf of the 76th Regiment, I have the honour to address you under the following very peculiar circumstances.

“ The Regiment above alluded to had the good fortune to attract the notice of the Honourable East India Company by its services in the campaigns of 1803 and 1804, and on the special representation of the Chairman to His Majesty was permitted to bear the word ‘ Hindoostan ’ on its colours and appointments.

“ In the course of the same year in which this distinction was conferred upon it, it had the further honour of receiving from the Honourable East India Company. Colours on which were inscribed the words, Agra, Delhi, Leswarree, and Ally Ghur, at which places the conduct of the Regiment had been eminently conspicuous.

“ These Colours having in the course of time become unserviceable, and having been reported by Sir George Bingham on his inspection of the corps last year. others similar to those usually borne in the army (upon which are omitted those names so honourably recording former services) have been sent for the use of the Regiment.

“ Under these circumstances we find ourselves placed in the distressing alternative of either receiving these new Colours and abandoning the memorial of former good conduct, or of obtruding ourselves upon the liberality of your Honourable Court, and petitioning for a renewal of the mark of approbation before con-

“ferred upon us, as the only method of retaining a distinction to which we always look with pride and satisfaction.

“In thus petitioning for new Colours, I am aware I am pressing a request altogether novel and perhaps unreasonable, but as the 76th Regiment is the only Regiment I believe, in the service, that ever received this honour, I trust its motives will be appreciated, when it is unwilling to sacrifice without a struggle a distinction it was deemed worthy to obtain.

“I have, &c., &c.,

(signed) “W. L. Maberly, Lieut.-Colonel,

“Commanding H.M.’s 76th Regiment.

“W. Astell. Esq.,

“East India House, London.”

“India House, 26th April, 1829.

“Dear Sir,

“Having made myself acquainted with the subject to which your note of the 5th instant relates, I have much pleasure in stating it is my opinion that the Court of Directors will not object to the expense of new Colours for the distinguished Regiment you command, provided that they are assured of His Majesty’s sanction. Such an assurance you can have no difficulty in procuring from the Horse Guards, and, upon forwarding the same to me in such a shape that I can lay it before the Court, your official application shall be brought under consideration.

“I have, &c., &c.,

(signed) W. Astell.

“Colonel Maberly, M.P..

“H.M. 76th Regiment.”

“13th May, 1829.

Sir,

“In consequence of the permission received from you, and having made application to the Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company for the presentation of fresh Colours in place of those formerly given to the 76th Regiment, I have the honour to inform you that I have received an answer from the Chairman acquainting me that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, there will be no objection on the part



“ of the Court to acceding to my request whenever it shall be communicated to them through the proper official channel. I beg, therefore, to request that application may be made to His Majesty for authority for the 76th Regiment to receive the Colours offered with a view that, if no objection shall arise, it may be communicated without delay to the Honourable East India Company.

“ I have, &c., &c.,

(signed) “ W. L. Maberly, Lieut.-Colonel,

“ Commanding H.M. Regt.

“ To, The Adjutant-General,

“ Horse Guards.”

“ East India House, 21st May, 1829.

“ Sir,

“ Having laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Company your letters of the 5th ultimo and 13th inst., representing that the Colours which were formerly presented by the Court to His Majesty’s 76th Regiment of Foot, in commemoration of their distinguished services in India, have become unserviceable, and requesting that new Colours of the same description may be issued to the Regiment, I am commanded to state in reply, that the Court of Directors retain an undiminished sense of the gallant services of the corps whilst employed in India, and that it will afford them great satisfaction to renew the expression of those sentiments by presenting the 76th Regiment with a new set of Colours according to your request.

“ Instructions have accordingly been given for carrying the Court’s intentions into effect.

“ I have, &c., &c.,

(signed) “ P. Auber, Sec.

“ Lieut.-Colonel Maberly,

“ Commanding H.M. 76th Regiment. ”

“ East India House, 8th December, 1829.

“ Sir,

“ With reference to the letter which I had the honour to address to you on the 21st May last, I am commanded to acquaint you that, in conformity with the intention therein expressed, the Court of Directors of the East India Company have caused a pair of Colours to be prepared which, being now complete, the Court

“ request that you will have the goodness to be the channel of  
 “ presenting in their name to His Majesty’s 76th Regiment, as a  
 “ renewed testimony of the sense entertained by the Court of the  
 “ services of that distinguished corps whilst employed in India,  
 “ and particularly on the occasions which the inscriptions on the  
 “ colours more especially commemorate.

“ I am accordingly to request that you will favour me with an  
 “ intimation of your wishes regarding their disposal, in order that  
 “ the requisite instructions may be given to the Company’s Inspector  
 “ of Military Stores, under whose charge they are at present, and by  
 “ whom they shall be forwarded to such place and in such a manner  
 “ as you may point out to me.

“ I have, &c., &c.,

(signed) “ P. Auber, Secretary.

“ Lieut.-Colonel Maberly, M.P.,

“ Commanding 76th Regiment.”

13th December, 1829.

“ Sir,

“ I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter  
 “ of the 8th instant, and beg to inform you that I shall feel much  
 “ obliged by instructions being given to the Company’s Inspector  
 “ of Military Stores to forward the Colours alluded to to Temple-  
 “ more, the present station of the corps. I beg to add that I shall  
 “ have the greatest satisfaction in meeting the wishes of the Court of  
 “ Directors in presenting the Colours to the Regiment; and shall  
 “ not fail at the same time to impress upon it the distinguished honour  
 “ conferred upon it by the Honourable East India Company, in the  
 “ renewed mark of their approbation for its former meritorious  
 “ services.

“ I have, &c., &c.,

(signed) “ W. L. Maberly, Lieut.-Col.,

“ Commanding H.M.’s 76th Regt.

“ P. Auber, Esq., &c., &c.”

“ India House, 22nd December, 1829.

“ Dear Sir,

“ I have the commands of the Chairman of the Honourable  
 “ East India Company to forward to you the Colours which the

“ Court of Directors have presented to His Majesty’s 76th Regiment  
 “ under your command.

“ The case containing these Colours will be forwarded from  
 “ hence to Holyhead by the Fly Van on Thursday, the 24th instant,  
 “ from which place they will be sent by the Steam Packet to Dublin,  
 “ and will probably be there by the 3rd proximo.

“ I have not been able to pay the carriage further than Holyhead;  
 “ had it been practicable the Court would have franked them to  
 “ Templemore. It would be very desirable that you should instruct  
 “ some person in Dublin to receive the case, and forward it to your  
 “ station to prevent accidents and delays.

“ I shall be gratified to learn that the Colours give satisfaction  
 “ to the Regiment, and that they are exactly what you wished.

“ I remain, &c., &c.,

(signed) “ W. Forrest.

“ Lieut.-Colonel Maberly, M.P.,

“ Commanding H.M.’s 76th Regiment.”

1834.

In January, 1834, orders were received to be ready to embark  
 for the West Indies.

Accordingly the left wing embarked in the “Orestes” and the  
 right wing in the “Marquis of Huntly” on the 15th and 16th of  
 January, after 6 years’ service in Ireland.

The two wings arrived on the 7th and 8th of March at Castries,  
 the capital of St. Lucia. Thence the Regiment proceeded to Fort  
 Charlotte Barracks, Morne Fortune, one company being detached  
 to Pigeon Island.

1835.

The Regiment remained in St. Lucia and Dominica until the end  
 of 1835, when the headquarters moved to Richmond Hill Barracks,  
 Grenada, and the left wing to Barbados.

1836.

In August, 1836, the two wings changed stations, and in Decem-

1837.

ber, 1837, the grenadiers, with Nos. 1 and 2 companies, joined the  
 left wing in Grenada.

1838.

In 1838, both wings embarked for Demerara, being quartered  
 in Eve Leary, York, and Albany barracks.

1839.

In these quarters the Regiment was attacked by yellow fever, which appeared in February, 1839, and did not finally cease until September 6th, when it suddenly disappeared, after having carried off over 120 persons, including the following six officers :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Dansey.  
 Brevet-Major Fitzgerald.  
 Captain Bruce.  
 Lieutenant and Adjutant Hopkins.  
 Ensign Phipps.  
 Ensign Dickinson.

In addition to the above, the following deaths also were due to the disease :—

Serjeants .....	3
Drummers .....	2
Rank and File .....	97
Women .....	2
Children .....	12

In consequence of this mortality the number of officers at headquarters was for some time reduced to two captains and two subalterns.

1840.

In March, 1840, the headquarters of the Regiment arrived at Barbados, where they were joined by the left wing, which had been in Demerara, and also by a draft of 6 officers, 3 serjeants, and 47 rank and file, amongst the officers being Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph, Clarke, who assumed command of the Regiment.

1841.

From Barbados the Regiment sailed for the Bermudas, arriving at that station in June, 1840, and remaining until November, 1841, when it proceeded to Halifax, Nova Scotia.

1842.

In 1842 it was relieved by the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, and embarked for Cork, arriving on October 20th, 1842.

The Regiment remained in Ireland for two years, during which time two companies proceeded to Swansea in aid of the civil power; after which it was ordered to Portsmouth.

1844.

On the occasion of the visit of the King of France to this country in October, the Regiment assisted to line the streets of Portsmouth, the grenadier company forming part of the Guard of Honour which received His Majesty and Prince Albert at the railway station.

1845.

In January, Sir Robert Arbuthnot applied to the Commander-in-Chief for H.M.'s sanction that the Regiment should bear on its colours the word "Nive." This sanction was obtained, and the following notice appeared in the "London Gazette" of January 24th :-

"Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the 76th Regiment to bear on its Regimental Colours and appointments the word "Nive" in commemoration of the gallantry displayed by the Regiment in the passage of that river in the month of "December, 1813."

Lieutenant-General Sir R. Arbuthnot also received a letter from the Adjutant-General, officially notifying this permission, in which he states that Colonel Wardlaw then commanding the Regiment, received a medal for his services on that occasion.

1847.

In 1847, while the Regiment was stationed in Edinburgh Castle, it was divided into two battalions, one under the senior, and the other under the junior, Lieutenant-Colonel. The two battalions were again consolidated in 1850, while stationed at Corfu.

1853.

In March, the Regiment left Malta, where it had been stationed since 1850, for St. John, New Brunswick. The head-quarter division arrived at that place on 26th April, disembarked on the 27th, and re-embarked on the same day for Fredericton.

Here it was joined by the other division, when 3 companies were detached to St. John and one to Prince Edward's Island.

1854.

In the month of September, the Regiment proceeded to Halifax, leaving one company at Fredericton, New Brunswick; and the following address, signed by the magistrates, clergy, and inhabitants, was presented to the Regiment :—

"To Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Joseph Clarke, and to those officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the 76th Regiment, about to leave this province,

Copy of submission to H.M. Queen Victoria.

15

Most Humbly submitted to Your Majesty by Your Majesty's most dutiful subject and devoted Servant.

16  
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[Sgd] Wellington.

That the 76th Regiment of Foot formed part of the Army employed under Field Marshall The Marquis of Wellington, in the operations connected with the passage of the River NIVE, between the 9th & 13th December 1813 :—

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That the Officers who then commanded the Regiment Lieut-Col John Wardlaw [now Lieut-General] received a medal for his services on that occasion:

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That the 62nd, 84th and 85th Regiments which were in Brigade with the 76th, have been permitted to bear the word "NIVE" on their Colours and Appointments.

It is, therefore, most humbly submitted for Your Majesty's approval,

1  
3

That the 76th Regiment be likewise permitted to bear on its Regimental, or Second Colour and also on its appointments the word

1  
.  
3

"NIVE"

in commemoration of the gallant conduct displayed by the Regiment on the occasion alluded to :—

1

Appd.

[Sgd] Victoria. R.

1st January 1845.

Notified on 16th January 1845, to Lieut.-General Sir R. Arbuthnot, Colonel of the Regiment to the Officer Commanding the Regiment and to the War Office.

[to be placed in front of p. 114]

It is a source of much gratification on leaving the city of Fredericton to bear with us the esteem and goodwill of its inhabitants, which we fully reciprocate.

"It is with much regret we leave your province, and we beg to offer our sincere thanks for the kindly feeling evinced during our residence with you, and the manner in which you acknowledge

“ the assistance we were enabled to afford on the late occasions of  
“ conflagration, &c., which visited your city.

“ Accept our most cordial wishes for the prosperity of your  
“ city, and welfare of its community, in which we will ever feel the  
“ deepest interest.

(signed) Joseph Clarke, Col. and Lieut.-Col.,

“ Fredericton, 76th Regiment.”

“ 21st September, 1854.”

1854.

The company stationed at Prince Edward's Isle embarked at Charlottetown on the 21st, and arrived at Halifax on September 23rd, making a total of headquarters and ten companies at Halifax. one company at Fredericton, and one at St. John.

1855.

In January, the Regiment was organised into ten service and two depot companies, this arrangement being altered in April to 8 service and 4 depot companies. the depot at this time being in Jersey.

1856.

In April, the coatee was abolished in favour of the tunic, and in the same year it was supplied with the new Enfield Rifle Musket.

In July, the regiment arrived at St. John, New Brunswick, where it remained until September, 1857, where it embarked in the steamship Jura for Cork, proceeding thence by rail to Dublin. It reached Dublin on October 13th and occupied quarters in Beggar's Bush and Ship Street Barracks.

1857.

On the 12th August, Brevet-Colonel Joseph Clarke retired on half-pay, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Lloyd being gazetted to the command of the regiment; and on the 17th August, Colonel Clarke issued the following address in regimental orders :—

“ On resigning the command of the 76th Regiment after a  
“ period of service in it of 47 years, 23 of which have been either in  
“ command of it or of its depot, Colonel Clarke cannot leave without  
“ expressing to the Regiment generally, his high sense of that ready  
“ obedience to his authority, as commanding officer, so necessary and  
“ conducive in carrying on the various and responsible duties of that  
“ office. He has always endeavoured by his best and undivided  
“ efforts to uphold the regulations of Her Majesty's service; and

“in the maintenance of that discipline so essential to good order  
“it has always been his desire to promote the well-being and condi-  
“tion of those under his charge; these views he was materially  
“enabled to carry out by the support and co-operation of those  
“under his command.

“He cannot but intimate to them that the high character  
“and estimation the 76th Regiment has borne, and its present  
“efficient state, encourage a hope that they will ever be continued,  
“and that the opinion he has given to the highest authorities of its  
“perfect efficiency and good conduct will be borne out in its future  
“career.

“Sincere interest for its welfare and happiness by no means  
“ceases with his command, but it will ever be a constant and great  
“source of satisfaction to him to know that the creditable and  
“meritorious spirit of subordination and good discipline now  
“existing will continue to distinguish the corps under all circum-  
“stances, and that, in the event of being called into active service,  
“the name which it had obtained for bravery and valour will be  
“revived, and that the glory gained on its former campaigns may  
“be emulated.

“In bidding farewell, as their commanding officer, to the  
“Regiment in which his life has been passed, and to which his  
“warmest interests are still attached, Colonel Clarke wishes that  
“prosperity and good fortune may attend it, in whatever clime or  
“country its services may be required.”

On the Regiment leaving Fredericton in September, it was again presented with an address, as follows:—

“To Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd, and to those officers, non-  
“commissioned officers, and privates of the 76th Regiment about  
“to leave this province.

“The Mayor and Councillors of the city of Fredericton in  
“common council for this purpose specially convened, on behalf  
“of themselves and the citizens universally, cannot allow you and  
“the Regiment you command to leave our shores without express-  
“ing our regret at the sudden departure, from among us, of those  
“who by their urbanity and uniform soldier-like conduct have  
“endeared the name of a British soldier, and especially the soldiers  
“of Her Majesty’s 76th Regiment, to us all.



“ Stationed in this garrison for some time prior to the Crimean war, the address of the citizens of Fredericton on the departure of the Regiment then testified their respect for the many virtues of your Regiment, and I feel happy in saying that their re-appearance and stay among us have tended to strengthen the good opinion then so justly expressed.

“ You are now called away, not as then to guard a post far from the seat of war, but to enter the very field of strife in a land where in other days that emblem, the “ Elephant,” worn by your Regiment, was won by the gallantry and heroism of the 76th, and we feel that that emblem will need no other watch-word to inspire them with like heroism to bear away from England’s enemies even prouder trophies. \*

“ We cannot omit in this address the name of the gallant Colonel Clarke, the late commander of the 76th, during his command ever ready and ever willing, as well to do his duty as extend acts of kindness; and through you, sir, we beg to assure Colonel Clarke that his truly honourable and noble conduct will always be remembered by the citizens of Fredericton, and, go where he may, he will be followed by the good wishes and earnest desire of us all for his health and prosperity, feeling well assured if anything can add to his regret on leaving New Brunswick, it is that he cannot accompany his gallant Regiment to the enemy’s front, and lead them to battle and to victory.

“ SEVENTY-SIXTH, ‘ Go where glory waits thee,’ and remember, as we know you will when in the field of battle, that to you is entrusted the honour of old and beloved England, and England’s beloved Queen; and forget not that you carry with you, officers and men, the warm feelings and sincere wishes of Her Majesty’s loyal subjects for your happiness, prosperity, and every honour that can fill a soldier’s heart with joy.

#### SEVENTY-SIXTH, FAREWELL.

“ On behalf of the Corporation and citizens of Fredericton.”

“ Fredericton, (signed) W. H. Needham, Mayor,

“ 23rd Sept. 1857.

G. N. Tegee, City Clerk.”

\* The Regiment was expecting to be sent to India, a hope of which it was disappointed.

## REPLY.

“ Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—Permit me, in the name of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 76th Regiment, which I have the honour to command, to assure you that those kind sentiments and feelings which you have conveyed us in such handsome terms are fully appreciated on our own part by all ranks. The address which you were pleased to make to the Regiment on its departure from this province, at the commencement of the struggle in the Crimea, is still fresh in the minds of us all ; and its renewal on the present occasion, couched in still more affectionate language, is a convincing proof we have not fallen in your good opinion during our late sojourn among you ; and further that courtesy and soldier-like conduct on the part of the British soldier is ever sure to meet with its full estimation from those with whom he may be associated.

“ In leaving these peaceful and tranquil scenes where we have passed so many happy days, it is more than probable we shall quickly be removed to the stern realities of strife, bloodshed, and revenge, in a far distant land ; a land, where more than fifty years ago, the 76th Regiment acquired no common reputation for gallantry and daring.

“ Should the orders of our Sovereign and Country summon us again to the same battlefields, I trust we shall strengthen, if possible, our present good name, and preserve untarnished the proud badge of the “Elephant” accorded for bravery and gallant conduct at those very spots, where now the blood runs cold in reading unheard of atrocities and cruelties, unsurpassed in the annals of savage life.

“ In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to say that in whatever part of the world we may be placed, or whatever scenes we shall have to pass through, the pleasing recollections and associations of our long stay in this province, and the many friendships we have formed in Fredericton, will ever be uppermost in our minds ; their remembrance will tend to cheer and enliven us in those dreary hours of peril and hardship inseparable from a soldier's life.

“ Again, I offer you in the name of the 76th Regiment, Mr.

“ Mayor and Gentlemen, our most cordial thanks and good wishes  
 “ for your future welfare and happiness.

“ Fredericton, N.B., (signed) R. C. Lloyd, Lieut.-Col.  
 “ 25th Sept. 1857. Commanding 76th Regiment.”

On October 26th the appellations of “grenadier” and “light” companies were abolished in compliance with instructions.

1858.

In November. the regiment moved from Dublin to the Curragh Camp, returning to Dublin in September of the following year. Here it was joined by Colonel H. Smyth, C.B., from the 68th Foot, he having exchanged with Colonel Lloyd.

1859.

On the 2nd and 3rd October three companies under Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Brewster proceeded to Kilkenny, and two under Captain Lacy to Duncannon Fort, while the headquarters, under Colonel Smyth, C.B., moved to Waterford.

1861.

Previous to the departure of the Regiment from Waterford, the following address was presented to it :—

“ City of Waterford.

“ At the quarter assembly of the Town Council of the city of  
 “ Waterford, holden on the sixth day of February, 1861,

“ It was, on the motion of Mr. Councillor Mackeay, J.P., and  
 “ M.D., seconded by Mr. Councillor Johnson,

“ Unanimously resolved that the marked thanks of the Mayor,  
 “ Aldermen, and Councillors of this Corporation be, and are hereby,  
 “ presented to Colonel Smyth, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel Dennis,  
 “ the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 76th  
 “ Regiment, for the uniform good conduct, discipline, and orderly  
 “ demeanour of the corps while in this garrison ; as also for the kind  
 “ liberality with which the splendid band of the Regiment was at  
 “ all times given for the amusement of the citizens generally.

“ The Corporation express regret at the early departure of the  
 “ Regiment, and assure Colonel Smyth that he carries the wishes  
 “ of the citizens for the future welfare and happiness of himself and  
 “ the 76th Regiment.

(signed) “ John O'Brien, Town Clerk.”

## REPLY.

“ Waterford, 14th January, 1861.

“ Sir,

“ I beg you will convey to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the Corporation of Waterford my acknowledgments, and those of Lieutenant-Colonel Dennis, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 76th Regiment, for the very kind manner in which they have mentioned the discipline and good conduct of the Regiment while it has been quartered in this garrison, and also for the good wishes for its future welfare.

“ The Resolution of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of this ancient city will be highly valued and faithfully preserved with the records of the Regiment.

“ Wishing, in the name of the 76th Regiment, all prosperity to the city of Waterford, and desiring to express our warm thanks for all the kindness which we have received here, and the regret which we feel at our removal from this station.

“ I have, &c., &c.,

“ J. O'Brien, Esq.,

(signed) H. Smyth, Colonel.

“ Town Clerk,

Commanding 76th Regiment.”

“ Waterford.”

The following address was also presented by the Magistrates of the city :—

“ Moved by Captain Newport, seconded by Mr. Feelan, and passed unanimously.

“ Resolved, that we, the Magistrates of the city of Waterford, in petty sessions assembled, cannot allow the 76th Regiment to leave this city without expressing our high sense of the very excellent conduct of that Regiment during its stay in Waterford, and that the Mayor is hereby requested to convey our sentiment to Colonel Smyth commanding that Corps.

“ Waterford,

(signed) Peirce Cose,

“ February 16th, 1861.

Mayor of Waterford.

“ Chairman of the Bench of Magistrates.”

## REPLY.

“ 76th Regiment, Waterford,  
18th February, 1861.

“ Sir,

“ I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your highly  
“ complimentary address which I have communicated to the Regi-  
“ ment under my command. It will be preserved with the regi-  
“ mental records, and I beg to express to yourself and brother  
“ Magistrates the feelings of regret that are felt by all ranks on our  
“ departure from your city.

“ I have, &c., &c.,

(signed) H. Smyth, Colonel,

“ Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding 76th Regiment.

“ The Mayor of Waterford.”

On February 19th, 1861, the Regiment embarked in two divisions for Glasgow, arriving on the 21st; 6 companies and headquarters remained in Glasgow, three companies went to Ayr, and one to Paisley.

1862.

In 1862 the Regiment moved in three divisions to Aldershot, travelling by sea to Liverpool and thence by rail to Aldershot.

1863.

On Wednesday, 29th April, 1863, the Regiment was presented with a new set of Colours by Sir J. L. Pennefather, K.C.B., commanding the division at Aldershot.

The following officers of the regiment under the command of Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Henry Smyth, C.B., were present on the occasion :—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel H. Smyth, C.B.

Major and Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Brewster. Major T. W. Cator.

Captain H. H. Lacey. Captain C. O'Donoghue.

„ J. C. Clarke. „ J. Geddes.

„ C. T. Caldecott. „ J. H. Tripp.

„ E. W. F. Acton. „ J. A. Palliser.

Captain W. Banks.

Lieut. J. McD. Allardice.	Lieut. J. H. Linton.
„ R. W. Beachey.	„ T. T. Hodges.
„ E. Harrison.	„ E. Le Breton Butler.
„ G. T. Faussett.	„ A. E. Pearse.

Lieut. A. G. West.

Ensign J. Talbot.	Ensign B. Porter.
„ G. D. Cookson.	„ W. T. Durham.
„ C. H. R. Gossett.	„ G. D. Sampson.
Paymaster J. Barclay.	Quarter-Master R. Davies.
Surgeon A. Bell.	Assistant-Surgeon Fraser, M.D.

Lieutenant and Adjutant L. E. O'Connor.

At 12 o'clock noon, the Regiment being formed in three sides of a square, the ceremony commenced by the Reverend Hugh Hulleat consecrating the Colours with the following Prayers :—

(1).—The Lord's Prayer.

(2).—Almighty and most Merciful Father, without whom nothing is Strong, nothing is Holy, we come before Thee in a deep sense of Thine exceeding Majesty and our own unworthiness, praying Thee to shed upon us the light of Thy countenance, and to hallow and sanctify the work in which we are this day engaged.

We beseech Thee to forward with Thy blessing the presentation to this Regiment of the Colours which are henceforth to be carried in its ranks, and with all lowliness and humility of spirit we presume to consecrate the same in Thy great Name to the cause of peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety. We humbly pray that the time may come when the sound of war shall cease to be heard in the world. But forasmuch as to our own mortal vision that blessed consummation seems still far distant ; we beseech Thee so to order the course of events that these Colours shall be unfurled in the face of an enemy only for a righteous cause, and in that dark hour may stain and disgrace fall upon them never, but being borne aloft as emblems of loyalty and truth, may the brave who gather round them go forward conquering for the right ; and maintaining as becomes them the honour of the British Crown, the purity of our most Holy faith, the Majesty of our laws, and the influence of our free and happy constitution.

Finally, we pray that Thy servants here present (not forgetting Thy exceeding mercies vouchsafed to their Regiment in time gone by)

and that all the forces of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, wherever stationed and however employed, may labour through Thy grace to maintain a conscience void of offence towards Thee and towards man; always remembering that of a soldier and a civilian the same account shall be taken, and that he is best prepared to do his duty and to meet death let it come from what source it may, who in the integrity of a pure heart is able to look to Thee as God, reconciled to him through the blood of the atonement. Grant this, O Lord, for Thine only Son Jesus Christ's sake. Amen.

(3).—The Prayer for the Queen's Majesty.

(4).—The Benediction.

After these Prayers, Sir J. L. Pennefather, K.C.B., addressed the regiment as follows :—

“Colonel Smyth,

“In the first place let me thank you for having invited me to present your new Colours. It is an honour, bearing in mind the character of the 76th Regiment, of which any officer of however more exalted rank than myself, might be justly proud. 76th, on an occasion such as this it is customary, and I think, very fitting, to make some references to the former character and career of the Corps; it gratifies old and tried soldiers to know that brave conduct and steady endeavours to do their duty are not forgotten; and it is an incitement to the young soldier to endeavour by steady obedience and anxiety to do his duty, to emulate the gallant deeds done in former days, by the brave men who stood in the same ranks and under the same Colours that he does to-day.

“The 76th Regiment was raised in 1787 for service in India, and accordingly proceeded to India in the following year, that is, in 1788. It remained in India until 1806, nearly 20 years.

“During that protracted period the Regiment was almost constantly in the field, constantly in camps, repeatedly in front of the enemy, and always found zealously anxious to do its duty like good soldiers, anxious for the honour of their King, anxious for the honour of their country, jealous of their own honour and character.

“And in those days, comrades, soldiering in India was not what it has been in later times; then there were few roads, no maps, troops had to penetrate tractless wastes and deserts, often guided

“ only by the compass, often regulated as to its halts by where they  
 “ could procure water, to force through almost impenetrable jungles,  
 “ only keenly anxious to meet the enemies of their country, and  
 “ when met to conquer them.

“ And besides in those days we were at war with one of the most  
 “ powerful nations of Europe, and that nation to damage us, sent  
 “ out some of its best Generals to organise and discipline the native  
 “ forces against us.

“ In all those years the 76th was always found doing its duty.

“ It was particularly distinguished at the siege of Ally Ghur,  
 “ one of the strongest forts in India, fortified and commanded by  
 “ a first-rate French General, General Perron.

“ The contest was terrific in the ditches and intricate gateways  
 “ of this fort, but the 76th were not to be deterred, were not to be  
 “ denied ; steadily, silently, resolutely, they forced their way through  
 “ fire, steel, and blood, and never ceased until with a shout of victory  
 “ the Colours of the 76th Regiment floated over the highest pinnacle  
 “ of the fortress.

“ This great success, of course, cost many valuable lives. The  
 “ 76th Regiment had five officers killed ; namely, Captain Cameron,  
 “ Lieutenants Fleming, Brown, and Campbell, the Adjutant Lieutenant  
 “ St. Aubin, and a great many men. I wish I could remember their  
 “ names—the names of such men, dying in such services, are de-  
 “ serving of going down to history. Besides the killed, the 76th  
 “ had on this occasion many officers and men wounded, not by dis-  
 “ tant shots at long bows, but hand to hand fight. The Colonel was  
 “ stabbed while forcing the last gate.

“ The 76th was also engaged at the siege of Deig, where it was  
 “ led to the assault by the gallant Commander-in-Chief himself,  
 “ Lord Lake.

“ It was engaged at the battle of Agra, the battle of Delhi, and  
 “ most particularly did it distinguish itself at the battle of Leswarree,  
 “ where a terrible fight took place. The enemy were astonished at  
 “ the onset, they fought nobly, but nothing could withstand the  
 “ 76th, with Lord Lake at their head ; the enemy were first checked,  
 “ staggered, then turned and fled, pursued with terrible slaughter  
 “ by the infantry, led by Lord Lake at the head of the 76th Regiment.



“ For these and other services in India, the King was graciously  
“ pleased to confer upon the 76th the word “ Hindoostan ” to be  
“ worn on its Colours and appointments, and also the badge of the  
“ “ Elephant,” the elephant being in Asia the emblem of power.  
“ strength, and grandeur, as the lion is esteemed by us at home.

“ And besides, the East India Company presented the Regiment  
“ with a stand of embroidered Colours ; and not only so, but when  
“ these Colours were worn out, that Honourable Body sent the  
“ Regiment another stand of Colours, so strong was their sense of  
“ the valuable services of the corps.

“ I have said the 76th returned to England in 1806, but not to  
“ inglorious idleness, for in 1807 it was sent to Jersey. We were  
“ then unfortunately at war with France, and Jersey is in sight of  
“ France, so that it may be said to have been an outpost towards  
“ the enemy. With the garrisoning of this port the 76th was en-  
“ trusted, and here as ever, it performed its duty.

“ In 1808 the 76th went to the north of Spain, and was engaged  
“ in the campaign there under the brave Sir John Moore, who was  
“ killed at the battle of Corunna. In the campaign of Galicia, again  
“ the Regiment was ever found to do its duty.

“ In 1809 the 76th was engaged in Holland, exchanging its duty  
“ in the bleak inhospitable mountains of Galicia for the pestilential  
“ swamps of Holland. Here again the corps performed its duty as  
“ soldiers ought.

“ In 1813 the 76th again went to Spain, and took part in the  
“ closing campaign of the Peninsular War under the immortal Duke  
“ of Wellington, and was particularly distinguished at the battle  
“ of the Nive, which name is proudly emblazoned on its colours to  
“ this day.

“ When the Peninsular War was over, part of our army went to  
“ America, where we were then unfortunately at war with the  
“ United States, and the 76th was selected to form part of this force.

“ On arrival in America, the force was divided into two divi-  
“ sions ; one went southward to operate at Baltimore, at Bladens-  
“ burg, and in the Gulf of Mexico ; the other proceeded northward  
“ to operate north of New York, and towards the St. Lawrence.  
“ With this latter division the 76th marched, and here again it was  
“ found ever at its post, and always did its duty.

“ When the war with the United States ended in 1815, the 76th  
 “ Regiment was left in Canada to assist the other troops to observe  
 “ a long unsettled line of frontier, and in this arduous duty it con-  
 “ tinued until 1827, when it was recalled to England, after an almost  
 “ continuous course of active service abroad for forty years, in all  
 “ climates, facing numerous and different enemies, and always  
 “ found fulfilling its duty.

“ After 1827 we had, as you know, a long peace, and the 76th  
 “ took its regular turn of colonial duty with the rest of the British  
 “ infantry. It was quartered in Canada again, at Bermuda, in the  
 “ West Indies, in Nova Scotia, in New Brunswick, in the Mediter-  
 “ ranean, in Corfu, one of the Ionian Islands, and in Malta; and  
 “ although in these years it had no war to record, its soldier-like,  
 “ orderly, and valuable services are not unrecorded.

“ Go to Halifax, there you will find in the archives of that  
 “ colony a record of a most honourable address presented by the  
 “ inhabitants to the 76th Regiment, on its departure from among  
 “ them, thanking them for their courtesy and good conduct, and  
 “ bidding God bless them in their future career.

“ Go to Fredericton, New Brunswick, there you will find a  
 “ similar compliment paid them, and another in the West Indies,  
 “ I think.

“ Whilst at home they were equally respected. Part of the  
 “ 76th were employed in suppressing bread riots in Scotland some  
 “ years ago, and they received the high praise of the General Officer  
 “ Commanding for their exemplary conduct at Caithness, where  
 “ they performed their duty with steadiness for the maintenance of  
 “ law and order, whilst at the same time they were most merciful  
 “ and considerate towards the misguided inhabitants.

“ In South Wales too, in 1842, the 76th were employed in  
 “ quelling some serious riots, partly political and partly local, and  
 “ here again they performed their duty in such a manner as to elicit  
 “ the strongest praises of the General in command.

“ Colonel Smyth, when one sees the high state of the 76th at  
 “ this moment, the gentleman-like-tone of the officers; the active,  
 “ anxious, intelligent conduct of the sergeants; the manly bearing  
 “ and admirable *esprit de corps* of the soldiers—when one sees  
 “ the splendid appearance of the regiment on parade; its happy

“interior economy ; its quickness, steadiness, and perfection in the field ; its orderly and respectable conduct in quarters, it is impossible not to acknowledge you are an officer fully qualified to command such a corps.

“You, sir, an experienced officer, often having seen the enemy before you, your breast covered with honourable badges, I say emphatically, are worthy of your fine Regiment, and your Regiment is worthy of you.

“Such being my opinion, in the name of our Gracious Mistress, the Queen, and of the country, I place these Colours in your hands with the utmost confidence, that whenever they are unfurled in war, they will sink deeply into the ranks of your enemy.

“Whenever that day occurs, soldiers, keep silent, quick, ready —look to your officers, feel to these Colours, and I am persuaded that with God’s blessing you will be sure of victory, and I hope most fervently it may be so.

“I shall always watch your future career with the deepest interest in your welfare. This day’s proceedings has made me more intimately interested in you, and I do, from the bottom of my heart, wish you one and all every possible honour and happiness.”

Colonel Smyth then made a short reply thanking the General for his kindness, after which the ceremony was concluded as laid down in her Majesty’s Regulations.

In September, the Regiment received orders to prepare for embarkation to India, but before this was effected Colonel H. C. Brewster took over command of the regiment from Colonel Smyth, the latter having been granted leave of absence, pending his retirement on half-pay.

Before leaving the regiment Colonel Smyth published the following Regimental order :—

“Colonel Smyth, on taking leave of the Regiment, is happy to be able to say that, during the time he has commanded it, he has had every reason to be satisfied with all under his command, and wishes good luck to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 76th Regiment.”

On October 22nd, eight companies, under Colonel Brewster, left Aldershot for Portsmouth, prior to embarkation for Madras.

At Portsmouth the battalion was split up, four companies under Colonel Brewster embarking on board the "Hornet," and four under Major F. W. Cator on the "Atlanta."

1864.

The latter disembarked at Madras on January 25th, and the former on January 31st, 1864.

The remaining two companies under Captain C. O'Donoghue, embarked on board the "Camperdown" on January 15th, arriving at Madras on April 29th.

In comparison with their former service in India, the period now begun is singularly uneventful.

Although it saw no active service, the Regiment suffered a large number of casualties during the year following its arrival in India, the death-roll amongst the officers in particular being very heavy.

1865.

The Regiment was stationed in Fort St. George, Madras, until November, 1865. During this period it had the misfortune to lose the following officers by death :—

Captain J. Palliser.

Lieut. E. Harding.

Surgeon J. W. Mostyn.

In November half the Regiment moved by rail to Bangalore, en route to Bellary, the left wing following in December. From Bangalore the regiment marched to Bellary, a distance of over 190 miles, divided into 19 stages.

1868.

Here it remained until January, 1868, when it was ordered to British Burmah.

On January 24th headquarters and the right wing embarked on the "Alnwick Castle," which was towed across the Bay of Bengal by the "Dacca," which carried the left wing.

Arrived in Burmah the Regiment was divided into two detachments, the right wing moved up the Irrawaddy to Thayetmyoo, while the left wing embarked in country boats and moved by the Pegu and Setang rivers to Tonghoo, arriving on the 24th February, 1868.

In these stations the Regiment remained for 3 years except that the right wing, owing to the fact that it suffered so severely

1870.

each year from an epidemic of cholera, moved across the Irrawaddy, in 1870, to specially constructed temporary barracks at Tayawgoon, where Captain E. Bromhead died.

1871.

On leaving Burmah the two wings again met and were stationed at Arconum, which they left in January, 1871, proceeding by rail to Ghooty, and thence marching to Secunderabad, a distance of 234 miles, performed in 23 stages.

The Enfield rifled musket was in this year replaced by the Snider breechloading rifle.

1872.

In February, 1872, Colonel J. Hackett was gazetted to the command of the regiment, vice Colonel H. C. Brewster, who retired on full pay, with the rank of Major-General.

On May 8th, Major C. O'Donoghue, who had obtained the majority vacated by Colonel Hackett, died after 33 years continuous service in the regiment.

1873.

In the next year Lieut. R. Giles died from injuries received from a tiger, while out on a shooting expedition. He was buried at Porkol, near Warungal.

While stationed at Secunderabad the Regiment received drafts from home to the strength of 6 officers and 245 N.C.O.'s and men.

It was inspected annually by Major-General H. W. Blake, commanding the Hyderabad subsidiary force, and well reported on throughout.

1874.

In August, 1874, the Regiment was permitted to wear the Elephant as a collar badge

1876.

In March, 1876, the Regiment left Secunderabad, and embarked at Bombay in the troopship "Malabar" for England. The strength on embarkation was 519 of all ranks.

On April 10th the Regiment arrived at Portsmouth and moved to Chatham the following day, where it remained until May, 1877.

In 1876 the Regiment was armed with the Martini-Henry rifle in place of the Snider.

At the same time glengarry caps were substituted for the round forage cap, and the valise equipment was issued to the men.

1877.

In May, 1877, the Regiment proceeded from Chatham to Aldershot.

In this year a brigade depot was formed at Halifax, consisting of 2 companies 33rd, and 2 companies 76th.

1878.

In 1878 the Regiment moved to Shorncliffe, where it remained until March, 1879.

During this period the establishment of the Regiment was increased to 1,096 of all ranks, in consequence of the imminence of war with Russia.

The Militia Reserve were called out and 313 men were sent to join the Regiment; 160 of them being North Tipperary Militia, and 153 being 6th West Yorks.

At the conclusion of the treaty of Berlin the establishment was reduced to 25 officers and 538 rank and file.

1879.

On 25th March, 1879, the Regiment moved to Sheffield, two companies forming a detachment at Weedon.

The Regiment left Sheffield on the 4th August for Ireland, and arriving at Liverpool embarked on the "Assistance," being here joined by the two companies on detachment.

Up to this time its destination was unknown, but in the course of the afternoon it received telegraphic orders for the Curragh, where it accordingly proceeded, sending detachments to Castlebar and Ballinrobe.

1880.

In October, 1880, the headquarters moved to Castlebar, Co. Mayo, in consequence of the disturbed state of that district, one company forming a detachment at Westport and one at Headfort Castle, Co. Galway.

In December, a draft of two officers and 200 men proceeded to join the 33rd Regiment at Lucknow.

1881.

On 3rd May, 1881, headquarters and 5 companies were moved to the Curragh, two companies remaining on detachment at Castlebar.

The 30th June, 1881, was the last day of the Old 76th's existence as an individual Regiment, marking as it does, the introduction of the territorial system, under which the 76th Regiment was linked with the 33rd as the 2nd Battalion Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

## APPENDICES.





## BRIEF NOTICE OF TWO PREVIOUS REGIMENTS BEARING THE NUMBER 76.

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Three regiments of foot in succession have been numbered 76 in the British Army. The first was the 76th Foot of 1756-63, which was raised and commanded by Lord George Forbes from the 2nd Queen's. The regiment consisted at first of one battalion, and is shown in the army list as being on the Irish establishment. In all probability most of the officers and men were natives of Ireland. In October, 1758, a warrant was issued for £9,500 advance, as subsistence for "2nd Battalion to Lord George Forbes' Regiment, "ordered from Ireland to the coast of Africa," this battalion not then having been provided for on the establishment. The battalion did not actually proceed till July, 1760, the strength, exclusive of officers, on embarkation being 24 Serjeants, 24 Corporals, 18 Drummers, and 600 "Private men." Colonel Worge was in command. The battalion from that time was formed into a separate corps and known as "Worge's Regiment." It was eventually numbered "86th Foot." It proceeded to Goree, on the N.W. coast of Africa, a portion being wrecked on the Barbary coast *en route*, and held captive by the Moors.

The original 76th, or 1st battalion Lord George Forbes' Regiment, was again recruited to two battalions, served at the siege of Belle Isle in 1761, at the taking of Martinique in 1762, and was finally disbanded after the peace of Versailles in 1763, at which time Colonel Worge's Regiment was also disbanded.

The next 76th was that which was raised in 1777 by Lord MacDonald, and known as the 76th MacDonald's Highlanders. It consisted of one battalion, and served with considerable distinction in the war against the United States. It was disbanded at Stirling Castle in March, 1784. A more detailed account of the 76th Highlanders is given in Appendix B.

The history of the last and real 76th Regiment—which so far as can be ascertained, possessed no connecting link either as regards officers or men, or in any other respect, with its predecessors—commences with the year 1787.\*

\* There was a tradition in the 76th—which, however, cannot be confirmed by muster rolls in the record office, or by orderly room or other regimental records—that for many years the 76th Regiment of 1787 bore a piper upon the establishment to commemorate the 76th Highlanders.

## 76th MACDONALD'S HIGHLANDERS.

IN December, 1777, letters of service were issued to Lord MacDonald to raise a regiment in the Highlands and Isles, allowing him the same military rank as the Earl of Seaforth and MacLeod, by whose influence so many men had been added to the military strength of the country. In such cases, gentlemen had been promoted to high rank in the army without going through the previous gradations. As Lord MacDonald declined this rank, he recommended Major John Macdonell, of Lochgarry, who was accordingly appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant. But although his lordship had no military rank, his influence was extensively and successfully exerted to complete the regiment; and having made a good selection of officers from the families of Macdonalds of Glenco, Morrar, Boisdale, and others of his own clan, and likewise from those of others, as Mackinnon, Fraser of Culduthel, Cameron of Callart, &c., 750 Highlanders were raised. The company of Captain Bruce was principally raised in Ireland. Captains Cunningham of Craigend, and Montgomery Cunningham, as well as Lieutenant Samuel Graham, raised their men in the low country. These amounted to nearly 200 men, and were kept together in two companies; while Captain Bruce's company formed a third. In this manner each race was kept distinct. The whole amounted to 1,086 men, including non-commissioned officers and drummers, and were inspected and reported complete, by Lieutenant-General Skene, at Inverness, in March, 1778, and immediately afterwards removed to Fort George under the command of Major Donaldson.

The regiment remained twelve months in Fort George under

the guidance of Major Donaldson, an officer admirably calculated to command and train a body of young Highlanders. Being a native of the country, and having served for nineteen years as adjutant and captain in the 42nd regiment, he had a full knowledge of their character and habits.

In March, 1779, the corps was removed to Perth, and reviewed there on the 10th by General Skene. Being complete in number and in a high state of discipline, they were marched to Burntisland, where they embarked on the 17th of March. In this place the men evinced an unmilitary spirit, owing to some complaints relative to a non-payment of bounty and arrears of pay.

Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald having been taken prisoner on the passage home from America, where he had been serving with Fraser's Highlanders, and Major Donaldson's health being such as not to allow him to embark, the command devolved on Major Lord Berridale, who accompanied the regiment to New York, where they landed in August.

The regiment touched at Portsmouth. While they lay at Spit-head the enemy made an attack on Jersey ; in consequence of which the transports, with the 76th on board, were ordered to the relief of that island. When they were on the passage Lord Berridale gave orders that the men should not take their broadswords on shore, and that the officers should not land in Highland dress. He directed, however, that the orders should not be disclosed to the men till the moment at which they were to land, influenced probably by an apprehension of their not wishing to part with their swords ; but the officers were verbally told of the commanding officer's wishes. During the night on which they approached the island the men did not sleep, but were busily engaged in preparing for the landing. Their swords seemed the objects of their particular attention, as they devoted most of their time to sharpening and putting them in the best possible order. Next morning some of the officers appeared in Highland dress, and all the men with their broadswords. When they were informed of the orders they said that it might be so, but that they hoped that, God willing, they would be allowed to fight with the arms, and die in the dress, of their country and of their forefathers.

But the French being repulsed before the regiment reached Jersey, they returned to Portsmouth, and proceeded on their voyage to America. On their arrival there the flank companies were attached to the battalion of that description. The battalion companies remained between New York and Staten Island till February, 1781, when they embarked with a detachment of the army, commanded by Major-General Phillips, for Virginia; the light company being in the second battalion of light infantry, which formed a part of this army; the grenadiers remained at New York.

This year, Major Lord Berridale, on the decease of his father, became the Earl of Caithness, and accompanied the army as a volunteer to Charlestown, was severely wounded at the siege of that place, and soon afterwards returned to Scotland. The command of the regiment devolved on the Honourable Major (now Lieutenant-General) Needham, who had purchased Major Donaldson's commission.

The detachment landed at Portsmouth, in Virginia, in March, and joined the troops under Brigadier-General Arnold. In May they formed a junction with the army under Lord Cornwallis. When the soldiers of the 76th Regiment found themselves with an army which had been engaged in the most incessant and fatiguing marches through difficult and hostile countries, they appeared to look down upon themselves as having done nothing which could signalise and enable them to return to their country and friends with that reputation which their countrymen and brother-soldiers had acquired. "And they were often heard murmuring among themselves, lamenting their lot, and expressing the strongest desire to distinguish themselves. This was particularly observable, and their regrets greatly heightened, when visited by the men of Fraser's Highlanders who had been in so many actions to the southwards." However, they soon had the opportunity which they had so much desired, and the spirit with which they availed themselves of it showed that no more was wanting to prove that they were good and brave soldiers. On this occasion they were fortunate in being in the brigade of Colonel Thomas Dundas, whose spirited example would have animated any soldier; but in this instance no excitement was necessary. On the evening of the 6th of July, the Marquis de la Fayette, eager to signalise himself in the cause of his new friends, and ignorant of the full strength of those he

was about to attack, pushed forward a strong corps, forced the picquets, who made an admirable resistance, and drew up in front of the British line. \*

A smart engagement immediately ensued, the weight of which was immediately sustained by the left of Colonel Dundas's brigade, consisting of the 76th and 80th, both young regiments, and it so happened that, while the right of the line was covered with woods, they were drawn up in an open field, and exposed to the attack of la Fayette, with a chosen body of troops. "They made their *debut* in very gallant style : The 76th being on the left, and Lord Cornwallis coming up on the rear of the regiment, gave the word to charge, which was immediately repeated by the Highlanders, who rushed forward with their usual impetuosity, and decided the matter in an instant." The enemy was completely routed, leaving their cannon, and three hundred men killed and wounded, behind them. The conduct of Colonel Dundas and his brigade was noticed with great approbation, and it was also remarked that the Americans on this occasion exhibited more than usual bravery and skill under their gallant French commander.

Soon after this affair, Lord Cornwallis, wishing to throw forward an effective body of infantry to act with the cavalry, ordered a detachment of 400 chosen men from the 76th, to be mounted on such horses as could be procured. Horses were soon found, but saddles and bridles were more difficult to be had. The whole were, however, mounted (although four-fifths of the men had never been on horse-back before), and marched forward with Tarleton's Legion. As the

\* The picquets in front of the army that morning consisted of twenty men of the 76th, and ten of the 80th, commanded by Lieutenant Balvaird, of the latter regiment. He was killed by the first fire, and another officer also on this duty was mortally wounded. When the attack on the picquets commenced, Colonel Dundas ordered Lieutenant and Adjutant Wemyss to reinforce them with fifteen men of the Highlanders. On marching forward he found the party without an officer, and therefore remained and defended the post till himself and every individual were either killed or wounded. When Lieutenant Wemyss was appointed Adjutant he found the want of the Gaelic language a great disadvantage, as more than 500 of the Highlanders spoke no English. By frequent communication with the men, and by application on his part, he acquired the language, and, allowing for some slight peculiarities of accent, spoke it nearly as well as a native.

horses were intended only for expedition. the Highland dragoons were to dismount when in presence of the enemy. After several forced marches, far more fatiguing to these men than any they had ever performed on foot, they returned to the army heartily tired of their new mode of travelling. No other service was destined for the 76th until the siege and surrender of Yorktown, in 1781.\*

After the surrender of Lord Cornwallis's army, the kindness and attention of the French officers were most honourable. "Their offers of money, both public and private, to any amount, have really gone beyond what I can possibly describe, and will, I hope, make an impression on the breast of every British officer, whenever the fortune of war shall put any of them into our power."†

After this unhappy surrender, the 76th was marched in detachments as prisoners to different parts of Virginia, where they met with many of their emigrant countrymen, by whom, as well as by Americans, every endeavour was used, and many tempting offers made, to prevail on the soldiers to break their allegiance and become subjects of the American Government. Yet not a single Highlander allowed himself to be seduced by these offers from the duty which he had engaged to discharge to his King and country.

They were afterwards embarked for New York, sailed thence for Scotland, and were disbanded in March, 1784, at Stirling Castle.

If, owing to accidental circumstances, the services of this respectable regiment were not so brilliant as those of others who had more frequent encounters with the enemy, yet, from their physical strength, character, and general conduct, the men certainly exhibited the necessary qualifications for any military services. Their courage in the field was only once put to the proof, and we have seen how it was displayed. Their conduct in quarters stood a trial of six years, and during that period there were only four instances of corporal punishment inflicted on the Highlanders of the regiment, amounting

\* While the officers of the 76th were sitting at dinner during the siege the enemy opened a new battery, the first shot from which, entering the mess-room, killed Lieutenant Robertson on the spot, and wounded Lieutenant Shaw and Quarter-Master Barclay. It also struck Assistant Commissary-General Parkins, who happened to dine there that day.

† Lord Cornwallis's dispatch.

to more than 750 men, and perhaps it may be a matter of extenuation in a moral point of view, to add that these were for military offences. Thefts, and other crimes, implying moral turpitude, were totally unknown.

[From

Sketches of the character and manners of the Highlanders  
of Scotland, and Military Annals of the Highland Regiments.

By

Colonel David Stewart.

1st Edition 1822.]



COPY OF ROYAL WARRANT FOR RAISING THE  
76TH REGIMENT, 1787.

---

GEORGE R.

Whereas we have thought fit to order a Regiment of Foot to be forthwith raised under your command, which is to consist of  
Ten companies, with 3 Ser-

Warrant for raising a Regiment jeants, 4 Corporals, 2 Drum- of Foot, under the command of Major mers, and 71 Private men General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.B. in each, with two Fifers to the Grenadier Company, and one complement of 8 Serjeants, 8 Corporals, 4 Drummers. and 30 Private men, with the usual Commanding Officers. These are to authorise you by beat of Drum or otherwise to raise so many men in any county or part of our Kingdom of Great Britain as shall be wanted to complete the said Regiment to the above mentioned numbers.

And all, &c. Given, &c. 12th October, 1787, in the 27th Year of our reign.

By His Majesty's Command

(Sd) Geo. Yonge.

To O. T. and W. Sir Archibald Campbell, K.B., and Colonel of a Regiment to be forthwith raised.

Like Warrant of same date to—

Colonel Robert Abercrombie.

„ Thomas Musgrave.

„ Jas. Marsh.

OFFICERS ON THE MUSTER-ROLL OF THE 76TH REGIMENT, DATED  
MARCH 20TH, 1788, SHOWING THOSE WHO EMBARKED  
WITH THE REGIMENT FOR INDIA.

---

## COLONEL.

- \* Thomas Musgrave.

## LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

George Harris (on leave).

## MAJOR.

(Vacant.)

## CAPTAINS.

- \* Robert Shawe.
- \* John Campbell.
- \* Edward Musgrave.
- \* Patrick Maxwell.
- James Dunlop.
- Richard Mark Dickens.
- \* James Gage (from 44th Regiment).

## CAPTAIN AND LIEUTENANT.

- \* David Markham.

## LIEUTENANTS.

- \* Henry Heron.
- \* John Watson.
- \* James Robertson.
- \* Peter Smith.
- \* Charles Griffiths.
- Lord Sinclair (on leave).
- \* Kenneth MacKenzie.
- \* John D. Broughton.
- Henry R. Knight.
- Lord Mandeville.
- George Garnier.
- † Hon. Arthur Weslie.
- \* Robert Barton.
- \* Charles Fraser.

\* Embarked with regiment for India.

† Afterwards Duke of Wellington. Actual spelling on muster roll.

Edward Trafford Nooth (on leave).

John Bonamy (on leave).

ENSIGNS.

\* Ronald Cameron.

\* Philip Philpot.

\* George Gibbard.

\* Thomas Jones.

Gilbert Gardiner.

William Abington.

George Lys (on leave).

CHAPLAINS.

William Shawe.

William Gordon (on leave).

ADJUTANT.

\* Charles Fraser.

QUARTER-MASTER.

\* Donald Cameron.

SURGEONS.

Patrick Dundon.

\* James Wightman.

MATES.

\* Archibald Campbell.

\* William Hartley.

OFFICERS OF THE 76TH REGIMENT ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1881.

COLONEL.

Frederick Darley George, C.B.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

John M'D. Allardice.

MAJORS.

Thomas Trophimus Hodges.

Albert E. Pearse.

\* Embarked with Regiment for India.

## CAPTAINS.

John Talbot.  
Douglas C. De Wend.  
Tredenham F. Carlyon.  
Thomas William Best.  
Henry Burton.  
Henry Lockner Brett.  
Albert A. R. Logan.  
Francis Welch.  
George Lycett E. May.  
Duncan D. C. MacDonald.  
Cleveland A. Brett.  
Charles William Gore.  
John Rooper King.

## LIEUTENANTS.

Alfred J. C. Wrench.  
Richard Carlyon Coode.  
Stewart John Trench.  
Cecil E. Ruggles-Brise.  
Henry Gordon Fellowes.  
Arthur Robert Hume.  
George P. B. Molyneaux.  
Arthur Stevens Were.  
Frederick W. B. Landon.  
Hayford D. Thorold.  
William J. Goold.

## SECOND-LIEUTENANTS.

Basil St. J. Le Marchant.  
Arthur William B. Buckle.

## PAYMASTER.

## INSTRUCTOR OF MUSKETRY.

Lieutenant S. J. Trench.

## ADJUTANT.

Lieutenant R. C. Coode.

## QUARTER-MASTER.

Samuel Bailey.

INSTRUCTIONS SENT TO THE REGIMENT BEFORE  
EMBARKATION FOR INDIA IN MARCH, 1788, IN REFERENCE  
TO DUTIES ON BOARD SHIP.

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GEORGE R.

Orders and Instructions to Robert Abercrombie, Esq., Colonel of the 75th Regiment of Foot, ordered to the East Indies ; or to the Officer Commanding the said Regiment for the time being.

“ You will, before embarking, call together the Officers of the Regiment under your Command, and recommend to them in a particular manner the avoiding all manner of Disputes with the Officers of the East India Company, and that they use their utmost endeavours to live with them in the greatest Harmony, as the contrary behavior will be very displeasing unto Us as well as detrimental to the Service they are jointly to be employed in ; the respective Officers of Companies are to recommend the same to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers under their Command ; the Officers of the East India Company having the same Orders as to their behavior to our Land Forces.

“ You will give the strictest Orders for keeping up good discipline and regularity both whilst the Troops are on board the East India Company’s ships and on Shore ; and if any Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officers or Soldiers shall be guilty of any Crime or Disorder whilst on board the said Ships he shall be immediately confined and you will order Courts Martial to be held and the Delinquents to be punished there.

“ That the Officer of Our Said Forces on board the said Ships shall give the necessary Orders for the men under their Command, consulting with the Commanders of the said Ships in everything relating to their Service on board dividing the Men into Watches, with a proportionable number of Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers.

“ The necessary Orders shall likewise be given for airing the  
 “ bedding daily, for keeping the berths clean and sweet, for prevent-  
 “ ing Gaming and selling Drams of spirituous Liquors, and putting  
 “ out the Lights, between Decks, with all which Commissioned  
 “ Officers shall be chargeable.

“ No Officers or Soldiers shall go on Shore out of any of the  
 “ said Ships without the consent of the Captain of the Ship, as well  
 “ as the Commanding Officer of the Land Forces, and whenever any  
 “ men are allowed to go on Shore, Commissioned or Non-Commis-  
 “ sioned Officers are to be sent with them, who are to be answerable  
 “ for their conduct whilst on Shore and are to make a Report thereof  
 “ upon their return on Board.

“ Weekly returns of the Officers and men of our Said Forces  
 “ on board each Ship shall be constantly made out and sent to you  
 “ as often as Opportunity offers, and monthly Returns of our said  
 “ Forces under your command shall be transmitted by you for Us,  
 “ to our Secretary of War, as also a Report of everything that  
 “ happens when you have an opportunity of sending them.

“ You will transmit with as much expedition as the Oppor-  
 “ tunity of time, distance, and Place can admit the Original proceed-  
 “ ings and sentence of every General Court Martial to the Commander-  
 “ in-Chief in the East Indies, who is to send the same to the Judge  
 “ Advocate in London.

“ In everything you will consider the Honor of Our Forces,  
 “ the Good of Our Service and the Interest of the East India Com-  
 “ pany; You will accordingly cheerfully concur in all things which  
 “ the principal Officers of the East India Company shall judge con-  
 “ duce thereto, and for that purpose you will use your utmost  
 “ Endeavours to preserve a good harmony and understanding  
 “ betwixt Our Land Forces and those of the East India Company.  
 “ Given, &c. 22nd Day of March, 1788, in the 28th Year of Our  
 “ Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

(Sd) Geo. Yonge.

Like Orders and Instructions to —

Colonel Musgrave, 76th Regiment.

Colonel Marsh, 77th Regiment.

Four Companies of the 74th Campbell's.

# SUCCESSION ROLL OF COLONELS AND LIEUTENANT- COLONELS, 76th Regiment.

COLONELS—	Date.
George, Lord Forbes.....	1756-61
Wm. Rufane .....	1761-63
LIEUTENANT COLONELS—	
John Ponieroy .....	1756-60
David Erskine .....	1760-63
(Disbanded 1763-1777. Officers placed on $\frac{1}{4}$ -pay.)	
COLONEL—	
John McDonnell .....	1777-84
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL—	
John, Earl of Caithness .....	1783-84
(Disbanded 1784-87. Officers placed on $\frac{1}{4}$ -pay.)	
COLONELS—	
Thomas Musgrave .....	1787-1812
Sir George Prevost, Bart .....	1813-14
Christopher Chowne .....	1814-34
Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B. ....	1834-43
Sir Robert Arbuthnot, K.C.B. ....	1843-53
Wm. Jervois, K.H. ....	1853-62
Joseph Clarke .....	1862-71
Matthew Smith .....	1871-75
Frederick Darley George, C.B. ....	1875-81
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS—	
George Harris .....	1787-96
Alexander Ross .....	1796-1798
{ Hon. William Monson .....	1798-1807
{ Michael Symes .....	1800-09

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS—	Date,
Meyrick Shawe .....	1809-10
John Wardlaw .....	1810-27
Wm. Leader Maberly .....	1827-32
Henry Gillman .....	1832-33
John Clarke .....	1833-34
Jas. Fred Love, K.H. ....	1834-36
Edward Studd .....	1836-38
Alexander Fisher Macintosh, K.H. ....	1838-39
Geo. Henry Dansey .....	1839
Joseph Clarke .....	1839-57
John Heneage Grubbe .....	1847-51
Robert Clifford Lloyd .....	1857-59
Henry Smyth, C.B. ....	1859-63
Henry Craigie Brewster .....	1863-72
John Hackett .....	1872-76
George Robert Hopkins .....	1876
Christopher Rowland Richardson .....	1876-77
Chas. Thomas Caldecott .....	1877-79
John Henry Tripp .....	1879-80
John Mc.Dermid Allardice .....	1880-81



A BRIEF RECORD OF THE 2ND BATTALION  
DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT FROM JULY 1881  
TO PRESENT DATE.

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From 1st July, 1881, the old 76th Regiment was named the 2nd Battalion The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment) in accordance with the Army Reorganisation Scheme instituted by Mr. Hugh Childers, Secretary of State for War.

As a consequence of the above-mentioned scheme, the facings were changed from red to white,\* and the badge worn on forage caps of officers and men, from the Elephant to The Duke of Wellington's crest, with "West Riding Regiment" below on a scroll.

The numerals "76" worn in the helmet plate were replaced by the same crest.

From the 1st July, 1881, the officers were placed on one list with those of the 1st Battalion, arranged according to seniority of commissions on that date, and all officers of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment henceforth were available for service with either battalion, as vacancies occurred, or transfers were allowed.

On the 1st July, 1881, the battalion was quartered at the Curragh Camp, Ireland, and has since been stationed at home and abroad as follows :—

\* Under authority, War Office letter 54, Genl. No. 9498, dated 29th March, 1905, His Majesty the King approved of the facings of the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.) being changed again from white to red, which was the colour of the facings both of the 33rd and 76th prior to July 1st, 1881.

## HOME.

Curragh Camp. 1st July, 1881, to 2nd December, 1881.  
 Limerick. 3rd Dec., 1881, to 9th November, 1882.  
 Tipperary. 19th Nov., 1882, to 12th Sept., 1885.  
 Aldershot. 13th Sept., 1885, to 6th October, 1886.

## ABROAD.

Embarked for Bermuda, 6th October, 1886. Disembarked. 22nd October, 1886.  
 Embarked for Halifax, N.S., 22nd September, 1888. Disembarked. 27th September, 1888.  
 Embarked for Barbados, W.I., 9th March, 1891. Disembarked, 24th March, 1891.  
 Embarked for Wynberg, Cape Colony, 10th April, 1893. Disembarked. 1st May, 1893.  
 Embarked for Pietermaritzburg, Natal, 10th September, 1894. Disembarked, 15th September, 1894.  
 Embarked for Bangalore, India, 18th December, 1897. Disembarked. 5th January, 1898.  
 Embarked for Rangoon, Burma, 7th October, 1899. Disembarked, 17th October, 1899.  
 Embarked for Calcutta, 28th November, 1902. Disembarked, 1st December, 1902.  
 Stationed at Lebong, 28th February, 1903, to 17th February, 1904.  
 Stationed at Dinapore, 18th February, 1904, to 24th October, 1905.  
 Embarked for England, 26th October, 1905. Disembarked, 27th November, 1905.

## HOME.

Lichfield. 27th November, 1905, to 7th October, 1908.  
 Tidworth. 8th October, 1908, to present date.

DETACHMENTS. During the periods the headquarters of the battalion were stationed at the above places, detachments were furnished as follows :—

## HEADQUARTERS.

Whilst in Ireland, principally in connection with the disturbed districts between 1880 and 1885, at Curragh Camp, Limerick, and Tipperary.

Bermuda.

Halifax, Canada.

Barbados.

Wynberg

Rangoon.

Lebong.

Dinapore.

Lichfield.

## DETACHMENTS.

Castlebar — Ballinrobe  
(Boycott expedition) —  
Headfort — Westport —  
Athlone — Marborough —  
Ballina — Kilrush —  
Clare Castle (Twice) —  
Rathkeale — Woodcock Hill  
Mitchelstown — Killarney —  
Clonmel — Buttevant —  
Kinsale — Fort Carlisle.  
St. Georges (3 Companies).  
**Ireland Island (1 Company)\***  
Glacis (1 Company).  
Jamaica (3 Companies).  
St. Lucia (1 Company).  
St. Helena (1 Company).  
Simonstown (1 Company).  
Andaman Islands (1 Coy).  
Meiktila (1 Company).  
Jalapahar (1 Company).  
Dum Dum (3 Companies).  
Barrackpore (1 Company).  
2 Companies went temporarily  
from Dum Dum to Benares for  
6 months, and then returned  
to Dum Dum.  
Fleetwood (1 Company).

## NEW COLOURS. 1888.

Both stands of the Regimental Colours have twice been renewed since 1881, namely, in 1888 and 1905.

The Secretary of State for India (Lord Elgin), in a letter dated 21st August, 1886, intimated that the "Secretary of State in Council" had been pleased to grant the petition of the officers then serving, by presenting them with a new stand of Honorary Colours to replace the former ones (renewed in 1830), which had been found to be beyond repair. The new stand arrived in Bermuda early in 1888, and although

for some reason the ceremonial of presentation of Colours, as usually performed, was not carried out, they were trooped regimentally, the officers carrying them on this occasion being Lieutenant N. G. H. Turner and 2nd Lieutenant J. A. C. Gibbs, who carried the "King's" and "Regimental" Colours respectively.

The remnants of the former stand were mounted on canvas and framed, the "King's" being placed in the Officers' Mess, and the "Regimental" presented by the officers to the Serjeants' Mess.

The former was unfortunately lost when the Officers' Mess was destroyed by fire at Rangoon in 1901. The latter still survives.

The new "Official" Colours to replace those presented at Aldershot in 1863, which are now in the Parish Church, Halifax, Yorkshire, were received the same year, and presented in due form on the 2nd May, 1888, to the battalion by His Excellency Lieutenant-General T. L. Gallway, R.E., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda.

Owing to the numerous detachments furnished by the Regiment at this station, the whole strength of the battalion was not available for parade; but a representative party from each company on detachment having been brought in to headquarters by boat, the following numbers were on parade and on the strength as follows:—

	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Staff Serjts. and Serjts.	Corps.
Strength	28	2	47	40
On Parade.	26	2	42	20
	Drummers.	Privates.	Total.	
Strength	16	771	904	
On Parade.	15	523	628	

The names of the officers present on parade were as follows:—

Lieut.-Colonel E. G. Fenn (in command).

Major J. M. Low.	Major A. J. C. Wrench.
Capt. C. E. Ruggles-Brise.	Capt. E. C. H. Price.
Capt. D. Baird.	Capt. H. D. Thorold.
Capt. W. J. Goold.	Lieut. H. C. Suft.
Lieut. F. H. A. Swanson.	Lieut. S. C. Umtreville.
Lieut. H. W. W. Wood.	Lieut. R. Somerset.
Lieut. R. Marshall.	Lieut. W. Exshaw.
Lieut. H. W. Becher.	Lieut. E. M. K. Parsons.
Lieut. N. G. H. Turner.	2nd Lieut. F. A. Wallis.

2nd Lieut. J. A. C. Gibbs. 2nd Lieut. W. E. Norman.

2nd Lieut. R. H. M. Currie. 2nd Lieut. W. Beale.

Capt. and Paymaster S. J. Trench.

Lieut. and Quarter-Master W. Fitzpatrick.

Lieutenant and Adjutant A. W. B. Buckle.

The old Colours were carried by Lieutenants Wood and Marshall, and the new by Lieutenants Suft and Swanson.

All the military and naval officers at the station were present, and a large number of civilians.

The ground was kept by the 1st Company Royal Engineers under Captain M. Martin.

The Ceremony commenced by the old Colours being trooped, Letter "B" Company (Captain Price) forming the escort; and the Regiment having been formed into three sides of an oblong, the Drums were piled and the new Colours placed on them.

The ceremony of consecration was then performed by the Reverend E. H. Goodwin, B.A., Chaplain to the Forces, the following being the form of prayer, commencing with the hymn—

“Brightly gleams our banner,  
Pointing to the sky.” Etc., etc.

Let us pray.

Lord, have mercy upon us.

Christ, have mercy upon us.

Lord, have mercy upon us.

The Lord's Prayer.

O God, the Protector of all that trust in Thee, without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy; increase and multiply upon us Thy mercy; that, Thou being our Ruler and Guide, we may so pass through things temporal, that we finally lose not the things eternal; Grant this, O heavenly Father, for Jesus Christ's sake our Lord. Amen.

Grant us, we beseech Thee, O Lord, this day Thy blessing, and mercifully hear the supplications we make before Thee. Let Thy gracious favour rest on those who shall follow the Standards now committed to their trust. Give them courage, and let their courage rest in the sure trust and confidence they repose in Thee. May they have grace to use victory with moderation, and if it should be Thy

will that success should not always attend them, may its absence never be accompanied by dishonour. We know, O Lord, that without Thee we can do nothing ; and that it is not of our strength or skill that we conquer ; there is none that fightest for us, but only Thou. O God. We desire that the course of this world may be so peaceably ordered by Thy governance that we may serve Thee in all godly quietness ; yet forasmuch as Thy Blessed Son did show mercy to soldiers that trusted in Him, we pray that these may use their vocation in such a spirit of true religion as shall win Thy protection and blessing for His sake. Do Thou guide the counsels of those who shall lead them, and may Thy grace sustain them in the hour of need. Finally, may Thy great mercy bring them to everlasting life for His sake, who died and rose again for us, Thy Son Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

Almighty and Everlasting God, we are taught by Thy Holy Word that the hearts of Kings are in Thy rule and governance, and that thou dost dispose and turn them as it seemeth best to Thy godly wisdom. We humbly beseech Thee so to dispose and govern the heart of Victoria, Thy servant, our Queen and Governor, that in all her thoughts, words, and works she may ever seek Thy honour and glory, and study to preserve Thy people committed to her charge in wealth, peace, and godliness. Grant this, O merciful Father, for Thy dear Son's sake, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

#### The Blessing.

At the conclusion of the service, His Excellency the Lieutenant-General presented the new Colours to Lieutenants Suft and Swanson, receiving them from the senior and junior Majors, viz., Majors Low and Wrench.

His Excellency then made the following address :—

“ Colonel Fenn,

“ Allow me to assure you that I highly appreciate the honour  
 “ you have conferred upon me by requesting that I should present  
 “ a new stand of Colours to your distinguished Regiment. I find on  
 “ reference to the records of your Regiment, that the old Colours  
 “ which we have just seen trooped were presented to you by that  
 “ eminent and gallant soldier, General Sir John Pennefather, K.C.B.,  
 “ at Aldershot, in 1863.

“ I find also that, although the old 76th has not had the good

“fortune to be engaged in much active service since the great war  
“in the Peninsula, the records of the Regiment give ample proof  
“of the good character borne in its varied service at home and abroad.

“It was, however, in the early part of the present century  
“that the old 76th gained the pinnacle of renown.

“During the years 1803–4–5 the 76th formed part of the force  
“under Lord Lake, which subjugated great provinces that in later  
“years were comprised in British Dominions in India. During  
“these three years’ campaigns Lord Lake’s army marched 3,500  
“miles, and fought several decisive actions, the principal ones  
“being at Deig, Ally Ghur, Delhi, and Leswarree. In those actions  
“Lord Lake’s force distinguished itself, and pre-eminent among  
“the most distinguished was the 76th Regiment, whose records  
“testify to the loss of many gallant officers and soldiers—more  
“particularly at the capture of the strong fortress of Ally Ghur and  
“the battle of Leswarree. In order to mark the high opinion held  
“by the East India Company of the valour and good conduct ex-  
“hibited by the 76th Regiment, the Honourable Company recom-  
“mended to His Majesty the King that the Regiment should be al-  
“lowed to bear on its Colours the word “Hindoostan” in com-  
“memoration of its services in the immense tract of country already  
“alluded to.

“As a further mark of approbation the Honourable East India  
“Company presented the 76th Regiment with a splendid stand of  
“Colours, on which are emblazoned the victories achieved under  
“Lord Lake. I am not aware that any other British Infantry Regi-  
“ment received a similar distinction, and I am glad to see the  
“successors of those Colours on this parade.

“Since the last presentation of Colours, in 1863, considerable  
“changes have taken place in the army. In 1881 the linked  
“battalion system was introduced, and great care was taken to  
“preserve regimental traditions by linking together regiments  
“that were in a measure associated in their former service. I  
“believe I am correct in stating that the great Duke of Wellington  
“served in the old 33rd and the old 76th, and no greater or better  
“motive could exist for affiliating these two distinguished regiments.

“I would now impress on the young soldiers of the Duke of  
“Wellington’s Regiment the sacred nature of the trust committed

“ to their charge. The Colours of a regiment are emblems of the  
 “ highest sentiments of loyalty and devotion to our Queen and  
 “ Country, and when held aloft and borne forward in battle they  
 “ impart additional impulse and that heroic dash and bravery which  
 “ have ever distinguished British soldiers in action. But what I  
 “ wish particularly to impress on you is that the obedience, discip-  
 “ line, and loyalty exhibited in the field of battle should also mark  
 “ your conduct in camp and quarters. Let every man in the  
 “ Regiment make a vow that he will never do anything that would  
 “ tend to bring dishonour to the Colours, and with God’s help all  
 “ will be well.

“ Colonel Fenn, Officers, and Soldiers of the Duke of Wellington’s  
 “ Regiment, I feel confident that I have placed your new Colours  
 “ in worthy hands. I am also confident that if ever your services  
 “ are required in the field you will emulate the glorious deeds of the  
 “ Old 76th in Hindoostan.”

Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Fenn, Commanding the battalion,  
 then replied in the following terms :—

“ Your Excellency,—I thank you on behalf of the Officers,  
 “ Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of the battalion for the  
 “ honour you have done us in presenting us with new Colours to-day,  
 “ Should it be our good fortune to see active service, I am sure that  
 “ the young soldiers who now compose the battalion will do their  
 “ duty to our Queen and Country ; and I am also sure that every  
 “ one of them will strive to the utmost of his power to emulate the  
 “ deeds of the veterans who won for us those Honorary Colours  
 “ of which we are so proud.

“ I hope, Sir, should we see service, that you will be able to say  
 “ of us ‘ I presented that battalion with their Colours and they  
 “ have carried them well.’

“ I would take this opportunity, Sir, of thanking you for your  
 “ kindness to the Regiment since we have had the honour and pleasure  
 “ of serving under your command.”

The Regiment then formed into column and marched past.  
 The Honorary Colours were placed throughout the proceedings at  
 the saluting point under charge of Second-Lieutenants Currie and  
 Beale.



1906.

Owing to the disastrous fire at Rangoon in the Officers' Mess in December, 1901 (vide page 165), both these stands of Colours were destroyed, but were renewed again by the War Office, and in the case of the Honorary Colours, by the India Office. Some delay occurred in getting correct designs, and it was only shortly before the battalion returned to England from India on completion of its foreign service tour in 1905, that the new stands reached the battalion; and it was therefore decided to defer the presentation until after arrival home.

On the 20th October, 1906, at Lichfield, both stands were presented by the Duke of Wellington, K.G., G.C.V.O.

The Majors who handed the Colours to the Duke of Wellington were :—

Major F. A. Hayden, D.S.O.    Brevet-Major J. A. C. Gibbs.

The four Subalterns who received the Colours from the Duke of Wellington were :—

Lieutenant J. C. Burnett.    Lieutenant K. F. Birchall.

Lieut. J. H. L. Thompson.    Lieutenant E. N. F. Hitchins.

In addition to the above, the following officers were on parade :—

General Sir Hugh Rowlands, V.C., K.C.B. (Colonel of the Regiment).

Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. H. Marshall, Commanding the battalion.

Captain A. G. Horsfall.

Lieutenant L. Herapath.

Lieut. C. A. J. S. Langdale.

Lieutenant C. J. Pickering.

2nd Lieutenant C. C. Egerton.

2nd Lieutenant W. S. Oakley.

2nd Lieutenant F. G. Peake.

Captain and Adjutant R. K.

Lieut. and Quarter-Master A. Ellam.    Healing.

The strength of the battalion on this date was :—24 Officers. 2 Warrant Officers. 714 N.C.O.'s and men.

After the ceremony of consecration, which was performed by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, assisted by the Reverend M. W. Churchward, Chaplain to the Forces, the Duke of Wellington addressed the battalion to the following effect :—

“ He esteemed it a great honour to have been invited to present the Colours on that occasion.

“ It was an honour which he owed to being the representative

“ of the General whose name that Regiment bore. It had a great  
 “ record of upwards of 120 years. It was raised in the year 1787,  
 “ and its principal service had been performed in India. He recalled  
 “ the fact that after an 18-mile march, under an Indian sun, it led  
 “ the assault at the battle of Delhi, and was described by Lord Lake,  
 “ the Commander of the Forces, as ‘ a handful of heroes.’ It was  
 “ the only regiment in the service which had the distinction of  
 “ possessing two sets of Colours, the second set having been conferred  
 “ by the East India Company over a hundred years ago for bravery  
 “ in the field. It also received the name of the Hindoostan Regi-  
 “ ment. Later on, the Regiment served in the Peninsula. The Duke  
 “ of Wellington was only for a short time in this Regiment. It was  
 “ probably owing to that fact that it was linked with the 1st Batta-  
 “ lion, the old 33rd, the regiment in which he performed the greater  
 “ part of his regimental service. It was an especial gratification  
 “ to him to feel that the Duke’s memory was held in such respect ;  
 “ and that it was thought right to invite him (the speaker) to present  
 “ the Colours on that occasion. He felt sure that the names of the  
 “ victories recorded on those Colours would be an inducement to men  
 “ now serving, and to those who came after them, to follow the noble  
 “ example set by their predecessors in that distinguished Regiment.”

In reply, Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall, Commanding the Batta-  
 lion, said “ he thanked the Duke of Wellington, in the name of the  
 “ Officers, N.C. Officers, and Men of that battalion, for so kindly  
 “ acceding to their request to come there that day to present them  
 “ with their new Colours. They were, as all the military world  
 “ knew, styled ‘ The Duke of Wellington’s Regiment.’ They  
 “ were proud of that title. The title was conferred, as his  
 “ Grace had just said, because his illustrious ancestor served as a  
 “ subaltern in that battalion and afterwards served in the 1st  
 “ Battalion—the old 33rd Foot—which he subsequently commanded.  
 “ The great Duke learnt his soldiering in their Regiment, and he re-  
 “ paid them by giving them a chance of military distinction. They  
 “ were proud of their connection with the house of Wellington.  
 “ Long might ‘ the Duke of Wellington’s ’ remain their title, and  
 “ long might that scroll of honours gained, and yet to be written,  
 “ under the title of the Duke of Wellington’s Regiment, be main-  
 “ tained and extended.”

In conclusion, Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall said he should like to thank the Lord Bishop of Lichfield for coming there that day to assist them in that all-important ceremony.

The Regiment then marched past, General Sir Hugh Rowlands, V.C., K.C.B., receiving the salute.

Before being dismissed, General Sir Hugh Rowlands, after inspecting the battalion, said: "Colonel Marshall, I cannot let this occasion pass without telling you how pleased I am with your battalion. Your men are smart and well set up, and have shown great steadiness under arms. All the movements on parade to-day have been executed with great exactness and precision. Your battalion drills remarkably well, and is, in my opinion, a magnificent young battalion. The parade to-day reflects the greatest credit on all ranks."

#### ADDITIONAL BATTLE HONOURS.

Since the linking of the two battalions, when their Regimental Colours became entitled to wear the combined battle honours of both the old 33rd and 76th Regiments, several new honours have been added.

By War Office letter, 20.33.3, dated 28th October, 1886, notification was received that her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, had been pleased to approve of the honours

ALLY GHUR,  
DELHI, 1803,  
LESWARREE,  
DEIG,

as borne on the Honorary Colours of the old 76th Regiment, being borne on the Regimental Colours of the line battalions of the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), "in commemoration of the distinguished services of the late 76th Regiment (now the 2nd battalion) in those actions," during the campaign of 1803, under General Lord Lake.

By Army Order, No. 136, of March, 1889, the honour "Mysore" was, by her late Majesty's permission, added to those already borne by the Duke of Wellington's Regiment on its Colours in consideration of service rendered by the 2nd battalion during the campaigns of 1790-92.

By Army Order No. 3, of 1905, the following honours were added to the Regimental Colours for the South African Campaign, 1899–1902, in which the 1st battalion served, the 2nd battalion being also largely represented.

**SOUTH AFRICA, 1900–1902.**

**RELIEF OF KIMBERLEY.**

**PAARDEBERG.**

By Army Order No. 51, of 1908, His Majesty approved of the distinction “Corunna” being added to the Regimental Colours in recognition of services rendered at that action in 1809 by the 76th Regiment (2nd Battalion Duke of Wellington’s).

**ACTIVE SERVICE.**

Although the 2nd Battalion has not had the good fortune to go as a unit on active service since the linking in 1881, representative detachments from amongst those serving in it have on several occasions gone to the front.

1893.

In October, 1893, a party, consisting of 3 officers and 51 non-commissioned officers and men from the battalion, proceeded up country from Wynberg Camp, Cape Colony, to do duty during the Matabele rising (1893) with the Bechuanaland Border Police. This party, in conjunction with a similar number from the Royal Highlanders (Black Watch) formed “C” Troop during the rising. They rejoined in March, 1894, and later received the Matabele War Medal.

The Officers who went with this detachment were :—

Captain W. M. Watson.

Lieutenant W. K. Trotter.

Lieutenant P. A. Turner.

1896–97.

During the second rising in Matabeleland and Mashonaland, known as the Rhodesian Campaign, 1896–97, which took place whilst the battalion was stationed in Natal, 13 officers and 320 non-commissioned officers and men went on active service during the rebellion; either on the staff—with the mounted infantry—or with service companies. The officers of the battalion who took part in the campaign were :—

Major H. D. Thorold.

Lieutenant P. A. Turner. } Staff.

Major P. T. Rivett-Carnac.	
Captain W. M. Watson.	
Captain E. M. K. Parsons.	} Mounted Infantry.
Lieutenant A. F. Wallis.	
Lieutenant T. S. Smith.	
Lieutenant A. J. Tyler.	

Captain F. H. A. Swanson.	} Service Companies.
Captain H. W. W. Wood.	
2nd Lieutenant P. Coode.	

Lieutenant N. W. Fraser.      Special Service.

Lieutenant J. A. C. Gibbs.	} Staff Officer to the B.S.A. Company.

Major Rivett-Carnac was later appointed Staff Officer to Sir Richard Martin, the Imperial Commissioner.

The Rhodesian War Medal was subsequently conferred on all those who took part in these operations. Those already in possession of the 1893 medal received a clasp "Rhodesia, 1896," and those who remained and took part in the 1897 campaign in Mashonaland received a clasp "Mashonaland, 1897."

Major Rivett-Carnac received the Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Lieutenant Fraser was granted the Distinguished Service Order for conspicuous gallantry, when wounded in the Matoppo Hills, and Lieutenant P. A. Turner was mentioned in despatches for his excellent staff services.

#### 1899-1902.

During the South African Campaign (1899-1902) the battalion, being then quartered at Rangoon, Burma, sent a company of mounted infantry, consisting of 5 officers (2 attached from other corps) and 103 non-commissioned officers and men. This company formed part of the Burma Mounted Infantry Regiment, drawn from the three regular battalions quartered at the time in Burma. The officers who went with this company were :—

Captain J. A. C. Gibbs, in Command.

#### SECTION OFFICERS.

Captain N. G. H. Turner, Lieutenant P. Coode, Lieutenant E. Tatchell (Lincoln Regiment), Lieutenant N. G. B. Forster (Royal Warwick Regiment).

In addition to this mounted infantry company, Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Belfield, who was commanding the battalion at the time, was appointed A.A.G. to Major-General Tucker, C.B., Commanding 7th Division, and sailed from Rangoon to take up his appointment on Christmas Day, 1899.

Lieutenant A. J. Tyler went out on "Special Service" on Colonel Plumer's Staff; and 1 N.C.O. on "Special Service" with No. 18 British Field Hospital, Natal.

Captain H. W. Becher and Lieutenant R. E. Maffett were attached to the 1st battalion, and in 1902 Captain A. G. Horsfall took 150 non-commissioned officers and men from Burma in relief of a similar number of men serving at the time with the 1st battalion, making in all—8 Officers and 254 N.C.O.'s and Men.

It might also be noted that 2nd Lieutenants Jenkins, Oakes, and Maples, who had been posted to the 2nd battalion on joining, but had not started for India, were transferred in December, 1899, to the 1st battalion in England in order to proceed to South Africa.

#### CASUALTIES :—

The following casualties took place among the Officers, N.C. Officers, and Men, before enumerated :—

Lieutenant A. J. Tyler. Killed in action. Crocodile River, March, 1900.

#### BURMA MOUNTED INFANTRY.

##### KILLED IN ACTION.

Captain P. Coode, 8th April, 1902. Near Bulfontein, O.R.C.

No. 2302 Colour-Sergt. R. D. Moore, 9th March, 1902. Near Bloemhof, O.R.C.

No. 3175 Private F. Wilmot, 10th March, 1900. Battle of Driefontein.

##### DIED OF DISEASE.

Captain N. G. H. Turner, 25th May, 1900. At Winburg, O.R.C.

No. 3461 Private W. Crabb, 6th June, 1900. At Capetown.

No. 3476 Private J. Harrison, 15th December, 1900. Aliwal North, Cape Colony.

## WOUNDED.

- Captain J. A. C. Gibbs, 10th January, 1902. Rooikranz, O.R.C.  
 No. 3412 Private M. Moorhouse, 26th February, 1900. Donkerpoort, O.R.C.  
 No. 2901 Sergt. L. Taylor, 31st March, 1900. Sanna's Post, O.R.C.  
 No. 3266 Corporal W. Gibson, 31st March, 1900. Sanna's Post. O.R.C.  
 No. 3749 Corporal G. Whitefoot, 31st March, 1900. Sanna's Post, O.R.C.  
 No. 4127 Private J. Parry, 22nd August, 1900. Darvel's Rust, O.R.C.  
 No. 4214 Private A. Bevan, 18th October, 1900. Nell's Farm, O.R.C.  
 No. 3464 Private W. Birkett, 23rd December, 1900. Peru, O.R.C.  
 No. 3439 Private D. Donoghue, 23rd December, 1900. Peru, O.R.C.  
 No. 3262 Private J. Atkinson, 20th January, 1901. Besters Flats, O.R.C.  
 No. 4117 Private E. Harrison, 29th January, 1901. Kaffir Kraal, O.R.C.  
 No. 3833 Private W. Burton, 29th January, 1901. Kaffir Kraal, O.R.C.  
 No. 3658 Private H. Spalding, 29th January, 1901, Kaffir Kraal, O.R.C.  
 No. 3484 Private J. Sanderson, 10th May, 1901. Doornburg, O.R.C.  
 No. 3697 Private J. Shepherd, 10th May, 1901. Doornburg, O.R.C.  
 No. 4158 Private J. Johnson, 27th May, 1901. Boyes Spruit, O.R.C.  
 No. 5005 Sergt. W. Allen, 10th January, 1902. Rooikrantz, O.R.C.  
 No. 3266 Corporal W. Gibson, 7th February, 1902. Retief Nek, C.C. (2nd time).  
 No. 3586 Private D. Burke, 9th March, 1902. Near Bloemhof, O.R.C.

## HONOURS AND DISTINCTIONS.

The following Honours and Distinctions were conferred on members of the 2nd battalion for the South African war of 1899-1902.

## MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

- Colonel H. E. Belfield (Staff), (twice).  
 Captain H. W. Becher (serving with 1st battalion).  
 Captain J. A. C. Gibbs (twice), Burma M.I.  
 Captain P. Coode., Burma M.I.  
 No. 2215 Colour-Sergt. A. Butterworth (twice), Burma M.I.  
 No. 2302 Colour-Sergt. R. D. Moore, Burma M.I.

- No. 2879 Sergt. O. Buckley (twice), Burma M.I.  
No. 5004 Sergt. W. Allen, Burma M.I.  
No. 3549 Sergt. C. Sims (serving with No. 18 British Field Hospital).  
No. 4127 Private J. Parry, Burma M.I.  
No. 3439 Private D. Donaghue, Burma M.I.
- 

C.B.

Colonel H. E. Belfield.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Colonel H. E. Belfield.

Captain P. Coode.

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MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT IN THE FIELD.

Colour-Sergt. A. Butterworth.

Private J. Parry.

Private D. Donaghue.

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LOSS OF REGIMENTAL PLATE AND VALUABLE RECORDS.

On 20th December, 1901, the mess bungalow at Rangoon, Burma, was destroyed by fire—the large wooden building being burnt to the ground in less than an hour. The battalion at the time was out at the musketry camp at Tokine, and received the news whilst at dinner.

The whole of the regimental plate, both stands of Colours, and many valuable pictures and books thus perished. The loss was partly covered by insurance, and so replicas of some of the modern trophies (including the centre piece) were procurable, but in addition to the Colours, amongst the most regrettable and irreparable losses were the elephant snuff-box presented by the Iron Duke, and Lord Lake's despatches, presented to the Regiment after the Mahrrata Campaign.



HISTORY OF THE UNIFORM.

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As the 76th Regiment was raised in 1787 especially for service in India, and embarked early in the following year for that country, it is difficult to know whether the corps received its full English clothing to take with it. We do know that it had no cocked hats, and what style of hat it was may be judged from the following warrant issued July 8th, 1791. "Our will and pleasure is that each soldier of our regiments serving in warm climates shall be furnished with a black round hat, having a false lining, not less than six inches in height, nor less than 4 inches in the brim, bound with black tape lace."

We may also expect that trousers of some light material would be in use in India, instead of the regulation garments, white breeches and black gaiters.

The above is about all the writer can make out about the costume worn by the Regiment during its stay in India from 1788 till 1806. There appear to have been no "Inspection Returns" sent home from the Regiment for this long period.

The private soldier's lace, as mentioned in the annual army lists, was narrow white worsted lace, having a narrow black stripe down the centre; also the regimental facings, both for officers and men, was red, the colour of the coats. This particular hue was not uncommon in the army; it was used by the 33rd and 53rd, as well as by various militia and fencible regiments.

There is, however, an unusually lucid description of an officer's dress to be found in the engraving of its first Lieutenant-Colonel.

Harris, afterwards Lord Harris, from a picture by Davis, probably painted at Calcutta, not very long after his arrival in Bengal.\* The principal feature is the silver lace upon the red collar and the lapels, its pattern being "vellum" and its breadth less than a quarter of an inch; this was doubled round each button hole, or supposed button-hole, with a silver button at one end of the laced button-hole; this button of bright silver, very plain, bearing simply the regimental number in Arabian characters surmounted by a crown; all this ornamentation deeply engraved upon the somewhat convex surface of the button. These loops of lace and buttons were set upon the lapels and cuffs by pairs, or in twos; this was a custom of the Regiment for privates as well as officers, and was not lost sight of until the advent of the tunic in 1855. One loop and button only appeared on each side of the high collar, and if the cuff had been visible, four loops and buttons would have shown there, put on, like the others, in pairs. The portrait also gives the sword shoulder belt, worn over the right shoulder by officers, with the breastplate fastened in the centre. This ornament was oval in shape and made of silver; the number 76, with crown over, encircled by two thin branches of laurel, all engraved, occupied the central part, whilst the outer edges of the oval plate showed a deeply engraved border of pretty design.

Rather unfortunately the gorget does not appear in this portrait. At this period it was only worn on duty, or in full dress, and was of half moon or crescent shape, fastened by two silk rosettes and ribbons to either the epaulette or to the collar buttons. It was made of silver, engraved with the royal arms, and probably the regimental number as well. In 1795 this handsome silver gorget was abolished, and a gilt one was ordered to be worn by the officers of all regiments, whether they wore gilt or silver appointments. This new gilt ornament lived on spasmodically until it was finally abolished in 1830. The hat (not showing in the portrait) was of the usual three-cornered shape, with a black cockade (the badge of the House of Hanover), and silver lace round the outside or rim. The epaulette, with silver hanging fringe over the shoulder, had a shoulder strap of red cloth embroidered with silver. There is an indication of a narrow piping, or edging of white cloth round the collar and lapels, and also

\* Vide illustration.

most probably round the top of the cuffs. The coat only fastened near the top with hooks and eyes, fully exposing the white waistcoat.

The open coat just described was abolished in 1796, and both the officers' coats, as well as those of the men, ordered to be buttoned down the front to the waist, that of the officers buttoned across, forming a double-breasted coat, whilst that of the men simply became a single-breasted garment, with the regimental lace (white with a narrow black stripe), and buttons placed in pairs, down the front, completely hiding the sleeved white waistcoat, which afterwards became for rank and file an undress or fatigue garment.

Before taking up the actual continuity of the regimental clothing and appointments in 1807, the year in which the regiment returned home from its long tour of active service in India, it will be advisable to notice certain alterations which were made by the authorities in England, and which must have, to a considerable extent, been adopted by the Regiment in India. By an order dated 10th of December, 1791, effective field officers were directed to wear two epaulettes; up to this period, in common with officers of all ranks, they had only worn one. Officers of the grenadier and light companies, however, had worn two for some time, because they had an extra shoulder belt for an ammunition pouch, their arms being a light fusil, instead of the short spear, called the espontoon, usually carried by officers. They were now directed to wear a grenade, or a bugle horn, embroidered upon the epaulette straps, as a distinguishing mark.

The halberts, so long carried by serjeants, were laid aside in 1792, and pikes substituted; these latter weapons had a plain spear head with a steel cross bar just below; the serjeants of the light company, however, retained their fusils. Very shortly afterwards officers of the grenadier and light companies were ordered to discontinue the use of fusils, together with the cross pouch belt, the sword to remain their only weapon. They still retained the two epaulettes, a few years after to be exchanged for wings.

The cocked hat worn by the men was discontinued in 1800, a cylindrical shako of felt taking its place, ornamented with an oblong brass plate in front bearing the King's crest, and at the top of the shako, in front, was a small upright red and white plume, or tuft, rising from a black cockade. The officers retained their cocked hats, which were worn, sometimes even with the shoulders, and

occasionally fore and aft. This head-dress had very much altered in shape and appearance; it was now a huge affair of almost half moon shape, with the black cockade on one side, and a long red and white feather issuing from the top. Chevrons for non-commissioned officers were adopted in 1802—sergeant-majors to have four, serjeants three, and corporals two, upon the right arm; the first mentioned of silver lace, the second of plain white tape lace (the same material as appeared upon the coats of the serjeants), and the third, the corporals, of the ordinary coloured regimental lace, white with a black stripe down the centre. The troublesome queue was abolished in 1808 to the great joy of the men. The same order directed the hair to be cut short in the neck, and a small sponge added to the soldiers' necessities, for the purpose of frequently washing his head.

Upon arrival home in 1806 the Regiment was quartered in Jersey, and in regard to dress came at once under the influence and regulations of the Horse Guards. The grant of the Elephant, with the honour "Hindoostan," made a considerable change in the appointments. The officers would be still wearing the silver button before described; for some time past, however, the design had been raised upon the somewhat convex form of this article and not engraved. This plain but very effective design was cast aside in favour of a silver button, bearing in the centre a very plain looking Elephant, with its feet not resting upon any ground, but practically in the air, a crown over it, and above, the motto "Hindoostan." Below the feet of the Elephant appeared the regimental number in Roman numerals, whilst around the bottom part were two thin sprays of laurel conjoined at the foot.

This design was changed a short time afterwards for one adding a ground for the Elephant's feet to rest upon, and also a kind of ornamental howdah cloth, to cover the back of the elephant.

A new officer's breast plate was rendered necessary to display the new honours, in place of the old oval silver pattern, which now disappeared. It was rectangular, with the corners slightly rounded off, made of silver, the ornamental part, raised above the level of the plate, being gilded. The Elephant, placed in the centre, its feet resting upon a ground, but no howdah cloth upon its back, a crown above it, and below it the regimental number in Roman numerals. the whole surrounded by two laurel branches. Below the junction

of these two branches, and just above the bottom of the plate, appeared a handsome scroll, or label, bearing the word "Hindoostan." The whole of these ornaments were gilded.

December, 1811. Infantry officers were authorised to wear a cap similar to that worn by the men, involving the total disappearance of the long-worn cocked hat. They were also permitted to wear a regimental jacket with short tails or skirts, to button across the chest (double-breasted); from old evidences we may come to the conclusion that but little lace was used upon this garment, only the single loops of silver lace each side of the collar, with the latter laced all round and the four loops in pairs on the red cuffs. The tops of the double-breasted front were sometimes worn turned down, and exhibited a couple of pairs of the regimental lace loops placed there for the purpose.\* It is a little uncertain how much, or if any, lace was worn upon the short coat tails; the collar, cuffs, and lapels were edged with white all over. They were also authorised to wear a grey over-coat, also grey pantaloons or overalls, as the soldiers did. This was the service dress of officers during the latter part of the Peninsular War.

In 1814-15 the general costume of the regiment was as follows :—  
Officers : long-tailed scarlet coats for parades, balls, etc. ; scarlet cloth lapels to the waist, buttoned back to ten silver buttons, and loops of silver lace, vellum pattern, set on in pairs ; coat collar, scarlet with a button, and loop of lace each side, also laced all round the edge, cuffs the same, with four buttons and loops set on in pairs, cross pockets behind (in line with the waist) with the same, i.e., with four rather short loops and buttons. Just between the two buttons at the waist behind a triangle of lace was placed ; the long coat tails showed the white coat lining turned back ; this white lining laced all round, and meeting at the bottom, under a skirt ornament, the exact pattern, at this period, unknown. The coat generally piped or edged with white all over, cuffs, lapels, and pockets. White breeches, with black leggings, coming above the calf for home, and grey trousers for active service abroad. A long, straight sword, black leather scabbard, gilt mounted, with gold and crimson sword knot, worn suspended in a frog from a white leather shoulder belt ; in the centre of the latter the

\* Vide portrait of Lieut. John Clarke.













*Lieutenant John Clarke,  
76th Regiment, 1810.*



regimental silver breast plate as before described. Officers of the light company carried the curved light infantry sabre suspended by slings from the shoulder belt (on service this weapon was sometimes used by the officers of the battalion companies), a crimson silk sash taken twice round the waist, and tied on the left side, kept sword and belt in proper position.

Officers' rank was distinguished by the silver epaulette, according to the instructions laid down in the general order, February, 1810. Field officers wore two, a colonel having a gold crown and a star embroidered upon the strap; lieutenant-colonel, a gold crown; major, a gold star; captains and subaltern officers (including the quarter-master) wore a silver epaulette on the right shoulder. The field officers had bullion fringe hanging down on the shoulder, and captains and subaltern officers had plain silver fringe.

It may be as well at this point to attempt to describe the peculiar regimental custom as exhibited upon the epaulette strap, and also the interesting silver wings worn by officers of the flank companies. These had not been long introduced, and, it is believed, the patterns lasted until 1828. Descriptions taken from old lacemen's books. Epaulettes—The silver strap made of silver vellum pattern, two and a quarter inches wide, was spotted, or sprinkled, with small crosses of red silk, the crescent of solid metal silvered over, edged round with silver purl. This speckling with red gave the epaulette a most distinctive and unusual appearance, and it remained in use until about 1828. The silver wing is described in old lacemen's books as plated dotted scale wings, as used by the 85th Light Infantry, but having on the shoulder a gilt bugle with gilt scroll bearing Hindoostan." This really means that these wings were made of silver scales overlapping each other. The edge of each silver scale terminated in three or four semi-circular curves, each of these curves having, in the centre, a small round half ball, or bead of silver, about the size of a number six shot. The outer portion of this wing was edged with silver fringe, rather more than an inch deep, the captains of silver bullion, other officers, silver fringe.

The adjutant wore, in addition to his epaulette, an epaulette strap, without fringe, upon his left shoulder Paymasters and

surgeons wore the regimental coat single-breasted, with silver buttons and long imitation red silk holes, or, more properly, narrow red cords across the chest, set on in pairs; no epaulette or sash, the sword suspended by a plain waist belt under the coat. They wore cocked hats instead of shakos.

The head-dress for officers was a light cylindrical shako of black felt, which had just come into wear, although it had been authorised in 1813, with a leather peak, a black cockade, and small red and white tuft or feather on the left side (green or white for light infantry and grenadiers respectively). Hanging down across the front was a festoon of gold and crimson cord, with tassels of the same on the right side. A gilt oval plate with crown over, G.R. in the centre, and the regimental number below, made a suitable ornament for this light and slightly head-dress. That for the men of similar make and design, but with cords and tassels of white worsted. On service cap covers were worn of black japanned leather, or some strong material.

Serjeants dressed like the privates, in finer cloth, however, having the chevrons of their rank on the arm, which, together with their coat lace, was of plain white lace; sash round the waist, crimson with a white stripe. They carried a straight brass-hilted sword in a shoulder belt, their other weapon the pike. The serjeant-major wore still finer scarlet cloth; instead of white tape his lace was silver, also his four chevrons of rank. As far as other ranks were concerned private soldiers had single-breasted red cloth jackets laced across the chest with ten loops of the regimental lace (white with narrow black stripe) set on in pairs, some four inches long; pewter buttons, bearing the Elephant and Hindoostan.

The regimental lace was worn all round the high red collar, showing a little of the white shirt frill in front; the same lace round the red shoulder straps terminating in small white shoulder tufts. In the flank companies the red shoulder strap had a wing of red cloth trimmed with stripes of regimental lace and edged with an overhanging fringe or wing of white worsted. Gaiters and breeches were worn; grey trousers and ankle spats or gaiters for service.

In 1815-16 our troops in France met with large bodies of foreign troops, forming the army of occupation; this led almost immediately to the loss of the neat and serviceable felt shako lately described, a

broad topped heavy shako (copied from the Prussian head-dress) being adopted. It was eleven inches in diameter at the top, and seven and a half deep, ornamented with a red and white feather, twelve inches high, and a small brass plate with regimental number ; the light company had a green feather.

The officers' shako, of similar dimensions, had silver lace, two and a quarter inches deep\* round the top and a three-quarter inch silver lace round the bottom. Upon the broad lace round the top appeared, just below the high feather, the black cockade of the House of Hanover (an oval boss of black cord), silver chin scales, generally fastened up to the cockade with black silk ribbons. There was a small silver and gilt ornament in front, just underneath the cockade, of circular shape, bearing an Elephant with howdah cloth above the regimental number, in Arabian numerals, surrounded with two laurel sprays; on the top of this circular ornament a crown, whilst still above and almost touching the base of the above-mentioned cockade were two scrolls or labels of silver, bearing the two honours then borne by the Regiment, "Hindoostan" and "Peninsula," the latter (1816) having just been conferred. Some regiments wore a three-quarter inch gold lace, having a red centre stripe, around and touching the outside of the above-mentioned circular ornament, and going underneath the crown, and it may be expected that the seventy-sixth adopted the same.

The officers' breastplate was rather altered about this time, by the addition of a gilt scroll or label, bearing the honour "Peninsula," and this was placed below the gilt wreath, whilst the older honour "Hindoostan," was placed above the crown otherwise this plate remained pretty much the same.

Short-tailed coats, or jackets, for all ranks, were abolished in 1820, and two years afterwards the breeches and leggings. The same year a circular was issued, calling attention to the fact that the "gorget formed part of the officer's equipment." This ancient ornament seemed falling into disuse ; whether this circular restored it to its former position is doubtful. It is difficult to find any evidence from portraits or miniatures that it was used, or had indeed been used for some time. Finally, in 1830, it was obligingly abolished.

\* Of a pattern known as "East India:" really it was "Austrian wave," practically the regulation pattern.

At this time the dress trousers were worn very full, Cossack shape, of light blueish grey cloth, and trimmed down the outer seam with silver lace two inches wide.

In 1826 the private soldier's coat was altered in appearance, the chest lace four inches each side was made wider at the top, diminishing down to the waist, still, however, set on in pairs. The lace round the collar was discontinued, and a double loop with button placed each side of the collar. The officer's collar was still surrounded by lace, leaving the lace loop and button as before. A blue "great coat," otherwise a frock coat, was authorised for officer's undress, a crimson silk sash worn with it, and the sword suspended in a frog from a black leather waist belt. In December, 1828, the officer's shako was considerably altered, being reduced to six inches in height, all the silver lace removed; and, to the surprise of many, the time-honoured Hanoverian black cockade also disappeared—never since this date worn on the shakos of infantry officers, it lingers on those of rifle regiments, and still occupies a place, in a somewhat modified manner, on the cocked hats of the staff. The only ornament in front of this new shako was a universal pattern gilt star, with crown over it, about six inches by five inches in dimensions; in the centre of this gilt star the Regiment itself decided as to what ornament should be placed, consistent, of course, with the known regulations. Accordingly it was finally decided to place a silver diamond pattern star upon the regulation gilt star with crown over. In the centre of this silver star was the regimental number 76, surrounded with two laurel wreaths, or sprays of laurel above; and below the number were placed the two battle Honours upon labels or scrolls, whilst above the silver star, and the bottom of the large crown, was the Elephant, the whole of these ornaments being of gilt metal, upon the silver star.

Gold cap lines were introduced having a heavily braided festoon, the cap lines terminating in two tassels, looped up to one of the breast buttons of the coat. The men had similar shakos, with a small brass star in front, with white, and the light company green cap lines. A month afterwards the feather was ordered to be white for the whole, light infantry excepted, still remaining, however, twelve inches high.

Officers' coats remained unchanged, excepting that the chest

buttons were spread rather wider at the top than those at the bottom, and the outer edge rather curved down, nearly to the waist; indeed, when hooked in front and the lapels buttoned back, exposing the silver laced loops, it must have looked handsome; it was termed by tailors a cuirass-shaped front. Upon the extremity of the coat tails, where the white turnbacks just met, appeared the skirt ornaments of silver embroidered stars, in the centre the Elephant and "Hindoostan." The coat collar still had the silver lace all round, together with the single loop and button as before.

The very large amount of lace on the coats of officers in the 76th Regiment was shared by the officers of many other regiments in the army who wore lace; whilst other regiments, by no means undistinguished, wore none at all on the coat, beyond the single epaulette and the skirt ornaments. It was determined by the authorities to make all alike in this respect, hence the Warrant of February, 1829, authorising the well-known double-breasted coatee, which remained, with scarcely any alteration, the dress of officers until the Crimean War. The coatee worn by the officers of the 76th Regiment had two rows of silver buttons down the front, set on in pairs, as was the regimental custom; a scarlet collar of Prussian shape, i.e., hooked and eyed up the front, eclipsing, or dispensing with, white linen collars, and black silk neckcloths, largely worn by elderly officers up to that date. Each side of the collar had two loops of silver lace, five eighths inch wide, of "vellum" pattern, but a little wider than before, a silver button at one end of each of these loops. Scarlet cuffs with a scarlet upright cuff slash, thereon four buttons, in pairs, with small loops of silver lace around them. White turnbacks to the coat-tails, terminating, at the bottom, with the silver embroidered stars, as lately described. Scarlet slashed pockets, placed rather obliquely upon the coat tails, with four buttons and loops very similar to those on the cuff slash. Large silver epaulettes on each shoulder, strictly of the new regulation design, were worn by all ranks of officers, for the first time in the case of captains and subalterns, excepting the grenadier and light infantry officers, who now had to wear large silver curb chain wings, strictly in accordance with a new regulation. The old silver epaulettes with their red spotted straps, which formed such a distinctive mark, and also the silver-scaled and dotted wings, disappeared. The strap of the new epaulette



with its octagon top was striped with very narrow lines of red silk, the colour of the regimental facings; the fringe hanging over the shoulder varied a little, according to rank, and the field officers were distinguished by gilt, or gold crowns or stars, upon the straps.

Evidence shows that all the edges of this new coat were piped, or edged, with very narrow white cloth. The new Oxford mixture was now authorised instead of the old blueish grey trousers, and a dark blue forage cap for officers, with a broad, stiff top and a red band, was now authorised for the first time.

The private soldier's coat was very little altered, excepting that the red collar was laced all round, in addition to the loop at each side, also red slashed cuffs, with four buttons and small loops set on by pairs, were introduced. No officer's mess dress was as yet authorised, and officers had to sit down to dinner, when on home or N. American service, in full dress coat and epaulette, and continued to do so until quite 1850. As a walking out and ordinary parade dress, officers had the blue single-breasted frock coat, with silver buttons in front, the sword worn suspended by a frog from a black leather waist-belt, fastened with a silver waist-plate, over the crimson sash.

1830.—The white cloth fatigue jacket worn by the rank and file was abolished, and a red one introduced. The fusil, a light musket, replaced the pikes, so long carried by the serjeants. The recently introduced cap lines for officers and men were suddenly abolished by the issue of the comprehensive warrant of 1830 marking the accession of King William IV. Amongst other effects of the new order the tall shako feathers were reduced to eight inches, and a green ball tuft for light infantry, musicians to be all dressed in white.\* The officers' gorget, about which so much has been mentioned, was at last abolished, and finally, what was of great importance to the officers of the 76th Regiment, they, in common with all officers of the regular army, were ordered to wear *gold* lace. Up to this date fully one half of the regular army, cavalry included, had worn silver lace appointments, and the other half gold lace; the same was the case with officers of Militia regiments, who were now required to wear *silver* lace only. The staff serjeants of line regiments, however, were permitted to continue the use of *silver* lace upon their coats,

\* Before this they had been dressed in varied and fantastic costumes.

as they had always worn, and which they continued to wear until the change to the tunic in 1855. For the officers, in order to correspond with the change from silver to gold, their shoulder belt plates were a little changed; the plates themselves were now made of burnished gilt metal, whilst the raised ornaments, before described, were changed to silver; their skirt ornaments also were altered to gold-embroidered stars worked on scarlet, in the centre a blue garter bearing "Hindoostan," in silver letters, surrounding a golden Elephant worked upon a silver background, their buttons changed from silver to gold, but of the old pattern.

By a circular memorandum, dated Horse Guards, 30th of April, 1832, field officers of infantry were ordered to discontinue wearing the shoulder belt with sword slings, a white leather waist belt with slings, fastened with a gilt plate in front, being substituted. They were also to wear, in future, a brass instead of a black leather scabbard. Adjutants to wear a steel scabbard, and to retain the old method of carrying the sword.

January, 1833, a narrow welt of red cloth down the outer seams of the dark winter trousers of all ranks was authorised.

In 1834 the officer's blue cloth forage cap, with the wide top and the red band, was superseded by one rather smaller in shape, having a black silk oak leaf pattern. At this time the gold and crimson shoulder cord, worn upon the officer's blue frock coat, was abolished, and a shoulder strap of blue cloth laced round with the regimental gold lace, terminating with gilt metal crescents, was introduced, the rank of field officer being denoted by a gold crown or star on the strap immediately above the gold lace binder. Officers of the flank companies were ordered to wear silver embroidered bugles, or grenades, respectively.

1835.—The long plumes in the shakos gave way to worsted tufts. By Royal Warrant, dated October 10th, 1836, the regimental white lace, with the black stripe down the centre so long displayed upon the private soldiers' coats, was discontinued, plain white tape lace taking its place; still the loops remained the same size and set on in pairs as they had been since the formation of the Regiment; coloured lace was still worn by the drummers, described further on. The serjeants were also directed to wear double-breasted coatees without any lace across the chest, and white epaulettes. Of course

their red and white worsted sashes, together with the arm chevrons, distinguished their rank. In 1839 a large universal pattern brass star with regimental number worn by non-commissioned officers and privates on their shakos was succeeded by a round brass plate, three inches in diameter surmounted by a crown, the number 76 raised in the centre. This continued to be used until 1855. In 1844 a new shako for the infantry was authorised, sometimes called the Albert hat, six and three quarter inches high, one quarter of an inch less in diameter at the top than at bottom ; thus completely altering the appearance of the head dress. This change involved a new and smaller shako plate, four and a half inches deep by four and a quarter inches in width, consisting of an eight-pointed star, surmounted by a crown, in the centre a girdle, bearing the word "Regiment" surrounding the number 76, the Elephant, perfectly plain, without howdah cloth, placed just above the girdle and below the bottom of the crown ; two sprays surrounded the girdle, one of laurel, the other of palm leaves ; raised in burnished letters upon three of the star rays were the battle honours, "Hindoostan," "Peninsula," and "Nive." This plate was all gilt.

1845.—Serjeants lost their crimson and white sashes, plain worsted crimson sashes substituted.

On the battle honour "Nive" being granted it was at once placed upon the officer's shoulder belt plate, immediately below the scroll bearing "Hindoostan." The plate itself remaining pretty much as before described, excepting that it had now become a little larger, now fully four inches deep, by three inches across, the left wreath of laurel leaves, that upon the other side made of palm leaves, all the ornamental design made a little larger, so that it filled up the full extent of the plate.

A late friend of the writer, who fortunately took careful notes and sketches of every infantry corps quartered at the Castle of Edinburgh in his time, mentions that the Regiment was quartered there in the late summer of 1847. The band he states was very efficient under an Italian bandmaster long in the regiment—his name, he believed, was Regiani. The drums and fifes used to play very sweetly from the Mons Meg battery at tattoo ; they were very strong previous to the division of the Regiment into the first and reserve battalions. Another feature was the regimental gharrah or gong

of unknown age,\* captured in India considerably more than one hundred years ago now. It was struck from time to time by a serjeant, and was of a beautiful tone, well known to the inhabitants of Edinburgh. He shows the whole Regiment, officers, serjeants, and men, wearing the new light grey trousers; in the winter they returned to the dark grey trousers, almost black in hue, set off by the narrow red welt down the outsides. The Regiment mostly wore red shell jackets faced with red, which having no piping or white edging, gave the men rather a mean appearance; but the serjeants, then wearing blue cloth caps with a black leather peak, looked dressy. Covering serjeants then carried small flags or bannerets, with the Elephant badge, in their fusils, when out on field day parade. This badge was always worn somewhere, sometimes white, occasionally dark slate, or even brown. The band was dressed in white double-breasted coatees, red facings, and shoulder tufts, upon the right shoulder a red worsted aiguillette with white metal ends or tags looped up across the chest to one of the pewter buttons, a brass scabbarded Turkish sword, worn in a white frog from a white waist-belt, their head-dress the usual Albert shako, having a drooping red horse hair plume.

The drum-major wore a staff-serjeant's coat with silver lace and silver half-epaulettes, his special badge of office being a red cloth shoulder belt, bearing two small drum sticks, the whole richly embroidered in silver, and, of course, his silver headed drum staff, with red plumes in his shako. Mention is made of a fife-major also at this time. The big drummer of the band at times wore a kind of Eastern jacket of white cloth, trimmed with red braid, also a red waistcoat, no doubt a relic of the dress worn by the negro drummers in former days; generally, however, he wore a drummer's coat; but always a red horse-hair plume in his shako like the other bandsmen.

Drummers wore the same red coat as the men, probably of finer cloth, and were principally distinguished by the drummer's lace of peculiar regimental pattern, about one inch wide, of white worsted with a narrow black stripe down each outward edge, and with a narrow red stripe down the centre. About one inch apart red chevrons sprang from the sides, parted at the centre to allow the red stripe to appear. This particular lace was worn pretty much in the same way as the men wore theirs, in front at all events, and in addition it

\* See page 40.

followed the two seams of the coat sleeves, the side seams of the coat from under the arm to the coat waist, also up the centre of the back and the outer back seams from the waist to just under the wings on the shoulder ; these latter were also covered by this lace. The over-hanging wing itself, formed of white worsted, was dabbed all over with irregular blotches of red and of black ; between the two back buttons was the drummer's fringe, perhaps two inches deep and four wide, of white, red, and black, a relic of some bygone Eastern splendour. The tails of the coat were also laced with this lace. They wore the same shako as the men, whose lace had been changed, as mentioned before, to plain white tape in 1836.

Officers' coats appeared chiefly a mass of scarlet and gold, no white edging, or piping, appeared, either round the body of the coat or round the collar or cuffs ; their shakos, as well as those worn by the men, had round balls of red and white worsted at the top, those of the grenadier and light companies had white and green balls respectively ; the light company officers had a gilt whistle and chain upon their white shoulder belts.

From some reason officers were dissatisfied with their shoulder plate, and another design came into use somewhere between 1848 and 1850, which most certainly was extremely handsome. This time the plate was of matted gilt material with a narrow gilt burnished edge, the whole, quite up to the edge, occupied by a rich silver cut Maltese star. Upon the plate appeared the whole of the raised part in gilt metal, with the exception that the Elephant, perfectly plain but well designed, together with the regimental number in Roman numerals, on which it rested, was of silver, and placed upon the silver centre of the Maltese Cross.

In accordance with a warrant, dated 30th of June, 1848, the officer's dress coat was in future to be made without lace upon the skirts other than the authorised skirt ornament ; this meant that the four laced loops and buttons upon each skirt (so worn since 1829) were abolished. The undress uniform of the officers was also much altered in appearance by the discontinuance of the blue frock coat with the laced shoulder scales, and crescents. For it was substituted a plain shell jacket of scarlet cloth ; collar and pointed cuffs, also of scarlet cloth, gold twisted shoulder cords, and small gilt regimental buttons down the front in pairs. Field officers were distinguished

by crowns or stars at each end of the collar. A black patent leather sling sword belt was ordered to be worn with the jacket, fastened with the regimental gilt waist plate. A great coat of grey cloth took the place of the blue cloak, which had been used for a long period. In 1850 the old cross belts worn by the men since the formation of the Regiment gave way to a plain shoulder belt to carry the pouch, the bayonet being suspended in a frog from a waist belt fastened with a brass "Union" locket. All this involved the loss of the old shoulder belt brass plate, which, in varied form, had been used so long by the rank and file.

1855.—Frock coats or tunics were introduced, and the coat tails of the army disappeared. The first issue of these tunics to the men was double-breasted, with brass instead of the old pewter buttons; no lace used, excepting a little white tape, diamond shape, round the buttons of the cuffs and skirts; the coat piped all round with a narrow welt of white cloth. Serjeants wore their crimson sashes over the right shoulder, instead of round the waist. Bandsmen had white cloth tunics with red facings and wings, these latter ornamented with white tape, the tunic edged with a piping of red all over; drummers, the same white tunics with red facings, the old drummer's lace (as previously described), though not appearing on the chest, was now all round the collar, and used on the back, also on the wings (these latter lost the big overhanging part of worsted fringe) and on the side seams of the arms. The drummer's fringe behind the two back buttons of the waist, composed of white, black, and red, was still retained. The white drummer's tunics were considered at the time to strengthen the appearance of the "music."

Officers' rank was now distinguished by the amount and position of gold lace worn upon this double-breasted tunic, and by crowns and stars on the collar. A captain had an edging of the officers' gold lace (vellum pattern as before) round the top of the red collar and cuff; four loops of lace, diamond shape, round the buttons of the red cuff slash; the same loops round the skirt buttons; a crown and a star on each side of the collar, lieutenant and ensign a crown and star respectively. Field officers had additional lace round the bottom of the collar, round the cuffs and cuff slash, and on the skirts behind; colonels, a crown and star on the collar; lieutenant-colonels and majors, crowns and stars respectively. The whole of

the coat was edged with white all round, thus entirely separating the red facings from the red coat, crimson sash hung over the left shoulder. A word may here be said about the new officers' buttons; they were made rather larger than before with a prominent rim round the outside, the centre occupied by the Elephant, but now he had a howdah on his back, the number 76 below it, whilst the honours "Hindoostan," "Peninsula," were placed around the top in raised letters. This design probably remained in use until 1881. The men's buttons were made of brass, exhibiting probably a rather similar design, the old pewter buttons disappeared, and all buttons were now worn at equal distances. A double-breasted blue frock coat was adopted for officers as undress, with the new gilt regimental buttons, the crimson silk sash was worn over the left shoulder, and the sword carried in a white sling waist belt, fastened with a gilt "union" locket bearing the regimental number. The shako was of black beaver, smaller at the top than before, and considerably lighter; in front a small gilt regulation gilt star and crown with number in the centre on black. Lieutenant-colonels and majors were distinguished by two rows, and one row of gold lace respectively, round the top. A new blue cloth forage cap was introduced, having a straight leather peak.

When the issue of clothing for 1857 was received it was found that the tunics throughout were single-breasted, and the cloth superior to that previously worn by the soldier; the tunics of the drummers were also of red cloth. Officers reverted to the altered arrangement so soon as convenient.

1858.—The flank companies were abolished, and the white, and also the green, ball tufts so long worn by the grenadiers and light infantry, disappeared. It was not, however, thoroughly carried out in the army until 1862, when companies were distinguished by a letter. In this latter year a lighter kind of shako of ribbed cloth was introduced.

1866.—The regimental drummer's lace was discontinued, and with it also went the curious fringe of white, red, and black worsted, worn between the two buttons on the back. A universal pattern drummer's lace, adopted for the whole army—white, with small red crown.

The officer's blue frock coat was discontinued in April, 1867, being replaced by a blue patrol jacket. Steel scabbards were intro-

duced. Field officers, however, retained their scabbards of brass.

1868.—The slashed tunic cuff was discontinued, and pointed cuffs introduced. For levees, etc., officers were authorised to wear a crimson and gold sash, gold laced trousers and sword belts; the shakos were ornamented with narrow gold cord, and the star replaced by a universal pattern gilt plate, consisting of the crown above a garter, all within a raised laurel wreath; the centre of this plate was occupied by the number and regimental badge; the ball tuft remained the same, namely, red and white.

A great variety of mess dress prevailed in the army at this time, until, in 1872, a regimental mess jacket and waistcoat were authorised. About 1873 white clothing for the band was discontinued, and soon afterwards loose scarlet frocks took the place of the old shell jackets worn by the men (originally this garment was a white sleeved waistcoat). A year afterwards the Glengarry replaced the old Kilmarnock forage cap, and, foreshadowing coming changes, the regimental button worn by the men was replaced by a universal pattern army button.

1880.—The helmet was introduced; also a round undress forage cap, with drooping gold embroidered peak, the badge in front remaining the same. Officers' badges of rank were removed from the collar, and displayed upon gold cord shoulder straps.

The year 1881 was signalised by the introduction of the territorial system, by which the 76th was amalgamated with another distinguished regiment, the 33rd, which also had always used the scarce red facings. The battle honours and distinctions of both became the property of each; white facings were also adopted, in accordance with the new regulations for all English corps, excepting royal regiments.

S. M. MILNE.

Calverley, 1908.



## NOTES ON THE COLOURS.

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When the present regiment was raised in 1787, and embarked for India, it had, undoubtedly, colours to take with it\* made in strict accordance with the regulations then in vogue, namely, those of 1768, which were as follows :

“ The first colour of every marching regiment of foot is to be the great ‘ Union ’ ; the second colour is to be the colour of the facing of the regiment with the ‘ Union ’ in the upper Canton. In the centre of each colour is to be painted, in gold Roman figures, the number of the regiment, within a wreath of roses and thistles on one stalk, excepting those regiments which are allowed to wear royal devices or ancient Badges.” The dimensions are given, namely, 6 feet 6 inches flying, six feet deep on the pole ; length of pike (spear and ferrule included) nine feet ten inches ; length of cord and tassels three feet ; length of spear head four inches. These dimensions actually remained in force until 1858.

The King’s colour consisted of the “ Union ” throughout, namely, the red cross of St. George with a rather broad white border, the ground of the flag blue, displaying the white saltire cross of St. Andrew. The regimental colour was white, bearing the red cross of St. George, and was so ordered for those regiments having either red or white facings, the regiment itself having always red facings as long as it bore its old number. The upper corner of the flag nearest the spear head was occupied by the small Union as before described. The centre of both colours bore the regimental number in Roman numerals, thus LXXVI. REGT., upon an oval plaque of red silk, with a very ornamental border, or edging, of yellow silk irregular in shape.

\* See page 64.

all with a wide spread wreath of roses and thistles conjoined both at top and bottom, and embroidered upon the silk of the flag. The design altogether was most irregular and discursive, these being still the days of the *roccoco* period, when everything stiff, or classical, was avoided.

During the long stay in India, from 1787 to 1806, not a single "inspection return" of the regiment can be found at the Record Office. This is unfortunate, because nothing can be found out about the colours, or indeed about other interesting matters during this period. Of course, they, in common with the colours of every regiment in the service, would have to be altered upon the occasion of the union with Ireland in 1801. To the "Union" flag itself an additional cross was added, that of St. Patrick, to the two crosses already displayed upon it. The actual wording of the Order in Council was as follows :—"The Union flag shall be azure, the crosses saltire of St. Andrew and St. Patrick quarterly per saltire counterchanged, argent and gules, the latter fimbriated of the second, surmounted by the cross of St. George of the third, fimbriated as the saltire. It is further ordered that the shamrock should be introduced into the Union wreath wherever that ornament or badge be used."

Now it is unlikely that with their fourteen years' service in an Indian climate the colours would be strong enough to have the necessary alterations made, although we know it was occasionally done in cases where colours were comparatively new and the silk quite strong. It would be no surprising thing to find that new colours were made on the spot, when it is known, beyond doubt, that several regiments at this period had new colours made by native workmen. A pair of the 64th regiment, so made, is now hanging in York Cathedral, in which the native workmanship may very easily be detected.

Upon the departure of the regiment for England in 1806 the Board of Directors of the East India Company, wishing to mark their profound sense of the importance of its services, obtained permission from the authorities to present the regiment with a stand of colours. An honorary standard had been given to various regiments of both cavalry and infantry, but never before had permission been acquired to present a stand of colours, both King's and Regimental, to any regiment in the service; and this expression of their gratitude on

the part of the Directors remains absolutely unique and alone in character.

The Regiment was first quartered in Jersey, and it was at this place, on the 27th January, 1808, that these colours were handed over to it by General Don, the religious part of the ceremony being performed by the Dean, Dr. Dupré. As a further and special reward a royal warrant had been issued on the 7th of February, 1807, authorising the "Elephant," the actual terms of the warrant being "to place the Elephant upon their colours and appointments (inscribing the word 'Hindoostan' around)," and this is repeated in the annual army list of 1815, etc. Stress is laid upon this, because now-a-days, instead of "Hindoostan" being inscribed around the Elephant it is placed above it or below it horizontally, upon an ordinary label, and thus destroying the originality and character of this very especial grant. A brief description of these colours may here be given. As far as the size and arrangement of the crosses is concerned they were correct enough as regards the regulations of 1768, but a considerable difference existed in the embroidery and ornamentation. In the centre appeared the new badge of the Regiment; upon a red silk ground an Elephant, with howdah, whilst upon the elephant's neck a mahout, or native driver, was seated all finely embroidered in silk; around it a scroll of blue silk with gold edging, buckle, and tip, bearing the word "Hindoostan." Again, round the garter itself was embroidered, in correct colours, a "Union" wreath, consisting of roses, thistles, and shamrocks, tied at the foot with ribbons, at the top a crown. Below the wreath a large blue silk label or scroll, inscribed "Laswaree, Nov. 1, 1803." On the small "Union" next the spear head was the regimental number, in Roman characters, with reg. below and crown above. The three remaining corners of the flag were occupied by three ovals of crimson silk edged round with a border of green laurel leaves conjoined at the top, and the foot tied with a small bow of ribbon; the first bearing the words "Ally Ghur, Sept. 4, 1803," the second "Delhi, Sept. 11, 1803," and the third "Agra, Oct. 10th, 1803."

The King's colour was ornamented in a precisely similar manner. Both colours instead of having ordinary colour spear heads had solid gilt spear heads bearing the inscription thereon engraved—"76th Regiment. These colours were presented to the Regiment by the

“ Chairman and Court of Directors of the Honourable the East India Company in testimony of its meritorious Services and distinguished bravery in the different Actions recorded upon them.” Altogether when flying these colours presented an unusually fine appearance, as it must be borne in mind that in 1808 no other regiment had any battle honours upon its standards excepting the few, here and there, that displayed “ Minden,” “ Gibraltar,” and “ Egypt.” Waterloo was not yet fought, and the Peninsular Honours were only dealt out with a sparing hand, from 1816 to 1845, and even later.

The colours were taken by the Regiment to the north of Spain in 1808, and took part in the retreat of Corunna, under Sir John Moore. (The battle honour “ Corunna ” was only granted to the regiment in 1908.) After that they accompanied the Regiment on the unfortunate Walcheren expedition.

In the spring of 1813 the Regiment landed at the port of Passages in the north of Spain, was present at the passage of Bidassoa and the three days’ fighting in December known as the battle of the Nive (this battle honour not granted until January, 1835), and the investment of Bayonne. To commemorate its services in Spain the Regiment was authorized April 15th, 1815, to bear the word “ Peninsula ” upon its colours and appointments. Proceeding direct from the South of France to Canada in 1814, it took part in the Plattsburg expedition. At the peace the Regiment formed part of the garrison of Quebec. In 1816, on the occasion of the second inspection, the colours were remarked upon as “ old, but according to regulation.” Again in 1818 colours “ much worn ”—no wonder indeed considering their heavy embroidery and their many wanderings. Returning home in 1827, and remarked upon by Sir George Bingham, the colours are “ very old and very ragged.” In 1830 they were reported upon as worn out, “ new ones are in possession but not yet consecrated.” The above is what may be gathered from the “ inspection returns,” but a reference to the regimental records proves that the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Maberley, had most likely applied to the Colonel of the Regiment, whose business it then was to supply the Regiment with new colours, when required, at his own expense, and that a stand of colours was received in 1829 strictly according to the regulations then in vogue. We may here add that these were in use until 1863. From the regimental records

we gather that Lieutenant-Colonel Maberley applied to the East India Board, 5th April, 1829, a request that the Board should grant them a replica of the colours presented in 1808. This was complied with, and the colours arrived, and were presented to the Regiment by Lieutenant-Colonel Maberley, July 3rd, 1830, as a gift from the Chairman and Directors of the Honourable East India Company, to replace the old stand given the regiment in 1808 in Jersey. From this date forward the Regiment has always carried four colours, an exceptional honour, solely confined to the old 76th, and unique in the history of the British army.

A General Order was issued from the Horse Guards, January, 1844, discontinuing the practice of placing any regimental record or device upon the royal colour more than the number of the regiment surmounted by the Imperial Crown.

In January, 1845, "Nive" was granted to the Regiment, and was placed upon the regimental colour only of 1829, in accordance with the order lately quoted of January, 1844.

The size of infantry colours had remained practically the same since 1747, or possibly earlier, but now some alteration was to be made, an order being issued November 6th, 1855, to reduce them six inches all round, making them 6ft. in the fly and 5 feet 6 inches on the pole. A further reduction in the dimensions was ordered September, 1858, to 4ft. 6 inches flying and 4 feet on the pole, the colours to be surrounded or edged with gold fringe mixed with silk. The spear head, which had been a little altered in pattern about 1830, was now completely abolished, the colour staff or pole was surmounted with a gilt lion and crown, the crest of England; cords and tassels were of crimson and gold, the Queen's colour still retaining the plain Roman numerals with the crown over.

We now pass on to the termination of the regimental services of the regulation stand which came into use in 1829. They had become quite unserviceable when the regiment was stationed at Aldershot in 1863, accordingly they were retired and deposited in the garrison church there, and another stand presented in their place by Sir John Pennefather, of which more presently.

About the year 1889 permission was obtained to take them down and endeavour to photograph what was left of them. Of the Queen's colour absolutely nothing whatever remained, of the regimen-

tal colour only a bit of the centre could be photographed, which now forms an illustration to the work "Colours and Standards of the "Army, 1661 to 1881," p. 214. They had been made strictly in accordance with the regulations in force in 1829, namely, a Union wreath composed of roses, thistles, and shamrocks conjoined at the top, and the ends of the stalks at the foot bound or tied with ribbons, the centre occupied solely by the numeral 76th with R.E.Gt. just below. The Regiment having no territorial title (in common with a few others), the space inside the wreath looked rather bare, the Elephant, perfectly plain, placed upon a green mound surmounted by a blue scroll or label bearing "Hindoostan," placed immediately above the joined ends of the top of the wreath; the "Peninsula" scroll at the foot of the wreath, and another, or rather signs of one, bearing "Nive" at one side. With regard to the well-known Elephant badge it must not be forgotten that the terms of the grant are "inscribing the word Hindoostan around the Elephant," whereas in 1829 the word "around" seems to have been forgotten and the word "Hindoostan" simply placed on a scroll above. Of course the whole badge is correctly emblazoned in the centre of the East India colours and always has been.\*

The new colours to replace the above were made in accordance with the last regulations of September, 1858, before described, much smaller in dimensions, fringed all round, and having the crest of England instead of the old spear head, and were presented at Aldershot by General Sir John Pennefather, April 29th, 1863. The Queen's colour consisted of the "Union" only, with the regimental number in Roman characters with crown over.

The regimental colour was more ornate. The centre was occupied with a thick and heavily embroidered "Union" wreath, having three roses on each side; in the centre of the wreath the regimental number in Roman characters, above all and over the centre of the wreath a richly embroidered Imperial crown. Directly under the wreath appeared the Elephant, perfectly plain, and still below that badge was a blue silk scroll bearing Hindoostan. On the right arm of the red cross there was a scroll of blue silk bearing "Peninsula," and upon the left arm "Nive."

\* The badge on the outside cover is an exact reproduction of the original.

Hearing that the honorary colours were again in London in the year 1886, and had just been completely renovated by the command of the Secretary of State for India, the writer of these notes obtained permission to examine and make a sketch of them; this he did in the summer of that year at the East India depot in Southwark Street.

They were precisely like the original stand of 1808, and also the renovated stand of 1829. For illustration see "Standards and Colours," p. 147. These new or renovated colours were sent out to Bermuda, where the Regiment was stationed, and presented in the late summer of 1887.

Little now remains to be added excepting that three out of the four old battle honours which had been placed upon the honorary colours from the very first, namely, "Ally Ghur," "Laswarree," and "Delhi," were in 1886 conferred upon the Regiment, to be displayed upon the "colours" and "appointments" as well as retained upon the honorary colours.

In 1900 the whole four colours were unfortunately burnt in a conflagration at Rangoon, but since then the loss has been made good, and new colours were presented by the Duke of Wellington in October, 1906.

Early in 1908 "Corunna" was authorised to be borne upon the colours and appointments, in common with some other two or three regiments which had evidently been forgotten so far.

Calverley, 1908.

S. M. MILNE.

Army Order 58 1908.

#### HONORARY DISTINCTION:

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the following Corps being permitted to bear the distinction "CORUNNA" upon their Regimental Colours in recognition of services rendered at that action in 1809:-

The Duke of Wellington's [West Riding Regt.]

The Prince of Wales Volunteers [South Lancashire Regt.]

The Queens Own Cameron Highlanders.

Copy of submission to H. M. Queen Victoria.

Most Humbly submitted to Your Majesty by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief.

That the Line Battalions of the Duke of Wellington's [West Riding Regt] be permitted to bear on their Regimental Colours "ALLYGHUR", DELHI 1803" "LESWAREE", "DEIG" in commemoration of the distinguished services of the late 76th now 2nd Battalion of that Regiment in these actions during the Campaign of 1803 under General Lake, who was raised to the peerage with the title of Baron Lake of DELHI, LESWARREE, and Aston Clinton.

Horse Guards.

Appd.

War Office.

1st October 1886. [sd] Victoria Reg.

[to be placed in front of p. 190]

[Rosshire Buffs - The Duke  
of Albany.]

The Gordon Highlanders

The Royal Munster  
Fusiliers.

MYSORE.

MYSORE.

CARNATIC.  
SHOLINGHUR.

" in the Andaman Islands by a Wahabi convict.

" Captain Gonville Bromhead, who, though but a short time in  
" the Regiment, had become exceedingly popular, died at Thayetmyo  
" from abscess of the liver, brought on by overtraining. He was a  
" very good judge of a horse, and when in Rangoon on a visit to a  
" brother in the old 24th, he bought a pony out of the shafts of a  
" ticca gharry, with which he managed to pull off all the great events  
" at the Rangoon meeting.



“ There were some exciting little race meetings at Thayetmyo, in which all ranks, from the commanding officer down to the last joined subaltern, took the deepest interest. Unfortunately, in the open races at catch weights the Regiment met with but little success, and Jack Burman had the satisfaction of carrying off many prizes, and handsome sums gained in bets made with both officers and men.

“ In those days the Regiment could boast of some good riders, among them being Hodges, Egerton, and Gore.

“ It was somewhat remarkable the *camaraderie* which existed among the officers in this wing, and this was often noticed, even when the two wings came together in Rangoon, after being parted for some time.

“ In 1870 the wing lost a number of men, women, and children from cholera.

“ Surgeon-Major W. A. Thompson and Surgeon S. Popham were unceasing in their efforts to get rid of the disease, but at first they met with but little success, even in the camp, which was established on some hills a few miles from the cantonments; and it was not until the men had been transferred to Allamyo, on the opposite bank of the Irrawaddy, that the disease disappeared.

“ The restoration to comparative health of such a badly infected corps was most surprising, as the distance from one camp to the other was not more than five miles as the crow flies. Moreover, in both camps the men drank water which was brought from the Irrawaddy, and their mode of living was practically the same.

“ I think it is due to the memory of Colonel J. H. Tripp that I should write a few lines regarding him here.

“ During the cholera epidemic, Captain (and local Major) Tripp was in command of the cholera camp, and it would be impossible to adequately describe the way in which he worked in order to add to the comfort and happiness of the men, and to prevent them from giving way to that despondency, which in some cases may have resulted in an attack of this fatal disease. In the hospital he received many a dying man's last message for communication to his friends; but here his labours did not end, for he read the burial service at the grave in the little plot of ground which I had marked out in the glen, and which was subsequently

“ enclosed and consecrated by Bishop Milman, the Metropolitan of India.

“ Burman coolies, though highly paid, are apt to fight shy of work during an epidemic of cholera, and there were days when the pioneers of the Regiment had to dig the graves ; and Tripp and I had, at night when silence reigned in the camp, to improvise a stretcher out of a short ladder, and together carry the dead down to the place of interment.

“ After going through such a severe epidemic, the authorities ordered the relief of the regiment by the 21st Fusiliers, and transfer to Rangoon, pending embarkation for Madras.

“ Reports were constantly being received of the King of Burmah's doings in Mandalay, and of his smuggling guns, small arms, and ammunition in his steamers and other craft into his territory. On one occasion it was said that the custom officers discovered several guns packed in a boiler, the interior of which had been removed. As it was known that all these preparations were made with a view to war with the British for the recovery of Lower Burmah, all ranks were brought up with the hope that the 76th would be one of the first regiments to cross the frontier. How popular this idea was may be gathered from the fact that, at a ball given in the mess house at Thayetmyo, one of the subalterns added to the scrolls on the walls, containing the name of the battles in which the Regiment had taken a prominent part, the word “Mandalay,” followed by a note of interrogation !

“ One evening about this time some officers were whiling away an hour or so in the mess compound, when they were joined by Captain Antrim, the commander of one of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Companies' Steamers.

“ He was on his way from Mandalay to Rangoon, and had, a few hours before, when passing the frontier above Meaday, seen a Burman hanging on a cross. On enquiry he had ascertained that the Burman, who was originally a Phoungyee, had been converted to Christianity, that the King had ordered him to be most cruelly tortured to make him recant, and that on his remaining firm in his new faith he had been sent down to the frontier to be crucified as an insult to the British.

“ One young officer suggested going in a party across the frontier, and rescuing the Burman, but Captain Antrim assured him that their efforts would be futile, as the unfortunate creature had been for two days on the cross, and his life was fast ebbing away.

“ In addition to being on the cross for this prolonged period, the agonies he must have endured from ants, and other insects, owing to his body and the cross being smeared with piffery, no pen could possibly describe.”

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SECUNDERABAD, 1871-73.—“ The Nizam’s territory was at that time in a very disturbed state, and the offenders were no respecters of persons, for on one night, when Colonel Hackett was returning to Secunderabad with some of the trophies he had won at the Madras races, he was disturbed when asleep in his bullock cart by large stones falling upon him. The cart was then stopped and he was relieved of all his valuables. He, however, succeeded in getting compensation from the Nizam’s government for the loss he had sustained.

“ It was fortunate that the Governor of Madras’ cup, which he had won, and which he afterwards presented to the mess, was not with him on this eventful night.

“ On two occasions the ‘ Alarm ’ was sounded in Cantonments, and within a few minutes the Regiment was drawn up on the parade ground, and ready to march to Hyderabad, where desperate fighting was reported to be going on between the retainers of some of the feudal chiefs. The Nizam’s troops were, however, able to quell the disturbances without the intervention of the British.

“ Some of the nobles were hospitable, but whenever the officers of the Regiment were invited in a body to dine with the Regent, Sir Salar Jung, they, as a precautionary measure, drove in an omnibus, and were escorted into the city of Hyderabad by a troop of cavalry.

“ Here the Regiment lost three keen sportsmen. H. S. B. Giles, a very popular officer, was taken clean out of a tree by a tiger, and was practically mauled to death, while his shikari, armed

“ with a rifle, was standing alongside paralysed with fear. C. C.  
“ Whistler, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, when out  
“ shooting in the neighbourhood of the Fort of Aseerghur, wounded  
“ a tiger, and was following it up on foot, when the brute suddenly  
“ sprang upon him from a thicket, and inflicted injuries from which  
“ he soon afterwards died. Pott was the third, and he also suc-  
“ cumbed to injuries received when after a tiger in the jungles of  
“ the Deccan.

“ During their service in Secunderabad the 76th and the 2nd  
“ Battalion 24th Foot were great friends, and I shall never forget  
“ the last night of the 24th in the station, when the officers dined with  
“ us, and after a most festive evening good-bye was said under  
“ our two sets of colours, which had been brought from the mess  
“ room. Little did we think at the time what was in store for these  
“ friends of ours, and how many of them were to lay down their  
“ lives at Isandula ! ”

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# **SERVICES OF THE OFFICERS,**

**COMPILED FROM THE ARMY LISTS,**

**LONDON GAZETTES, AND OTHER SOURCES.**



## SERVICES OF THE OFFICERS.

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- ABINGTON.** William Abington. Ensign, from the half-pay of the 31st Foot. Ensign, vice Gilbert Gardener, who exchanged, 9th February, 1788.
- ACTON.** Edward Willham Frederick Acton. From the Royal Military College. Ensign, vice J. N. Colthurst, appointed to the 83rd Foot, 5th December, 1851; Lieutenant, vice G. H. J. Heigham, promoted to the 23rd Foot, 13th July, 1855; Captain, vice E. G. Waldy, retired, 10th May, 1861. Retired, July, 1864.
- ADAMS.** Allen Noble Adams. Lieutenant from the 18th Foot. Lieutenant, vice J. E. Large, appointed Paymaster of the Rifle Brigade, 2nd September, 1851. Promoted to the 18th Foot, as Captain, 10th March, 1858. Served with the 7th Dragoon Guards in the Kaffir War in 1847 (Medal).
- ALEXANDER.** George Alexander. Ensign, vice E. Le B. Butler, promoted, 30th December, 1859; Lieutenant, 1st December, 1863; Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, 28th November, 1868. Promoted to Bengal Staff Corps, as Officiating Assistant Commissioner, British Burmah, 1871.
- ALLARDICE.** John M'Dermid Allardice. Lieutenant from the 30th Foot. Lieutenant, vice J. W. Poole, who exchanged, 12th September, 1856. Instructor of Musketry, 1st October, 1860; Captain, vice E. W. F. Acton, retired, 5th July, 1864. Promotion on 5th July, 1864, cancelled. Captain, vice J. A. Palliser, deceased, 1st July, 1864. Adjutant, Madras Volunteer Guards, 1872; Brevet-Major, 1st October, 1877; Major, 10th November, 1877; Lieutenant-Colonel, vice J. H. Tripp, retired, 25th February, 1880.
- AMBROSE.** John Annah Ambrose. Lieutenant, from the 22nd Foot. Lieutenant, vice G. H. A. Evans, who exchanged, 19th December, 1840. Retired, April, 1841.
- ANDREWS.** Thomas Andrews. Ensign, from the 53rd Foot. Ensign, vice J. Bullevant, promoted 1st July, 1809; Lieutenant, vice E. Wakefield, promoted 1st May, 1810. Served in Walcheren, 1809. Retired, 1811.



ANDERSON. Jasper Nicolls Anderson. Ensign, 6th November, 1863; Lieutenant, vice T. T. Hodges, promoted 8th April, 1863. Promotion on 8th April, 1868, cancelled. Lieutenant, vice C. C. Y. Buller, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, 3rd July, 1867. Retired, November, 1870.

ANSTEY. Robert Anstey. Captain-Lieutenant, from the 19th (Light) Dragoons. Captain of a Company, vice P. Maxwell, who exchanged 10th November, 1792; Captain of an Independent Company, vice M. Symes, who exchanged 11th June, 1793.

ANSTRUTHER. James Hamilton Anstruther. Captain from the half-pay. Captain, vice G. J. Smart, who exchanged, 31st December, 1830. Exchanged with Captain Varlo to the 46th Foot, 8th June, 1832.

ANTILL. John Antill. Ensign, vice M. H. Byne, promoted to the 19th Foot, 20th October, 1801. Promoted to Ramsay's Regiment. 30th June, 1804.

ARBUTHNOT. Sir Robert Arbuthnot, K.C.B., K.T.S. Cornet, 23rd (Light) Dragoons, 1st January, 1797; Lieutenant, 1st June, 1797; Captain, 20th August, 1802; Major, 13th August, 1809; Lieutenant-Colonel, 22nd May, 1811; Colonel, 19th July, 1821; Major-General, 22nd July, 1830; Lieutenant-General, 23rd November, 1841; Colonel 76th Foot, vice Lieutenant-General George Middlemore, transferred to 48th Foot, 31st May, 1843.

Present at the battle of Ballynamuck in the Irish rebellion on 8th September, 1798. Subsequently served with his regiment at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1806, and in South America as aide-de-camp to General (afterwards Lord) Beresford, with whom and the rest of the troops under General Beresford's command he was made a prisoner of war, and remained a prisoner for eighteen months, until released under the convention made by General Whitelock. On return from America resumed his position on General Beresford's Staff at Madras, and served with him as aide-de-camp, and afterwards as Military Secretary throughout the greater part of the Peninsular War.

Few officers have taken part in so many general actions. Besides the battle of Ballynamuck, two at the Cape, and three in South America, Sir Robert was present at the battle of

Corunna, the passage of the Douro, the battle of Busaco, the lines of Torres Vedras, the siege and reduction of Olivenza, the first siege of Badajoz, the battle of Albuera, the siege and storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, the third siege and storming of Badajoz, the battles of the Nivelle, Nive, passage of the Adour, and the battles of Orthes, and Toulouse. He received the gold cross and three clasps for Busaco, Albuera, Badajoz, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, and the war medal and two clasps for Corunna and Ciudad Rodrigo. He also received Portuguese and Spanish orders, including the special star given by the Portuguese government to all English officers of superior rank engaged at Albuera. He brought home the despatches regarding Albuera, and on that occasion was appointed a brevet-lieutenant-colonel. He was created a Knight of the Tower and Sword by the government of Portugal, and in 1815 was appointed a K.C.B. In 1830 he attained the rank of major-general, and in 1838 was appointed to the command of the troops in Ceylon, after which he commanded a division in Bengal until his promotion as lieutenant-general in 1841. In 1843 he was appointed colonel of the 76th Foot. He died on 6th May, 1853.

At Albuera he distinguished himself by galloping between two regiments, the British 57th and a Spanish regiment, and stopping the fire which by mistake they were exchanging—a feat which he performed without receiving a single wound. In the same battle, at a critical moment, he was enabled by his quickness of sight to discern a retrograde movement on the part of the French, which Marshal Beresford had not perceived, and induced the latter to recall an order which he had just given for the retirement of two batteries of artillery. At an earlier period, in South America, when he and General Beresford were prisoners in the hands of the Spanish, and when all the officers were about to be searched for papers, he contrived by a clever stratagem to secret in an orchard an important document, viz., the convention which had been executed between General Beresford and the Spanish general Linieres, and of which the Spanish were anxious to regain possession.

ARCHER. James Archer. Quarter-master-Serjeant. Quarter-master, vice R. Davies, retired upon half-pay, 19th June, 1872,

Exchanged with Quarter-master Bell to the 89th Foot 3rd November, 1875.

ARMITAGE. Percy Tatham Armitage. Lieutenant, from the 3rd West York Militia. Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant J. B. M. Taylor. promoted, 19th October, 1878. Transferred to the 24th Foot, 13th August, 1879.

ARMSTRONG. Abraham Armstrong. Assistant-Surgeon, from the 13th (Light) Dragoons. Surgeon, vice T. Hogg, placed on half-pay, 7th March, 1816. Exchanged with Surgeon Oliver to the 44th Foot, 28th November, 1816.

ARMSTRONG. George Armstrong. Ensign, vice C. Templeton, promoted, 30th June, 1804; Lieutenant, vice C. Gordon, promoted, 30th March, 1805. Exchanged with Lieutenant Clarke to the Royal West India Rangers, 6th August, 1808.

ARMSTRONG. Richard Armstrong. Brevet-Major, from the Army Depot. Captain of a company, vice J. Young, who exchanged, 16th February, 1811. Promoted to the 9th Royal Veteran Battalion, 9th December, 1819.

ARNOLDI. Daniel Telfer Arnoldi. Ensign, vice A. R. Keogh, appointed to the 80th Foot, 27th July, 1855. Lieutenant, vice A. N. A. Adams, promoted to the 18th Foot, 23rd March, 1858. Retired, August, 1859.

AUSTIN. Edmund Austin. Ensign, vice H. F. Hooper, promoted, 12th February, 1858. Lieutenant, vice J. H. Tripp, promoted, 5th July, 1860. Appointed Instructor of Musketry, 9th April, 1864. Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, 2nd December, 1868. Captain, vice E. Bromhead, deceased, 10th January, 1869.

AUSTIN. Francis Austin. Lieutenant, from the West Middlesex Militia. Ensign, 5th September, 1807. Lieutenant, vice G. L. Rathbone, deceased, 18th June, 1808. Captain of Infantry, 18th December, 1827. Served in Spain in 1808-9; in Walcheren (1809); and in 1813-14 campaign.

BAIRD. Alexander Baird. Paymaster and Honorary Captain, from the 2nd Foot. Paymaster, vice Honorary Major H. W. Sibley, placed upon half-pay, 30th October, 1869. Exchanged with Paymaster and Honorary Major Thompson to the 65th Foot, 27th September, 1873. Served with the 82nd Foot in the Crimea from 2nd September, 1855 (Medal with clasp for Sebastopol, and Turkish Medal).

- BAIRD.** William Baird. Ensign, vice B. J. Young, promoted, 31st May, 1800; Lieutenant in the 86th Foot, vice Elliott, retired, 26th May, 1801.
- BAILEY.** Samuel Bailey. Quarter-master-Serjeant. Quarter-master, vice J. E. Bell transferred to the Militia, 12th February, 1881.
- BAMBOROUGH.** Thomas Bamborough. Serjeant-Major, from the 32nd Foot. Quarter-master, vice — Leslie, deceased, 16th August, 1810. Resigned, August, 1818.
- BAMPTON.** William Bampton. Ensign, vice D. Macrae, promoted, 3rd November, 1804; Lieutenant, vice W. Richardson, promoted, 28th January, 1806; Captain of a Company, 8th July, 1809; Major, vice R. B. Coles, promoted, 19th September, 1826. Exchanged with Major Lane to the half-pay, 19th October, 1826. Served in 1803-4-5 Campaign (wounded); in 1808-9 (Spain); 1809 (Walcheren).
- BANCROFT.** William Charles Bancroft. Lieutenant, from the 3rd West India Regiment. Lieutenant, vice R. Dudgeon, who exchanged 21st January, 1848. Transferred to the 16th Foot, 1850.
- BANKS.** William Banks. Captain, from the Military Train. Captain, vice J. Vincent, who exchanged, 21st November, 1862. Served throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the affairs of Bulganak and Mackenzie's Farm, battles of Alma and Inkerman (horse shot); siege and fall of Sebastopol, and sortie of 26th October, 1854 (Medal with three Clasps and Turkish Medal).
- BANNISTER.** Saxe Bannister. Captain from the Sussex Militia. Temporary rank of Captain, 25th December, 1813.
- BARCLAY.** John Barclay. Captain, late Paymaster Forfar and Kincardine Militia. Paymaster, vice Paymaster (with the honorary rank of Major) R. T. Hearn, deceased, 11th March, 1862. Exchanged with Honorary Major Sibley to the 46th Foot, 13th November, 1867.
- BARLOW.** George Edward Pratt Barlow. Lieutenant, from the 8th (Light) Dragoons. Captain, vice J. M. Sinclair, retired, 26th August, 1806. Exchanged with Captain Young to the 34th Foot, 26th August, 1806.

- BARTLEET.** Ernest Rogby Bartleet. Ensign, vice G. W. Wigelsworth, promoted, 28th May, 1858; Lieutenant, vice S. R. Forster, retired, 12th March, 1861. Appointed Instructor of Musketry, 2nd December, 1868; Captain, vice Captain E. A. Austin, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, 10th January, 1869. Retired, 27th September, 1876.
- BARTON.** Robert Barton.<sup>½</sup> Lieutenant, from the 41st Foot. Lieutenant, vice Honorable Arthur Wesley, promoted, 26th January, 1788. Died 1795. Served in Mysore Campaign.
- BARTON.** Robert Barton. Captain of a Company, vice J. Gage, retired, 10th November, 1792.
- BARTON.** William Hugh Barton. Ensign, vice J. D. Beresford, promoted, 8th November, 1839; Lieutenant, vice J. W. Saunders, retired, 6th October, 1843. Retired, April, 1851.
- BAYLEY.** Edward Bayley. Ensign, vice J. L. Lucan, promoted to the 74th Foot, 30th June, 1804; Lieutenant, vice J. Rankin, promoted, 1st September, 1807. Retired, 1810. Served in Spain in 1808-9; and in Walcheren, 1809.
- BAYLY.** George Alexander Bayly. Lieutenant, from the 71st Foot. Lieutenant, vice Honorable F. H. P. Methuen, who exchanged 7th September, 1841.
- BAYNES.** Edward Baynes. Brevet-Major, from the 32nd Foot. Major, vice M. Symes, promoted, 29th April, 1800. Promoted to the 5th Foot as Lieutenant-Colonel, 8th December, 1804.
- BEACHEY.** Richard William Beachey. Ensign, vice L. E. O'Connor, promoted, 15th April, 1856; Lieutenant, 10th September, 1858. Promoted to the 8th Foot, 8th April, 1859. Retired, 1863.
- BEACHEY.** R— W— Beachey. Lieutenant, from the 18th Foot. Lieutenant, vice J. B. Sawyer, who exchanged, 1st October, 1858.
- BEAN.** William Bean. Assistant-Surgeon, 2nd August, 1797. Transferred to the 22nd Foot, 1st January, 1807. Served with 76th in campaigns of 1803-4-5 (wounded).
- BEERE.** George Beere. Lieutenant, from half-pay 71st Foot. Lieutenant, vice H. Cornwall, who exchanged, 22nd September, 1825. Promoted upon half-pay, 1827.
- BELL.** Arthur Bell. Staff-Surgeon. Surgeon, vice<sup>½</sup> Surgeon-Major Scott, who exchanged 12th October, 1860.<sup>½</sup> Transferred to the

- 36th Foot, 1863. Served in the Kaffir War of 1852-53 (Medal.)
- BELL.** James Edward Bell. Quarter-Master from the 89th Foot. Quarter-master, vice J. Archer, who exchanged, 3rd November, 1875. Transferred to the Militia, 12th February, 1881.
- BENSON.** E—— E—— Benson. Lieutenant, from the Wiltshire Militia. Ensign, 18th April, 1809; Lieutenant, vice W. White, retired, 7th November, 1809. Served in Walcheren, 1809.
- BERESFORD.** James D. Beresford. From the Royal Military College. Ensign, vice G. W. Hopkins, deceased, 2nd March, 1838; Lieutenant, vice F. S. Prittie, promoted 8th November, 1839. Retired, October, 1847.
- BEST.** George Hollings Best. From the Royal Military College. Ensign, vice W. M. Westropp, promoted, 10th February, 1854. Promoted to the 92nd Foot, as Lieutenant, 4th October, 1855; Captain, 27th September, 1876.
- BEST.** Thomas William Best. Ensign, 9th October, 1863; Lieutenant, vice A. G. West, retired, 15th May, 1866; Captain, vice E. R. Bartleet, retired, 27th September, 1876. Seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces, 15th December, 1879.
- BIRRELL.** William Birrell, M.D. Staff-Assistant-Surgeon. Surgeon vice P. Smith, appointed to the Staff, 7th April, 1837. Appointed to the Staff, as Surgeon, 6th November, 1840.
- BLAKENEY.** William Augustus Blakeney. Captain from half-pay, unattached. Captain, vice C. J. FitzGerald, deceased, 8th November, 1839. Retired, November, 1839.
- BLAND.** James Fox Bland. Ensign, vice B. Rising, promoted, 8th December, 1846; Lieutenant, vice W. W. Senhouse, promoted, 14th October, 1851; Captain, vice W. A. T. Payne, retired, 15th February, 1856. Made a supernumerary on appointment as Chief Inspector of Musketry in India, 8th April, 1868. Retired, 1880.
- BLAND.** C—— M—— Bland. Lieutenant. Killed in action at Bhurtpure, 1805.
- BONAMY.** John Bonamy. Lieutenant from the 53rd Foot. Lieutenant, vice G. Garnier, who exchanged, 15th March, 1788.
- BOOTH.** Thomas Booth. Ensign, from the 74th Foot. Lieutenant, vice J. W. Scott, promoted, 26th May, 1801. Exchanged with R. Ouseley to the 38th Foot, 14th February, 1804.

- BOWEN.** William Brydges Bowen. Ensign, vice G. B. Sutherland, promoted to the 46th Foot, 15th June, 1820. Exchanged with T. W. Thompson to the half-pay, 14th February, 1828.
- BOYD.** James Boyd. Captain from the half-pay of the 96th Foot. Captain, vice G. B. Rose, appointed to the 69th Foot, 25th September, 1835. Retired, October, 1835.
- BOYS.** William Boys. Ensign, from the 73rd Foot. Lieutenant, 8th September, 1789; Captain-Lieutenant, vice J. Robertson, promoted to the 73rd Foot, 2nd January, 1798; Captain of a Company, vice J. Watson, deceased, 3rd November, 1798. Retired, November, 1807. Served in Mysore, and 1803-4-5 campaigns (wounded).
- BRERETON.** Robert Edward Percival Brereton. Ensign, vice W. W. Whitter, promoted, 18th September, 1839; Lieutenant, vice M. S. T. Dennis, promoted, 10th November, 1843. Exchanged with Lieutenant Brett to the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, 5th December, 1843.
- BRETT.** Cleveland Augustus Brett. Ensign, from the 75th Foot. Ensign, vice A. A. R. Logan, promoted, 8th August, 1868; Lieutenant, 30th October, 1871; Captain, vice T. T. Hodges, promoted, 1st November, 1879.
- BRETT.** Henry Lockner Brett. Ensign, from the 11th Foot. Ensign, vice G. D. Cookson, promoted, 9th September, 1864; Lieutenant, vice C. C. Y. Butler, a Probationer for the Staff Corps in India, 3rd July, 1867. Promotion of 3rd July, 1867, cancelled. Lieutenant, vice J. N. Anderson, whose promotion on 8th April, 1868, was cancelled. Adjutant, vice A. D. Weigall, promoted, 29th November, 1876; Captain, vice A. E. Pearse, made supernumerary whilst serving as a Captain Instructor at the School of Musketry, 4th July, 1877. Seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces, 22nd November, 1878.
- BRETT.** Wilford Brett. Lieutenant, from the Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Lieutenant, vice R. E. P. Brereton, who exchanged, 5th December, 1843; Adjutant, 3rd September, 1847; Captain, vice J. G. Ferns, retired upon full pay, 29th June, 1855; Major, to an unattached majority, 12th July, 1864.
- BREWSTER.** Henry Craigie Brewster. Ensign, vice B. Wodehouse,

appointed to the 4th Dragoon Guards, 18th October, 1833 ; Lieutenant, vice R. Bruce, promoted, 19th August, 1836 ; Captain, vice J. K. Lamb, retired, 9th November, 1839 ; Major, vice Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, retired upon full pay, 15th January, 1858 ; Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel, 1872. Retired upon full pay, 1872.

**BRIGHT.** Henry Bright. Ensign, vice W. D. Creighton, promoted ; Lieutenant, vice W. D. Creighton, deceased, 26th August, 1806. Promoted Captain to the 87th Foot, 3rd September, 1808. Served with 76th in 1804-5 campaign (wounded).

**BRISTOW.** Charles Bristow. Ensign, vice C. Farmer, retired, 10th August, 1799. Retired, May, 1801.

**BROCKMAN.** Charles Frederick Brockman. Ensign, 15th April, 1846 ; Lieutenant, vice J. D. Beresford, retired, 15th October, 1847. Appointed to the 64th Foot, as Lieutenant, 22nd December, 1848.

**BROMHEAD.** Edward Bromhead. Captain, from the 4th Foot. Captain, vice E. Harrison, who exchanged, 5th March, 1867. Died January, 1869.

**BROOKE.** Edward Brooke. Ensign, from the 52nd Foot. Lieutenant, 8th September, 1789. Killed in action at Arikera, 1791.

**BROUGHTON.** Christopher Broughton. Ensign, from the Royal South Lincoln Militia. Ensign, 19th September, 1807. Served in Spain in 1808-9.

**BROUGHTON.** J. Delves Broughton. Ensign, from the 40th Foot. Lieutenant, 26th January, 1788. Promoted as Captain to an Independent Company, 27th January, 1791. Served with 76th in Mysore campaign.

**BROWN.** John Brown. Captain, from the Shropshire Militia, vice W. Levingstone, never joined the Regiment since his appointment, 13th February, 1798 ; Lieutenant, vice B. Morland, promoted, 3rd November, 1798. Served in campaign of 1803. Killed in action at Ally Ghur.

**BROWN.** John Brown. Ensign, 2nd January, 1798. Promoted to the 61st Foot as Lieutenant, 27th February, 1798.

**BROWNE.** Nicholas Clinton Browne. Ensign, vice J. E. Large, promoted, 2nd May, 1846. Exchanged with E. H. J. Heigham



to the 45th Foot, 6th August, 1847.

**BROWNE.** Percival Ashley Browne. Ensign, vice J. C. Minnett, promoted, 17th April, 1846. Appointment cancelled, 1st May, 1846.

**BRUCE.** Robert Bruce. Ensign, 1st May, 1828; Lieutenant, vice G. Thompson, retired, 3rd February, 1832; Captain, vice C. H. R. Gossett, retired, 19th August, 1836. Died July, 1839.

**BRUGH.** Adam Brugh. Lieutenant, from the 75th Foot. Lieutenant, vice J. Macqueen, resigned, 25th March, 1806. Adjutant, vice J. Fraser, promoted, 9th September, 1806. Promoted to Froberg's Regiment, 2nd May, 1807.

**BRYSON.** Allen Bryson, M.D. Staff-Surgeon. Surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major J. W. Mostyn, M.D., deceased, 22nd September, 1865. Exchanged with Surgeon W. A. Thompson to the 27th Foot, 18th December, 1866. Served with the 97th Foot at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, from 20th November, 1854; was present in the trenches during several night sorties at the affair of the Quarries on 7th June, and was one of the storming party at the assault of the Redan on the 8th September (Medal and Clasp, and Turkish Medal).

**BUCKLE.** Arthur William Bently Buckle. Lieutenant, from the East York Militia. Second-Lieutenant, vice A. F. Mackenzie, transferred to the 93rd Foot, 19th February, 1881.

**BULLEVANT.** John Bullevant. Lieutenant, from the South Lincoln Militia. Ensign, 5th September, 1807; Lieutenant, vice J. Gaff, promoted, 20th November, 1807. Served in Spain in 1808-9, and in Walcheren, 1809.

**BUNNY.** John Bunny. Surgeon's Mate. Assistant-Surgeon, vice S. Jones, promoted, 13th January, 1810. Retired on half-pay of the 43rd Foot, 25th September, 1818.

**BURDEN.** George Burden. Ensign, vice H. Smith, retired, 17th February, 1843; Lieutenant, 14th April, 1846. Retired, June, 1847.

**BURDETT.** Robert Burdett. Captain from the half-pay. Captain, vice J. Gaff, promoted, 31st October, 1826.

**BURGE.** Benjamin Henry Burge. Paymaster, 1879; Paymaster in Army Pay Department, 59th Foot. Served as Aide-de-Camp to Colonel Graham at the assault and capture of Canton on the

29th December, 1857 ; accompanied the Force to the Pieho in June ; was also present at the assault and capture of Namtow on 11th August, 1858 (Medal with Clasps).

**BURROWS.** Samuel Burrows. Ensign, vice J. Gould, promoted, 8th April, 1809 ; Lieutenant, vice E. Bayley, retired, 17th March, 1810. Retired, 1810. Served in Walcheren, 1809.

**BURTON.** Henry Burton. Captain, from the 57th Foot. Captain, vice A. A. D. Weigall, who exchanged, 10th February, 1877. Served with the 40th Foot during the New Zealand war of 1860-1, including the actions at Mahortai, Matarikoriko, and operations before Te Arei. Also throughout the campaign of 1863-65 for two years as D.A.Q.M.-General (Medal). During the operations in Waikato he superintended to its completion the construction and organisation of the Military Electric Telegraph through the Waikato country (mentioned in despatches).

**BURTON.** Samuel Judge Burton. Ensign, vice J. Clarke, promoted, 10th June, 1813 ; Lieutenant, vice J. Clarke, promoted, 25th November, 1819. Placed upon half-pay 25th September, 1822.

**BUTLER.** Charles Crawford Yates Butler. Lieutenant, from the 18th Foot, vice G. D. Sampson, who exchanged, 12th January, 1866. Appointed as local captain to the Bombay Staff Corps, 16th July, 1870.

**BUTLER.** Edward Le Breton Butler. Ensign, vice F. Grant, appointed to the 10th Foot, 26th January, 1858 ; Lieutenant, vice W. F. Field, retired, 13th December, 1859 ; Adjutant, 1st December, 1863. Captain, vice F. G. Dunn, retired, 21st March, 1868 ; Exchanged with Captain Carlyon to the 14th Foot, 14th November, 1874.

**BUTTS.** — Butts. Ensign, vice R. Sleeman, promoted, 31st May, 1800. Declined appointment, October, 1801.

**BYNE.** Martin Harland Byne. Ensign, vice J. Brown, promoted, 13th March, 1798. Promoted Lieutenant to the 19th Foot, 20th October, 1801.

**CALDECOTT.** Charles Thomas Caldecott. Ensign, vice A. Gammell, promoted, 4th April, 1851 ; Lieutenant, 11th August, 1854 ; Captain, vice T. L. Fenwick, promoted, 1st March, 1860 ; Major, vice C. O'Donoghue, deceased, 9th May, 1872 ; Lieutenant-

Colonel, vice C. R. Richardson, retired, 10th November, 1877. Retired, with the honorary rank of Colonel, 1st November, 1879.

**CALDWELL.** William Bletterman Caldwell. Lieutenant-Colonel from Unattached. Lieutenant-Colonel vice Brevet-Colonel Clarke, who exchanged, 17th July, 1857. Retired, 1857.

**CAMAC.** Burges Camac. Ensign, vice R. Coxon, promoted, 20th October, 1801. Promoted to Champagne's Regiment, 30th June, 1804.

**CAMERON.** Donald Cameron. Quarter-Master, 1st December, 1787; Lieutenant, 9th November, 1788; Captain, 6th November, 1796. Resigned, 1799. Served in the Mysore campaign.

**CAMERON.** Ronald Cameron. Ensign, 26th January, 1788; Lieutenant, 8th September, 1789; Captain, vice E. T. Vavasour, deceased, 2nd January, 1798. Served in the Mysore campaign. Killed in action at Ally Ghur, 1803.

**CAMPBELL.** Archibald Campbell. Captain, from the half-pay 72nd Foot. Captain, vice G. P. Pickard, who exchanged, 16th February, 1844. Exchanged with Captain Cator to the 30th Foot, 29th April, 1853. Served with the 77th Foot in the Peninsula, from August, 1812, to the end of that war in 1814, and was present at the blockade of Bayonne and repulse of the sortie.

**CAMPBELL.** Arthur Cuthbert Campbell. Ensign, from the 80th Foot. Lieutenant, vice W. Cheyne, promoted to the 35th Foot, 12th August, 1800. Served in the 1803 campaign. Killed in action at Ally Ghur.

**CAMPBELL.** David Campbell. Ensign, vice R. Parker, promoted, 8th July, 1809.

**CAMPBELL.** John Campbell. Lieutenant from the 17th Foot. Captain of a Company, 26th January, 1788. Died 1795. Served in the Mysore campaign.

**CAMPBELL.** L. D. Campbell. Ensign, 28th February, 1797; Lieutenant, 1797. Promoted to the 86th Foot, 30th April, 1799.

**CAMPBELL.** William Alexander Campbell. Sub-Lieutenant in succession to Lieutenant R. B. Giles, deceased, 9th August, 1873. Transferred to the 54th Foot, 10th September, 1875.

**CANNAN.** William Cannan. Staff-Assistant-Surgeon. Assistant-

Surgeon, 15th November, 1833. Retired upon half-pay, 15th July, 1836. Died, 1839.

**CAREY.** Henry Oswald Carey. Ensign, from the 12th Foot. Ensign, vice W. T. Durham, promoted, 18th October, 1864. Exchanged with R. B. Giles to the 64th Foot, 30th March, 1867. Retired, 1867.

**CAREY.** Le Merchant Carey. Captain, from the 66th Foot. Captain, vice C. Winter, who exchanged, 5th February, 1841. Retired, December, 1842.

**CARLYON.** Tredenham Fitzherbert Carlyon. Captain, from the 14th Foot. Captain, vice E. Le B. Butler, who exchanged, 14th November, 1874.

**CARNABY.** Alexander Carnaby. Lieutenant, from the Royal East Middlesex Militia. Ensign, 7th November, 1809. Lieutenant, vice A. K. Torrens, promoted, 24th November, 1814. Placed upon half-pay, 25th March, 1817. Died 1866. Served in the campaign of 1813-14.

**CARR.** Francis Carr. Ensign, vice E. K. Champion, promoted, 12th February, 1824. Exchanged with T. French to the half-pay of the 3rd West India Regiment, 9th June, 1825.

**CARR.** James Carr. Ensign, 28th February, 1797; Lieutenant, vice E. T. Vavasour, promoted, 28th February, 1797; Captain, vice J. Robertson, promoted, 30th March, 1805; Major, vice J. Covell, retired, 1st May, 1810. Retired, 1814. Served in the campaigns of 1803-04-05, 1809 (Spain), 1809 (Walcheren), and 1813-14.

**CARY.** George Henry Cary. Lieutenant, from the 4th West India Regiment. Lieutenant, vice W. Gillilan, transferred to the 7th Foot, 1st April, 1869. Died 1869.

**CATOR.** Thomas William Cator. Captain, from the 30th Foot. Captain, vice Brevet-Major Campbell, who exchanged, 29th April, 1853; Major, vice Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel M. S. T. Dennis, retired upon half-pay, 23rd August, 1861. Retired upon temporary half-pay, 3rd June, 1868. Retired, 1873.

**CECIL.** Lord Thomas Cecil. Lieutenant from the 10th (Light) Dragoons. Captain, vice T. Villett, promoted, 24th October, 1822.

**CHAMPION.** Edward Kendall Champion. From the Royal Military

College. Ensign, vice B. R. Ottley, promoted to the 65th Foot, 7th July, 1814; Lieutenant, vice J. Faincombe, promoted, 12th February, 1824. Exchanged with P. Le P. Trench to the half-pay, 29th December, 1825.

**CHAPMAN.** Henry Theodore Chapman. Staff-Assistant-Surgeon. Assistant-Surgeon, vice R. J. W. Orton, appointed to the Staff, 1st May, 1867. Appointed to the Staff as Assistant-Surgeon, ranking as Lieutenant, 12th November, 1870.

**CHATER.** Vernon Chater. Ensign, vice D. C. De Wend, promoted, 12th July, 1864; transferred to the 91st Foot, 19th July, 1864.

**CHEYNE.** William Cheyne. Ensign, vice H. Shawe, appointed to the 36th Foot, 21st July, 1798; Lieutenant, vice M. Shawe, removed to the 12th Foot, 31st May, 1800; Captain in the 35th Foot, vice J. Robertson, appointed to the 1st Foot Guards, 22nd July, 1800.

**CHICK.** Alfred Vincent Chick. Ensign, vice B. Porter, retired on appointment as Deputy-Assistant Commissary General, 9th September, 1864. Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, 1st February, 1868; Lieutenant, vice G. Alexander, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, 28th November, 1868. Was present at the siege and relief of Lucknow in 1857-58.

**CHIPCHASE.** John Chipchase. Captain, from the half-pay, 4th Foot. Captain, vice P. Le P. Trench, who exchanged, 25th November, 1836. Retired, October, 1838.

**CHOWNE.** Christopher Chowne. Lieutenant-General, from the 44th Foot. Colonel, vice Sir George Prevost, appointed to the command of the 16th Foot, 17th February, 1814. Died July, 1834.

**CLARK.** Charles Clark. From the Royal Military College. Ensign, vice W. C. Longmead, promoted to the 44th Foot, 24th June, 1824. Appointed to the 8th Foot, 8th July, 1824.

**CLARKE.** James Cumming Clarke. From the Royal Military College. Ensign, vice C. J. B. Plestow, transferred to the 7th Dragoon Guards, 24th March, 1845; Lieutenant, vice G. Burden, retired, 4th June, 1847; Captain, vice H. C. Brewster, promoted, 15th January, 1858; Major, 1st April, 1870. Placed upon half-pay, 7th June, 1870.

**CLARKE.** John Clarke. Ensign, 5th Fusiliers, 19th March, 1807. Lieutenant, Royal West India Rangers, 27th March, 1808

Lieutenant, 76th Regiment, 6th August, 1808. Captain, vice J. Rankin, retired, 14th October, 1819. Major, vice A. Lane, promoted, 8th June, 1830. Lieutenant-Colonel, vice H. Gillman, deceased, 26th June, 1833. Died 17th July, 1834, on board the "Sir Edward Barnes," at sea, off Barbados. Served in Spain, 1808-9; in Walcheren, 1809, acting Adjutant of the Regiment; and in 1813-14 campaign.

**CLARKE.** John Cumming Clarke. Ensign, vice R. H. H. Keightley, promoted, 11th November, 1845; Lieutenant, vice T. Tydd, promoted, 3rd September, 1847; Adjutant, vice H. H. Lacy, promoted, 28th July, 1854. Promoted to the 13th Foot, as Captain, 11th January, 1858.

**CLARKE.** Joseph Clarke. Ensign, vice S. Burrows, promoted, 24th March, 1810; Lieutenant, vice J. Bullevant, retired, 10th June, 1813; from half-pay of the Regiment, Lieutenant, vice R. S. Cleary, who exchanged, 30th September, 1819. Captain, vice H. Powell, retired, 24th February, 1825. Major, vice J. Clarke, promoted, 26th June, 1833. Lieutenant-Colonel, vice G. H. Dansey, deceased, 17th September, 1839. Exchanged with Lieutenant-Colonel Caldwell to the Unattached, 17th July, 1857. Colonel of the 76th Foot, vice General Jervois, deceased, 6th November, 1862. Died February, 1871.

**CLARKE.** William McDonell Clarke. Ensign, vice J. A. Palliser, promoted, 14th March, 1856. Lieutenant, vice J. Geddes, promoted in the 23rd Foot, 7th September, 1858. Resigned, 5th August, 1859.

**CLEARY.** Richard Stanton Cleary. Ensign, vice E. Hetherington, promoted, 7th June, 1808; Lieutenant, vice C. Templeton, retired, 25th March, 1809. Exchanged with Lieutenant Clarke to the half-pay of the Regiment, 30th September, 1819. Served in Spain, 1808-9; in Walcheren, 1809; and in 1813-14 campaign.

**COCKCRAFT.** William Wild Joseph Cockcraft. Lieutenant, from the 52nd Foot. Lieutenant, vice C. F. Norton, who exchanged, 23rd August, 1827. Adjutant, vice S. B. Ross, promoted, 2nd August, 1833. Captain, vice R. Bruce, deceased, 20th July, 1839. Transferred to the 58th Foot, 17th March, 1843.

**COGHLAN.** Edward Coghlan. Serjeant-Major. Quarter-Master, vice H. Tyler, retired upon half-pay, 2nd February, 1857. Ap-

pointed Quarter-Master to a Depot Battalion, 20th December, 1859.

**COLCLOUGH.** Guy Carleton Colclough. Ensign, vice W. Crossgrove, promoted, 7th July, 1804. Promoted Lieutenant in the 9th Garrison Battalion, 9th December, 1806.

**COLES.** Robert Bartlett Coles. Lieutenant, from the 8th (Light) Dragoons. Lieutenant, vice T. W. Harrington, who exchanged, 27th December, 1806; Captain, vice A. Fraser, promoted, 10th September, 1808. Major, vice J. Skerrett, promoted in the 55th Foot, 24th October, 1821. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, 1826. Served in Spain, 1808-9; in Walcheren, 1809; and in 1813-14 campaign.

**COLLINS.** Michael Collins. Paymaster from the 2nd West India Regiment. Paymaster, vice J. M. Kennedy transferred to the 22nd Foot, 20th May, 1836. Retired upon half-pay, 27th September, 1839.

**COLLIS.** Christopher Collis. Assistant-Surgeon. From the half-pay of the 6th Foot, Assistant-Surgeon, 14th July, 1825.

**COLTHURST.** James Nicholas Colthurst. From the Royal Military College. Ensign, vice J. F. Bland, promoted, 14th October, 1851. Appointed as Ensign to the 83rd Foot, 5th December, 1851. Returned from 83rd Foot, as Captain, vice L. E. O'Connor, who exchanged, 29th March, 1864. Appointed Adjutant to a Depot Battalion, 10th May, 1864.

**COLVIN.** John Russell Colquhoun Colvin. From the Royal Military College. Second-Lieutenant, vice H. S. Vanrenen, transferred to the 14th Foot, 13th August, 1879. Transferred to the 5th Foot, 14th January, 1880.

**CONSTABLE.** Robert Constable. Ensign, 20th July, 1804. Appointed to the 46th Foot, as Ensign, 23rd April, 1805.

**CONYNGHAM.** John Conyngham. Lieutenant, from the 7th Foot. Lieutenant, vice Lord Sinclair, who exchanged, 5th April, 1788. Promoted to the 43rd Foot, as Captain, 1796. Served in the Mysore campaign.

**COODE.** Richard Carlyon Coode. Sub-Lieutenant, vice W. A. Campbell, transferred to the 54th Foot, 10th September, 1857. Lieutenant, 10th September, 1875. Adjutant, vice Lieutenant G. L. E. May, promoted, 1st January, 1879.

- COOKSON.** George Douglas Cookson. Ensign, vice H. B. Pusey, promoted, 6th November, 1860. Lieutenant, vice F. E. Lloyd, 9th September, 1864. Promotion, 9th September, 1864, cancelled. Lieutenant, vice E. Harding, deceased, 1864. Appointed Adjutant, vice E. Le B. Butler, 14th May, 1867. Captain, vice Brevet-Major W. Franklin, made Supernumerary while holding the appointment of Deputy Assistant-General for Musketry, 1st April, 1875. The above appointment was cancelled, G. D. Cookson having died on 31st March, 1875.
- CORFIELD.** Charles Corfield. Surgeon's Mate. Assistant-Surgeon, 21st May, 1799; Surgeon, vice J. Musgrave, deceased, 31st May, 1800. Exchanged with L. D'Arcy to the 17th Foot, 8th August, 1807. Served in the campaigns of 1803-4-5.
- CORFIELD.** Henry Corfield. Ensign, vice W. Murray, deceased, 4th May, 1793. Lieutenant, vice J. Robertson, promoted, 17th March, 1795. Captain, vice M. Shawe, promoted to the 31st Foot, 30th June, 1804. Served in 1803-04-05 campaigns. Killed in action at Bhurtpore.
- CORNISH.** George Cornish. Ensign, from the 75th Foot. Lieutenant, vice J. Watson, promoted, 5th March, 1796. Retired, May, 1800.
- CORNWALL.** Herbert Cornwall. Lieutenant, from the 60th Foot. Lieutenant, vice, T. H. Grubbe, retired upon half-pay, 74th Foot, 10th June, 1824. Exchanged with G. Beere to the half-pay 71st Foot, 22nd September, 1825.
- CORRANCE.** George Edward Corrance. Ensign, 20th January, 1854. Lieutenant, vice J. W. Preston, promoted, 17th July, 1857. Retired, November, 1858.
- COSGROVE.** William Cosgrove. Lieutenant, 1805. Paymaster, 20th November, 1806. Served in the 1803-4-5 campaigns (wounded); in 1809 (Spain); in 1809 (Walcheren).
- COTTON.** Stapleton Lynch Cotton. From the Royal Military College. Second-Lieutenant, vice A. S. Were, promoted, 25th February, 1880. Transferred to the 8th Foot, 22nd January, 1881.
- COULTMAN.** Philemon Coultman. Lieutenant, from the West Middlesex Militia. Ensign, vice H. Bright, promoted to the 87th Foot, 3rd September, 1808. Promoted Captain of



Infantry, 31st December, 1827.

COVELL. John Covell. Captain-Lieutenant, from the 27th (Light) Dragoons. Captain of a Company, vice P. Philpot, who exchanged, 31st May, 1800. Major, vice K. Macrae, retired, 1st September, 1807. Retired, 1810. Served in Spain, 1808-9; and in Walcheren, 1809.

COVELL. William Newton Covell. Ensign, vice, J. M. Sinclair, promoted to 69th Foot, 7th January, 1804.

COXON. Ralph Coxon. Adjutant, vice B. Morland, resigned, 27th September, 1800. Transferred to a Regiment of Infantry, as Lieutenant, 27th May, 1803. Resigned, June, 1803.

COXON. Ralph Coxon. Ensign, vice W. H. Wade, retired, 26th May, 1801. Lieutenant, vice C. B. Tucker, promoted to the 22nd Foot, 20th October, 1801. Appointed to Champagne's Regiment, 18th January, 1806.

CREIGHTON. William Douglas Creighton. Ensign, vice J. Rankin, promoted, 30th June, 1804; Lieutenant, vice H. Norford, killed in action, 26th August, 1806. Served in 1804-5 campaign. Died 1806.

CRERAR. James Crerar. Assistant-Surgeon, 3rd September, 1847. Transferred to the 60th Foot, 23rd January, 1852

CROSSGROVE. William Crossgrove. Ensign, vice B. Camac, promoted to Champagne's Regiment, 30th June, 1804. Lieutenant, 30th June, 1804. Paymaster, 25th November, 1806. Placed upon half-pay, 14th March, 1816.

CUNNINGHAME. Robert Cunninghame. Ensign, vice J. Robins, promoted to the 77th Foot, 19th January, 1790. Lieutenant, vice W. Gibbard, deceased, 28th July, 1792. Died 1794. Served in Mysore campaign.

CUTHBERT. Robert Cuthbert. Ensign, vice R. H. Kelly, appointed to the 17th Foot, 30th June, 1804. Promoted to the 7th Foot, 25th February, 1806.

DALRYMPLE. Hugh Dalrymple. Ensign, vice T. Stamford, deceased, 7th May, 1791. Lieutenant, vice R. Barton, retired, 10th November, 1792. Exchanged with W. Porter to the 19th Foot, 6th January, 1798. Served in Mysore campaign.

DALY. Francis Dermot Daly. Lieutenant, from the 84th Foot. Lieutenant, vice W. Skelton, who exchanged, 23rd June, 1814. Placed upon half-pay, 25th March, 1817.

**DANIELL.** Cyrus Daniell. Ensign, vice — Woolward, promoted in the 5th Garrison Battalion, 19th November, 1808. Lieutenant, 8th July, 1809. Promoted to the 99th Foot, 13th August, 1818. Served in Walcheren, 1809; and in campaign of 1813–14.

**DANIELL.** Ralph Allen Daniell. Ensign, from the 44th Foot. Ensign, vice B. MacKenzie, promoted to the 40th Foot, 26th June, 1827. Retired 1829.

**DANSEY.** George Henry Dansey. Major, from the half-pay unattached. Major, vice W. N. Hutchinson, appointed to the 29th Foot, 26th May, 1837. Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Colonel Wyndham, retired, 19th January, 1839.

Colonel Dansey formerly belonged to the 88th Foot, with which corps he embarked in 1806 for South America, and returned home in 1807. He subsequently accompanied the 88th to the Peninsula, where he served throughout the whole of the campaign, from 1809 to 1814.

**D'ARCY.** Lewis D'Arcy. Surgeon, from the 17th Foot. Surgeon vice C. Corfield, who exchanged, 8th August, 1807. Served in Spain, in 1808–9; and in Walcheren, 1809.

**DAVIES.** Robert Davies. Ensign, from the Military Train. Quarter-Master, vice J. Packwood, 6th January, 1860. Retired upon half-pay, 21st September, 1872. Served with the 82nd Foot in the Crimea from 2nd September, 1855 (Medal with clasp for Sebastopol and Turkish Medal).

**DAVIS.** Samuel Davis. Assistant-Surgeon, vice M. Gallaher, promoted in the 74th Foot, 21st December, 1802. Served in the campaign of 1803–4; also in Spain, 1808–9.

**DEMPSTER.** Thomas Carroll Dempster. Paymaster, 1880. Awarded the Royal Humane Society's Medal.

**DENNIS.** Morley Stratford Tynte Dennis. Ensign, vice W. Rennick, retired, 18th September, 1835; Lieutenant, vice L. M. Jones, retired, 28th November, 1837; Captain, vice F. S. Prittie, retired, 10th November, 1843. Major, vice Fenwick, deceased, 5th July, 1860. Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel. Retired upon half-pay, August, 1861.

**DE WEND.** Douglas Campbell De Wend. From the Royal Military College. Ensign, vice E. Austin, promoted, 4th July, 1860. Lieutenant, vice J. H. Linton, promoted, 12th July, 1864. Captain, vice H. F. Hooper, retired, 15th April, 1874.

- DE WINTON.** Charles Lorenzo De Winton. Major, from the 16th Foot. Major, vice T. Tydd, who exchanged, 8th March, 1864. Retired, December, 1865.
- DICK.** Forbes Dick, M.D. Staff-Assistant-Surgeon. Assistant Surgeon, vice W. E. Dudley, appointed to the Staff, 22nd February, 1868. Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, vice S. Popham, M.D., appointed to the 76th Foot, 24th March, 1869. Transferred to the Medical Department, 1869.
- DICKENS.** Richard Mark Dickens. Captain from the 77th Foot. Captain of a Company, vice J. Dunlop, to 77th Foot, 25th December, 1787. Exchanged with Captain Gage to the 44th Foot, 9th February, 1788.
- DICKENSON.** Henry Woodington Dickenson. Ensign, vice M. S. T. Dennis, promoted, 28th November, 1837. Died August, 1839.
- DICKINSON.** Douglas John Dickinson. Ensign, vice W. H. M. Simmons, appointed to the 2nd Foot, 16th June, 1837. Appointment did not take place. (London Gazette, June 30th, 1837.)
- DILLON.** Timothy Dillon. Lieutenant, from half-pay 2nd Foot. Lieutenant, vice M. K. Young, who exchanged, 11th October, 1806. Promoted Captain in 49th Regiment. Served with 76th in Spain in 1808-9.
- DISBOWE.** John George Cavendish Disbowe. Captain-Lieutenant, from 1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards. Captain, vice V. La T. Hatton, who exchanged, 14th April, 1848. Transferred to the 62nd Foot, 1850.
- DORAN.** William Doran. Captain, from the 1st West India Regiment. Paymaster, vice W. Webster, placed upon half-pay, 8th March, 1844. Died September, 1851.
- DUDGEON.** Ralph Dudgeon. Lieutenant, from the 17th Foot. Lieutenant, vice W. Brett, appointed Adjutant, 3rd September, 1847. Exchanged with W. C. Bancroft to the 3rd West India Regiment, 21st January, 1848.
- DUDLEY.** William Edmondson Dudley. Assistant-Surgeon, 14th April, 1863. Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, vice F. Dick, M.D., appointed to the 76th Foot, 22nd February, 1868.
- DUFRESNOY.** Frederick Dufresnoy. Ensign, from the Nottingham Militia. Ensign, 5th September, 1807.

- DUNDON.** Patrick Dundon. From the half-pay. Surgeon, 1st December, 1787.
- DUNN.** Francis Graham Dunn. Captain, from the 3rd West India Regiment. Captain, vice C. B. Marshall, who exchanged, 24th January, 1865. Retired, March, 1868. Served with the expeditionary force under Major Conran, employed against the hostile Indians of Yucatan in April and May, 1861; also in suppression of the disturbances in the Northern districts.
- DUNLOP.** James Dunlop. Captain, from half-pay of late 82nd Foot To 77th Regiment, 25th December, 1787.
- DUNLOP.** John Dunlop. Quarter-Master-Serjeant. Ensign, vice P. A. Browne, whose appointment was cancelled, 1st May, 1846; Quarter-Master, vice J. W. Preston, retired upon half-pay, 9th February, 1849. Transferred to the 75th Foot, as Quarter-Master, 1851.
- DURHAM.** William Thomas Durham. Ensign, vice E. R. Bartleet, promoted, 9th April, 1861. Lieutenant, vice G. D. Cookson, 18th October, 1864. Retired upon temporary half-pay, 5th October, 1872.
- EAGAR.** Frank Whitworth Eagar. Second Lieutenant, from the 33rd Foot. Lieutenant, vice W. H. D. Rich, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, 22nd December, 1880. Transferred to the 33rd Foot, 1st January, 1881.
- EDWARDS.** John Edwards. Lieutenant, from the half-pay of the 20th (Light) Dragoons. Lieutenant, vice C. Hatchett, promoted, 8th April, 1825. Exchanged with P. Michell to the 19th Foot, 24th August, 1826.
- EGERTON.** Charles Comyn Egerton. Ensign, from the 31st Foot. Ensign, vice A. A. D. Weigall, promoted, 12th June, 1867. Lieutenant, vice J. Talbot, promoted, 19th October, 1869, Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, 9th August, 1871. Transferred to the Indian Staff Corps, 11th December, 1872.
- ELIOT.** Charles Eliot. Ensign, vice W. D. Sandys, promoted to the 15th Foot, 14th October, 1813; Lieutenant, vice R. W. Hopkins, appointed to the 8th Royal Veteran Battalion, 11th January, 1821. Exchanged with T. H. Grubbe to the half-pay of the 43rd Foot, 15th January, 1824.

**ELlice.** Edward Charles Ellice. Sub-Lieutenant in succession to C. J. Elphinstone Rhenins, deceased, 6th October, 1875. Transferred to the Grenadier Guards, 29th November, 1876.

**ELLIS.** Augustus Frederick Ellis. Lieutenant, from the 9th (Light) Dragoons. Captain, vice R. B. Coles, promoted, 24th October, 1821.

**EVANS GORDON.** Charles Spalding Evans Gordon. Ensign, from the 67th Foot. Ensign, vice R. Le P. Trench, promoted, 14th December, 1832; Lieutenant, vice R. C. Lloyd, promoted, 3rd June, 1836; Captain, vice Le M. Carey, retired, 20th December, 1842. Permitted to assume and bear the name of Gordon, in addition to and after that of Evans, 6th February, 1846. Exchanged with J. Geddes to the 23rd Foot, as Captain. 15th October, 1858.

**EVANS GORDON.** Henry Andrew Evans Gordon. Ensign, from the 1st West India Regiment. Ensign, vice T. Tydd, promoted, 19th October, 1838; Lieutenant, vice H. C. Brewster, promoted, 9th November, 1839. Exchanged with J. A. Ambrose to the 22nd Foot, 19th December, 1840. Permitted to assume and bear the name of Gordon, in addition to and after that of Evans, 6th February, 1846.

**FAINCOMBE.** John Faincombe. Ensign, vice J. Vaughan, promoted, 1st October, 1808; Lieutenant, vice H. Monro, appointed to the 5th West India Regiment, 13th May, 1809; Captain, vice R. H. Hamilton, retired, 12th February, 1824; Major, vice E. R. Stevenson, retired, 24th August, 1832. Retired, December, 1832. Served in Walcheren, 1809; and in campaign of 1813-14.

**FARMER.** Charles Farmer. Ensign, from the half-pay of the late 107th Foot. Ensign, vice J. Forbes, who exchanged, 4th December, 1798. Retired, 1799.

**FAUSSETT.** Godfrey Trevelyan Faussett. Ensign, vice J. B. Sawyer, promoted, 5th February, 1858; Lieutenant, vice C. T. Caldecott, promoted, 1st March, 1860. Retired, July, 1865.

**FELLOWES.** Henry Gordon Fellowes. Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant T. W. Best, promoted, 28th October, 1876; Lieutenant, 28th October, 1877.

**FELLOWES.** R. F. Fellowes. Volunteer. Ensign, vice J. K. Lamb, promoted, 23rd September, 1809. Served in Walcheren, 1809.

- FENWICK.** Collingwood Fenwick. Ensign, vice G. G. Warden, retired, 4th September, 1835; Lieutenant, vice H. Trevelyan, promoted, 7th April, 1837; Captain, vice J. Montgomerie, retired, 3rd April, 1840; Major, vice Brevet-Colonel Gardiner, appointed Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District, 1st March, 1860. Died July 3rd, 1860, at the Pigeon House Fort Barracks, Dublin.
- FENWICK.** Thomas Lisle Fenwick. Captain, from the 58th Foot. Captain, vice G. Varlo, who exchanged, 18th October, 1833. Retired, December, 1833.
- FERGUSSON.** Andrew Fergusson, M.D., Hospital-Assistant. Assistant-Surgeon, vice A. Fraser, promoted in the 16th Foot, 20th July, 1815. Promoted Surgeon to the 1st West India Regiment 28th November, 1834.
- FERNS.** John Gore Ferns. Ensign, from the 46th Foot. Lieutenant, vice J. Montgomerie, deceased, 23rd February, 1838; Adjutant, vice R. W. Hopkins, resigned, 30th June, 1839; Captain, 14th April, 1846. Retired upon full pay, June, 1855. Died 1856.
- FFRENCH.** Thomas Ffrench. Ensign, 9th June, 1825. Transferred to the 26th Foot as Lieutenant, 26th April, 1828.
- FIELD.** William Frederick Field. Lieutenant, from the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment. Lieutenant, vice M. J. Macdonald, who exchanged, 22nd April, 1859. Retired, December, 1859.
- FIFE.** John Cookson Fife. From the Royal Military College. Ensign, vice H. S. Gordon, transferred to the 44th Foot, 23rd December, 1864. Transferred to the 18th Foot, 7th February, 1865.
- FIRTH.** Robert Firth. Ensign, 7th November, 1796; Lieutenant, 25th May, 1798.
- FITZGERALD.** Charles John FitzGerald. Captain, from the half-pay of the Portuguese Officers. Captain, vice S. I. Sutton, who exchanged, 20th October, 1837. Died November, 1839.
- FLANAGAN.** John B. Flanagan. Ensign, from the 22nd Foot. Ensign, vice G. F. C. Scott, promoted, 31st May, 1831; Lieutenant 28th August, 1835; Captain, vice R. Gardiner, promoted 11th November, 1845. Transferred to the 81st Foot, 1851.
- FLANNAGAN.** John Bickerton Flannagan. Surgeon from the 9th Royal Veteran Battalion. Surgeon, vice O. Halpin, M.D., retired

upon half-pay 9th Royal Veteran Battalion, 12th April, 1821. Transferred to the 4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, 22nd March, 1831.

**FLEMING.** Michael Bayling Fleming. Ensign, vice W. J. Scott, promoted, 28th July, 1792; Lieutenant, vice P. Smith, deceased, 3rd May, 1794. Killed in action at Ally Ghur, 1803.

**FORBES.** John Forbes. Ensign, from the 75th Foot. Ensign, vice J. Hall, who exchanged, 24th March, 1798. Exchanged with C. Farmer to the half-pay of the late 107th Foot, 4th December, 1798.

**FORSTER.** Seton Ralph Forster. Lieutenant from the 84th Foot. Lieutenant, vice A. J. Hassard, who exchanged, 4th November, 1859. Retired, March, 1861. Served with the 84th Foot in the Indian campaign of 1858, and was present with Brigadier Douglas' column in the action of Burrahpoore, assault and capture of Jugdespore, and subsequent operations (Medal).

**FORSTER.** William Hill Forster. Ensign, vice J. W. Frend, promoted to the 31st Foot, 22nd July, 1842. Transferred to the 9th Foot, 20th October, 1843.

**FOUNTAIN.** Thomas William Fountaine. Ensign, vice H. E. Hoare, promoted, 8th June, 1830; Lieutenant, vice W. Ray, retired, 29th March, 1833. Retired, September, 1836.

**FRANKLIN.** William Franklin. Captain, from the 44th Foot. Captain, vice J. H. Linton, who exchanged, 5th November, 1864; Brevet-Major and Supernumerary while holding the appointment of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, 1st April, 1875; Captain, vice B. Simner, retired, 17th March, 1877. Resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department, 7th August, 1873.

**FRASER.** A—Fraser. Ensign, vice J. G. Watson, promoted, 18th September, 1802; Lieutenant, vice M. B. Fleming, killed in action, 30th June, 1804; Captain, vice S. Swetman, deceased, 26th August, 1806; Adjutant, 26th August, 1806; Major, vice J. Robertson, retired, 10th September, 1808. Served in the campaign of 1803–4–5; 1809 (Spain); 1809 (Walcheren); and 1813–14.

**FRASER.** Archibald Fraser. Surgeon's Mate. Assistant Surgeon, 24th December, 1808. Promoted to the 16th Foot, as Surgeon, 20th July, 1815. Served in Walcheren, 1809.

- FRASER.** Charles Fraser. Adjutant, 1st December, 1787. Died 1789.
- FRASER.** Charles Fraser. Ensign, from the 60th Foot. Lieutenant, vice Lord Mandeville, promoted, 26th January, 1788.
- FRASER.** Duncan Alexander Campbell Fraser, M.D. Assistant-Surgeon from the Staff. Assistant-Surgeon, vice T. O. K. Gordon, appointed to the Staff, 30th June, 1854. Promoted Staff-Surgeon, 5th May, 1865.
- FRASER.** John Fraser. Ensign, vice R. H. Hamilton, promoted, 28th January, 1806; Lieutenant, vice J. G. Watson, retired, 10th March, 1806; Captain, vice A. Macdowall, promoted, 25th December, 1817. Placed upon half-pay, 25th December, 1818. Served in Spain, 1808-9; in Walcheren, 1809; and in 1813-14 campaign.
- FRENCH.** Thomas French. Ensign, from the half-pay 3rd West India Regiment. Ensign, vice Francis Carr, who exchanged, 9th June, 1825. Promoted to the 26th Foot as Lieutenant, 26th April, 1828.
- FREND.** John William Frend. Ensign, vice G. H. A. G. Evans, promoted, 9th November, 1839. Promoted to the 31st Foot as Lieutenant, 22nd July, 1842.
- FREILL.** Simon Philip Freill. Ensign, vice L. Wenner, promoted, 19th February, 1799. Exchanged with F. W. St. Aubin to the 33rd Foot as Ensign, 30th April, 1799.
- FRITH.** Robert Frith. Ensign, vice C. Morgan, promoted, 2nd January, 1798; Lieutenant, vice L. D. Campbell, promoted to the 86th Foot, 30th April, 1799. Died 1801.
- FRIZELL.** Robert Nicolls Frizell. Ensign, 13th October, 1812; Lieutenant, vice J. Fraser, promoted, 25th December, 1817. Placed upon half-pay, 25th December, 1817.
- FULLER.** Charles Francis Fuller. Lieutenant, 10th November, 1850. Retired, 1854.
- GAFF.** John Gaff. Ensign, from the 17th Foot. Lieutenant, vice E. Lacey, retired, 18th March, 1806; Captain, vice W. Boys, retired, 28th November, 1807. Served in Spain in 1808-9; in Walcheren, 1809; and in 1813-14 campaign.
- GAGE.** James Gage. Captain, from the 44th Foot. Captain, vice R. M. Dickens, who exchanged, 9th February, 1788. Retired, 1792. Served in the Mysore campaign.



- GALBRAITH.** James Galbraith. Ensign, vice J. Vesey, promoted, 6th August, 1811. Retired, 1814.
- GALLAHER.** Meyrick Gallaher. Surgeon's-Mate. Assistant-Surgeon. 21st May, 1799. Promoted to the 74th Foot, as Surgeon, 21st December, 1802.
- GAMMELL.** Andrew Gammell. Ensign, vice G. Burden, promoted, 16th April, 1846; Lieutenant, vice W. H. Barton, retired, 4th April, 1851. Transferred to the 12th Royal Regiment of Lancers, 1853.
- GAMMELL.** John Holmes Houston Gammell. Ensign, vice C. F. Brockman, promoted, 15th October, 1847. Promoted to the 22nd Foot, as Lieutenant, 21st January, 1852.
- GANE.** James Gane. Sergeant-Major. Quarter-Master, vice D. Cameron, resigned, 30th April, 1799. Resigned, October, 1805. Served in the campaign of 1803-4.
- GARDENER.** Gilbert Gardener. Ensign, 26th January, 1788. Exchanged with W. Abington to the half-pay 31st Foot, 9th February, 1788.
- GARDINER.** Richard Gardiner. Captain, from the West India Regiment. Captain, vice T. L. Fenwick, retired, 6th December, 1833; Major, vice Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel F. Martin, retired upon half-pay, 11th November, 1845. Appointed Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District, 1st March, 1860.
- GARNIER.** George Garnier. Ensign, from the 53rd Foot. Lieutenant, 29th January, 1788. Exchanged with J. Bonamy to the 53rd Foot, 15th March, 1788.
- GASCOIGNE.** Clifton Gascoigne. From the Royal Military College. Ensign, vice J. Geddes, promoted, 6th June, 1854. Promoted to the 1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards, as Ensign and Lieutenant, 27th October, 1854.
- GEDDES.** John Geddes. Ensign, vice E. G. Gray, deceased, 25th August, 1848; Lieutenant, vice H. H. Lacy, promoted, 6th June, 1854. Promoted to the 23rd Foot as Captain, 7th September, 1858. Transferred to the 76th Foot, vice C. S. G. Evans, who exchanged, 15th October, 1858; Major, vice C. L. De Winton, retired, 29th December, 1865. Exchanged with J. Hackett to the 44th Foot, 12th January, 1866.
- GEORGE.** Frederick Darley George, C.B. Cornet, 24th March,

1825; Lieutenant, 30th April, 1827; Captain, 30th August, 1833; Brevet-Major, 4th July, 1843; Major, 30th November, 1849; Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel, 10th September, 1858; Major-General, 6th May, 1866; Lieutenant-General, 17th May, 1874; Colonel of the 76th Foot, vice Lieutenant-General Matthew Smith, C.B., deceased, 3rd February, 1875. Served throughout the campaign in Scinde in 1842-43 under Sir Charles Napier, including the destruction of Imaumghur in the Desert, and the battles of Meanee and Hyderabad, at which last he commanded the 22nd Regiment (Medal, Brevet of Major, and C.B.). Served also throughout the campaign in the Southern Mahratta country and in the Southern Concan in 1844-45, and commanded a corps of detachments at the taking of the Pettahs on the southern fronts of Panulla and Pownghur, and was present at the investment and capture of both those forts, being in command of the left flank post. Again during the operations against the Forts Munnahur and Munsontosh in the Southern Concan he commanded the left wing of the 22nd Regiment, and afterwards commanded the Field Brigade at Kolapore.

**GIBBARD.** William Gibbard. Ensign, 26th January, 1788; Lieutenant, vice C. Fraser, deceased, 7th May, 1791. Died 1792. Served in the Mysore campaign.

**GILES.** Robert Brooks Giles. Ensign, from the 64th Foot. Ensign, vice H. O. Carey, who exchanged, 30th March, 1867; Lieutenant, vice G. H. Carey, deceased, 22nd June, 1869. Died August, 1873.

**GILLILAN.** William Gillilan. From the Royal Military College. Ensign, vice C. E. Whinyates, transferred to the 52nd Foot, 26th July, 1864; Lieutenant, vice E. Le B. Butler, promoted, 21st March, 1868. Transferred to the 7th Foot, 1st April, 1869.

**GILLMAN.** Henry Gillman. Lieutenant-Colonel, from half-pay unattached. Lieutenant-Colonel, vice W. L. Maberly, who exchanged, 9th March, 1832. Died June, 1833.

**GLUBB.** John Warren Glubb. Ensign, from the 22nd Foot. Lieutenant, vice F.W. St. Aubin, killed in action, 13th April, 1805. Served in the 1803-4-5 campaigns. Killed in action at Bhurt-poor.

- GOOD.** James Good. Staff-Surgeon. Surgeon, vice W. H. Harris, appointed to the Staff, 13th November, 1872. Served with the 43rd (Light) Infantry in the Indian Mutiny campaign and was present at the surrender of Kirwee. Towards the end of 1859 he had medical charge of No. 4 Column, Saugor Field Division, and was present at the affair at Raichore (Medal). Served in the field during the New Zealand war of 1864 (Medal).
- GOOLD.** William Joseph Goold. Lieutenant, from the West Cork Artillery Militia. Second-Lieutenant, vice G. P. B. Molyneux, promoted, 17th April, 1880; Lieutenant, vice W. Whately, resigned, 18th May, 1881.
- GORDON.** Honourable Cecil Gordon. Ensign, vice C. Clark, appointed to the 8th Foot, 8th July, 1824; Lieutenant, vice W. L. Hutchinson, promoted, 17th June, 1826. Exchanged with S. C. Hilton to the 17th Foot, 14th August, 1829.
- GORDON.** Charles Gordon. Ensign, vice J. Ritso, promoted, 5th October, 1793; Lieutenant, vice R. Mackenzie, promoted, 8th September, 1795; Captain, vice R. Cameron deceased, 30th March, 1805. Died 1805.
- GORDON.** Home Seton Gordon. Ensign, vice J. B. Hammond, retired, 20th December, 1864. Transferred to the 44th Foot, 23rd December, 1864.
- GORDON.** Thomas O'Kearney Gordon. Acting Assistant-Surgeon, Assistant-Surgeon, vice J. Crerar, appointed to the 60th Foot, 23rd January, 1852. Appointed to the Staff at Nova Scotia, 28th March, 1854.
- GORDON.** William Gordon. Chaplain, from the half-pay of the late 71st Foot. Chaplain, vice W. Shaw, who exchanged, 15th March, 1788. Retired, 1791.
- GORE.** Charles William Gore. Ensign, from the 54th Foot. Ensign, vice J. B. M. Taylor, promoted, 24th April, 1869; Lieutenant, 30th October, 1871; Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Gore, 1875; Captain, vice T. W. Best, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces, 15th December, 1879.
- GOSSELIN.** George Gosselin. Ensign, from the 44th Foot. Ensign, vice R. Waller, promoted, 18th July, 1865; Lieutenant, vice A. V. Chick, promoted, 28th November, 1868. Retired, 25th November, 1874.

- GOSSET. Charles Hilgrove Robin Gosset. Ensign, vice A. E. Pearse, promoted, 17th May, 1861. Retired, October, 1864.
- GOSSETT. Ralph Allen Gossett. Lieutenant, from the half-pay. Lieutenant, vice P. Coultman, promoted, 31st December, 1827; Captain, vice W. N. Hutchinson, promoted, 4th December, 1832. Retired, August, 1836.
- GOULD. John Gould. Lieutenant, from the Derbyshire Militia. Ensign, 15th September, 1807; Lieutenant, vice J. Vaughan, deceased, 25th March, 1809. Transferred to the 98th Foot, 23rd December, 1828. Served with 76th in Walcheren. 1809; and in campaign of 1813-14.
- GRANT. Bernard Grant. Ensign, from the 71st Foot. Ensign, vice R. F. Hunter, who exchanged, 3rd April, 1835. Appointed to the 82nd Foot, as Quarter-Master, 28th August, 1835.
- GRANT. Frederick Grant. Lieutenant, from the Donegal Militia. Ensign, vice W. Winn, appointed to the 29th Foot, 14th December, 1855. Transferred to the 10th Foot, 15th January, 1858.
- GRANT. Malcolm Grant. Lieutenant, from the half-pay of the late 71st Foot. Lieutenant, 8th September, 1789. Died 1791. Served in the Mysore campaign.
- GRANT. Sweton Grant. Ensign, vice J. A. MacQueen. Appointed to the 74th Foot, 15th May, 1840. Promoted to the 57th Foot, as Lieutenant, 19th January, 1844.
- GRAY. Edward George Gray. Ensign, vice J. W. Preston, promoted, 13th November, 1846. Died August, 1848.
- GRAY. John Gray. Lieutenant, from the Service of the East India Company, 8th September, 1789.
- GREENE. Joseph Alexander Greene. Ensign, vice A. J. Hassard promoted, 18th January, 1859. Retired, January, 1860.
- GRESSON. George Reynell Gresson. Ensign, vice J. Dunlop, appointed Quarter-Master, 9th February, 1849. Transferred to the 27th Foot, 1850.
- GRIFFITHS. Charles Griffiths. Ensign, from the 40th Foot. Lieutenant, 26th January, 1788. Promoted to the 14th Foot, 1796. Served with 76th in Mysore campaign (wounded).
- GRIMSHAW. William Grimshaw. Ensign, vice T. Andrews, promoted, 16th February, 1811; Lieutenant, vice E. Hetherington, promoted, 9th June, 1814. Died, 1816. Served in the campaign of 1813-14.

- GRUBBE.** John Heneage Grubbe. Ensign, vice H. Wood, promoted, 20th August, 1818; Lieutenant, 13th May, 1825; Captain, vice W. Brampton, promoted, 19th September, 1826; Major, vice G. H. Dansey, promoted, 19th January, 1839; Lieutenant-Colonel, 3rd September, 1847. Transferred to the 66th Foot, 1850. Retired upon full-pay, 1856.
- GRUBBE.** Thomas Hunt Grubbe. Lieutenant, from half-pay of the 43rd Foot. Lieutenant, vice C. Eliot, who exchanged, 15th January, 1824. Retired upon half-pay 74th Foot, 10th June, 1824.
- GWYNN.** Thynne Howe Gwynn. Ensign, vice C. B. Tucker, 11th July, 1801. Appointed Cornet in the 3rd Dragoon Guards, 14th August, 1802.
- HACKETT.** John Hackett. Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel, from the 44th Foot. Major, vice J. Geddes, who exchanged, 12th January, 1866; Lieutenant-Colonel, vice H. C. Brewster, retired upon full-pay, 3rd February, 1872. Brevet-Colonel, 1876. Placed upon half-pay, 14th June, 1876. Served as D.A.Q.M.-General at Headquarters during the Crimean War, including the affairs of Bulganak and M'Kenzie's Farm, and battles of Alma, Inkerman and Balaklava, and siege of Sebastopol (Medal and Clasps, Brevet of Major, Sardinian and Turkish medals, and 5th class of the Medjidie). Served with the 44th Foot in the campaign of 1860 in the North of China, including the action of Sinho, assault and capture of the Taku Forts (Medal and Clasp).
- HALKETT.** John Cornelius Halkett. Captain-Lieutenant, from the 75th Foot. Captain of a Company, vice J. Campbell, deceased, 8th September, 1795. Promoted to the 55th Foot, as Major, 26th May, 1801.
- HALL.** John Hall. Ensign, vice J. T. Satterthwaite, removed to the 52nd Foot, 2nd January, 1798. Exchanged with J. Forbes to the 75th Foot, 24th March, 1798.
- HALPIN.** Oliver Halpin, M.D. Surgeon, from half-pay of the 44th Foot. Surgeon, vice A. Armstrong, who exchanged, 28th November, 1816. Retired upon half-pay, 9th Royal Veteran Battalion, 12th April, 1821.
- HAMILTON.** Sir John Hamilton, first baronet of Woodbrook, Co. Tyrone. Cadet, East India Company, 1771; Ensign, 1773;

Lieutenant, 1778 ; Captain, 1781. Was present at the reduction of various forts and the conquest of Cooch Behar, and commanded a sepoy battalion at the escalade of Gwalior and other operations against the Mahrattas in 1778. On 8th September, 1789, was transferred to the 76th Regiment as Captain, with which he served under Cornwallis and Medows in the campaign against Tippoo Sahib in 1790-1. Brevet-Major, 1st March, 1794 ; Major, 21st April, 1795. Transferred Lieutenant-Colonel of the 81st Foot, which he commanded in the campaigns in San Domingo in 1796-7, and at the Cape in the Kaffir war of 1800. Brevet-Colonel, 1802. Major-General, 1809. Appointed Inspector-General of the Portuguese army under Marshal Beresford on 27th November, 1809. Commanded a Portuguese division at Albuera, and defended Alba de Tormes against Soult in November, 1812. Commanded a division at the Nivelle. Appointed to be Colonel of the 2nd Ceylon Regiment, 1813 ; Lieutenant-General and Governor of Duncannon Fort, 1814 ; created a baronet, 6th May, 1815. He was a K.C.B. and K.C.H., and after the disbanding of the 2nd Ceylon Regiment was appointed Colonel of the 69th Foot. Died 24th December, 1835.

**HAMILTON.** Robert Henry Hamilton. Ensign, vice W. Bampton, promoted ; Lieutenant, vice J. W. Glubb, killed in action, 28th January, 1806 ; Captain, vice E. Wakefield, deceased, 24th February, 1814. Served in campaigns of 1803-4-5 ; also in Spain, 1808-9 ; in Walcheren, 1809 ; and in 1813-14 campaign. Retired, February, 1824.

**HAMMOND.** John Beresford Hammond. Ensign from the 24th Foot. Ensign, vice C. H. R. Gosset, retired, 11th October, 1864. Retired, December, 1864.

**HAND.** Francis Hand. Lieutenant, from the Derbyshire Militia. Ensign, 15th September, 1807. Transferred to the 66th Foot, 12th November, 1808.

**HANNAGAN.** William Foster Hannagan. Ensign, vice C. Eliot, promoted, 11th January, 1821.

**HARDING.** Edward Croker Harding. Ensign, from the Limerick Militia. Ensign (Supernumerary to the Establishment) 8th July, 1856 ; Lieutenant, vice D. T. Arnoldi, retired, 16th August, 1859. Died August, 1864.

**HARDY.** John Hardy. Ensign, vice R. Cuthbert, promoted to the 7th Foot, 25th February, 1806. (This appointment did not take place.)

**HARRINGTON.** Thomas William Harrington. Ensign, from the 17th Foot. Lieutenant, vice W. M. Thompson, who exchanged, 9th August, 1806. Exchanged with R. B. Coles to the 8th Light Dragoons, 27th December, 1806.

**HARRIS.** George Harris, first Lord Harris of Seringapatam and Mysore. Born, 18th March, 1746. On 1st January, 1759, was entered as a cadet at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. In 1760 passed out of the Academy as a Lieutenant-Fireworker in the Royal Artillery, with which he served until 1762, when he was appointed to an ensigncy in the 5th Foot. Soon after, at imminent risk, he saved a brother officer from drowning in the river Ouse. Lieutenant, 1765; Adjutant, 1767; Captain, 1791; and in 1774 went with the regiment to America. As captain of the grenadier company he served under Lord Percy at Lexington, and at the battle of Bunkers Hill, 17th June, 1775, where he was dangerously wounded. He rejoined his corps in July, 1776, and from that time up to November, 1778, was present in every engagement, Germantown excepted. At Iron Hill he was shot through the leg. As Major he accompanied the force sent from New York to the West Indies under General James Grant, of Ballindalloch, and commanded a provisional battalion of grenadiers at the capture of St. Lucia, December, 1778. He was second-in-command under Major-General Medows at La Vigie during the very gallant defence of that post when the Comte de Grasse attempted to relieve the island. Embarked with his regiment as marines in 1779, and was present in the naval engagement off Grenada. Returning home later in the year in a neutral vessel, he was taken by a French privateer and carried to St. Malo, but released on parole. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5th Foot in 1780. Appointed Lieutenant-Colonel 76th Foot, 20th October, 1787. Aide-de-camp and Secretary to General Medows during his tenure of command at Bombay, and afterwards at Madras. Served in the Mysore campaign against Tippo Sahib; commanded the second line in the battle of 15th May, 1791, and was engaged in Lord Cornwallis'

attack on Tippoo's camp and Seringapatam, 6th February, 1792. In command of 76th Regiment, 1792-96. Commandant of Fort William, 1794. Major-General in the Army, 1794. Local Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief Madras, 1796-1800. Commander-in-Chief of the army in the operations which ended with the storm of Seringapatam and the death of Tippoo on 4th May, 1799, and the annexation of the Mysore country. Appointed Colonel of the 73rd Highlanders in February, 1800. Lieutenant-General, 1801; General, 1812. On 11th August, 1815, he was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom under the title of Baron Harris of Seringapatam and Mysore, and of Belmont, Kent. G.C.B. 1820, and Governor of Dumbarton Castle in 1824.

**HARRIS.** William George Harris. Ensign, vice H. Norford, promoted, 16th April, 1796. Promoted in the 36th Foot, 15th June, 1799.

**HARRIS.** William Henry Harris. Staff-Surgeon. Surgeon, vice H. Kelsall, 29th April, 1870. Appointed Staff-Surgeon, 13th November, 1872. Attached to the Madras Medical Department as Surgeon ranking with Major, 1872. Served in the Crimea from the 22nd May, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, the attack of the 18th June, and battle of the Tchernaya (Medal with clasp, and Turkish Medal). Served during the Indian campaign in 1857-58, and was present with Colonel Maxwell's column in the operations before Calpee early in 1858, and proceeded with it to the Alumbagh during the capture of Lucknow. Present also at the surrender of the Forts of Ahmatec and Shunkerpore, and pursuit of Beni Madhoo across the Gogra at the subsequent operations in Oude (Medal). Returned to the 76th Foot as Surgeon, 1874.

**HARRISON.** Edward Harrison. Ensign, from the 68th Foot. Lieutenant, vice W. M. D. Clarke, 6th August, 1869; Captain vice J. Geddes, promoted, 29th December, 1865. Exchanged with E. Bromhead to the 4th Foot, 5th March, 1867. Served in the Abyssinian campaign.

**HASSARD.** Alexander Jason Hassard. Ensign, vice G. E. Corrance, promoted, 17th July, 1857; Lieutenant, vice G. E. Corrance, retired, 9th November, 1858. Exchanged with S. R. Forster to the 84th Foot, 4th November, 1859.



- HATCH.** George Hatch. Ensign from the 20th Foot. Lieutenant, 20th September, 1807. Placed upon half-pay, 25th May, 1822. Served in Spain 1808-9; in Walcheren, 1809; and in 1813-14 campaign.
- HATCHELL.** Christopher Hatchell. Ensign, from the 17th Foot. Lieutenant, vice H. Shears deceased, 18th October, 1806; Captain, 7th April, 1825. Retired, May, 1825. Served in Spain in 1808-9; in Walcheren, 1809; and in 1813-14 campaign.
- HATTON.** Villiers La Touche Hatton. Captain from the 1st West India Regiment. Captain, vice C. Murray, who exchanged, 30th July, 1847. Exchanged with J. G. C. Disbowe to the 1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards, 14th April, 1848.
- HEARN.** Robert Thomas Hearn. Lieutenant from the 26th Foot. Paymaster, vice W. Doran, deceased, 30th September, 1851. Received honorary rank of Major, 30th September, 1861. Died March, 1862.
- HEIGHAM.** George Henry John Heigham. Ensign, from the 45th Foot. Ensign, vice N. C. Browne, who exchanged, 6th August, 1847; Lieutenant, vice W. M. Westropp, 10th February, 1854. Promoted to the 23rd Foot as Captain, 6th July, 1855.
- HERON.** Henry Heron. Lieutenant, from the half-pay 80th Foot. Lieutenant, 26th January, 1788; Captain-Lieutenant, vice D. Markham, promoted, 8th September, 1789. Died, 1789.
- HETHERINGTON.** Edward Hetherington. Lieutenant, from the East Middlesex Militia. Ensign, 5th September, 1807; Lieutenant, vice J. Ship, retired, 19th March, 1808; Captain, vice J. Skerrett, promoted, 9th June, 1814. Served in Spain, 1808-9; in Walcheren, 1809; and in campaign of 1813-14. Retired, October, 1829.
- HICKS.** John Hicks. Ensign, vice G. Lys, promoted to the 74th Foot, 12th July, 1791. Promoted to the 52nd Foot as Lieutenant, 3rd May, 1794.
- HILDEBRAND.** George Blake Hildebrand. Lieutenant, from the 26th Foot. Adjutant and Lieutenant, vice B. Rooth, promoted, 26th February, 1825. Retired, May, 1831.
- HILL.** William Price Hill. Ensign, vice F. A. Peel, promoted, 18th April, 1846; Lieutenant, vice F. N. Toole, retired, 2nd May, 1851. Exchanged with G. Wedderburne to the 24th Foot 7th October, 1851.

**HILTON.** Samuel Cheetham Hilton. Lieutenant, from the 17th Foot. Lieutenant, vice Honourable C. Gordon, who exchanged, 14th August, 1829; Captain, Boyd, vice J. retired, 16th October, 1835. Retired, April, 1837.

**HINCKS.** Alexander Stewart Hincks. Captain, 31st March, 1863, Retired, August, 1868.

**HOARE.** Henry Edward Hoare. Ensign, vice J. H. Grubbe, promoted, 24th February, 1825; Lieutenant, vice P. Le P. Trench, promoted, 30th December, 1826; Captain, vice J. Clarke, promoted, 8th June, 1830. Appointed Captain in the 66th Foot, 13th July, 1832.

**HODGES.** Thomas Trophimus Hodges. Ensign, from the 38th Foot. Lieutenant, vice G. W. Wigelsworth, 22nd July, 1859; Captain, vice J. F. Bland, made supernumerary on appointment as Chief Instructor of Musketry in India, 8th April, 1868; Major, vice J. H. Tripp, promoted, 1st November, 1879. Served in the Indian Campaign from November, 1857 to 1859, including the assault and capture of Meangunge, siege and capture of Lucknow, affairs of Barree and Nugger, and was promoted from the 38th to the 76th Foot for having on the 21st March, at the siege of Lucknow, successfully led a volunteer party, and captured a battery of three guns (Medal with clasp). Served in the Abyssinian Campaign, October, 1867, to June, 1868, in the Land Transport Train, and was appointed Inspecting Officer of the Highland Division of Transport; present at the battle before Magdala as Transport Staff Officer to Sir Charles Staveley, and carried the despatches of that victory and news of the release of the prisoners to Custalo, a distance of 200 miles, and was entrusted with the despatches to Colonel Milward at Annesley Bay (mentioned in despatches for "ability, energy, and zeal").

**HOGG.** Thomas Hogg. Surgeon from the half-pay of the 7th Garrison Battalion. Surgeon, vice L. D'Arcy, 16th February, 1811. Placed upon half-pay, 7th March, 1816. Served in campaign of 1813-14, and in Plattsburg campaign.

**HOOPER.** Henry Filkes Hooper. Ensign, vice J. Vincent, promoted, 6th July, 1855; Lieutenant, vice G. Wedderburne, promoted to the 7th Foot, 12th February, 1858; Captain, vice J. McD. Allardice 19th September, 1864. Retired, 15th April, 1874.

- HOPKINS.** George Robert Hopkins. Ensign, vice W. H. M. Simmons, promoted, 28th August, 1839. Promoted to the 53rd Foot as Lieutenant, 26th July, 1844. Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel, from the 53rd Foot. Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel J. Hackett, retired upon half-pay, 12th August, 1876. Retired, 11th October, 1876.
- HOPKINS.** George Winterton Hopkins. From the Royal Military College. Ensign, vice J. P. Neville, retired, 20th October, 1837. Died March, 1838.
- HOPKINS.** Richard William Hopkins. Quarter-Master, vice J. Gane, resigned, 1st October, 1805; Ensign, vice R. S. Cleary, promoted, 25th March, 1809; Lieutenant, 23rd September, 1809. Appointed to the 8th Royal Veteran Battalion, 11th January, 1821. Served with the 76th in Mysore campaign; in 1803-4-5 campaigns (wounded); in 1808-9 (Spain); and in 1809 (Walcheren).
- HOPKINS.** Richard William Hopkins. From the Royal Military College. Ensign, vice F. S. Prittie, promoted, 2nd August, 1833; Adjutant, 16th September, 1836; Lieutenant, 22nd September, 1836. Died June, 1839.
- HOTHAM.** Augustus Hotham. Captain, from the half-pay. Captain, vice R. R. Loring, promoted, 24th May, 1827. Exchanged with L. Tollemache to the half-pay unattached, as Captain, 28th December, 1832.
- HOWDEN.** John Dowling Howden. Ensign, from the 22nd Foot. Ensign, vice A. V. Chick, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, 1st February, 1868; Lieutenant, vice J. Nicolls Anderson, retired, 30th November, 1870. Exchanged with J. B. Stradling to the 60th Foot, 9th January, 1872.
- HUME.** Arthur Robert Hume. Sub-Lieutenant in succession to C. C. Whistler, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, 31st May, 1876; Lieutenant, 31st May, 1878.
- HUNTER.** Robert Francis Hunter. Ensign, vice F. Newton, retired, 13th March, 1835. Exchanged with B. Grant to the 71st Foot, 3rd April, 1835.
- HURD.** John Henry Hurd. Ensign, vice — Butts, 20th October, 1801; Lieutenant, vice S. Le Clerc, 30th June, 1804. Killed in action at Leswarree, 1803.
- HUTCHINSON.** Horatio Edward Barnard Hutchinson. Ensign, 8th

April, 1825 ; Lieutenant, 18th December, 1827 ; Captain, vice J. Faincombe, promoted, 24th August, 1832. Died January, 1837.

**HUTCHINSON.** William Nelson Hutchinson. Lieutenant from the 46th Foot. Lieutenant, vice H. Wood, retired upon half-pay 23rd Foot. 11th November, 1824 ; Captain, vice A. T. Stephenson, promoted, 17th June, 1826. Promoted to the 46th Foot, 7th December, 1826. Returned to 76th Foot as Major, vice J. Faincombe, retired, 4th December, 1832. Transferred to the 29th Foot, 26th May, 1837.

**IRELAND.** Richard Irwin Ireland. Lieutenant, from the half-pay, 104th Foot. Lieutenant, vice S. Kent, promoted, 6th September, 1831. Died, January, 1835.

**JACOBS.** Michael Edward Jacobs. Captain, from the half-pay of an Independent Company. Captain, vice C. Madan, who exchanged, 29th August, 1795. Promoted to the 30th Foot, 26th August, 1806.

**JERVOIS.** William Jervois, K.H. Ensign, 7th April, 1804 ; Lieutenant, 8th August, 1804 ; Captain, 14th July, 1808 ; Major, 19th December, 1813 ; Lieutenant-Colonel, 22nd September, 1814 ; Colonel, 10th January, 1837 ; Major-General, 9th November, 1846 ; Colonel of the 76th Foot, vice Sir Robert Arbuthnot, K.C.B., deceased, 10th May, 1853. Accompanied the 89th Foot on the expedition to Hanover in 1805. In 1810 was appointed to the staff of Lord Blayney, accompanied him on the expedition to Malaga, and was slightly wounded in the attack on the Fortress of Frangerla. In 1813 was appointed to the staff of Sir Gordon Drummond, and embarked with him for Canada, where, during the operations of that and the following year, was present in almost every action fought with the American Army either in that Province or on the Frontier, including the storming of Fort Niagara, Lewistown, the attacks on Black Rock and Buffalo, operations against the forts and batteries of Oswego and action of Lundy's Lane. Received the brevet rank of Major for Buffalo, and that of Lieutenant-Colonel for Lundy's Lane.

**JOHNSON.** Samuel Benyon Johnson. Ensign, vice W. Meulh, promoted 9th August, 1794. Promoted to the 99th Foot, 1797.

- JONES.** Edward Jones. Lieutenant, from the West Kent Militia. Ensign, 15th September, 1807.
- JONES.** Lewis Master Jones. Ensign, vice Honourable T. Murray, retired, 22nd November, 1833 ; Lieutenant, vice T. W. Fountaine, retired, 23rd September, 1836. Retired, November, 1837.
- JONES.** Samuel Jones. Hospital-Mate. Assistant-Surgeon, 8th July, 1809. Promoted, 1810.
- JONES.** Thomas Jones. Ensign, 26th January, 1788 ; Lieutenant, vice C. J. Mears, 7th May, 1791. Died 1792. Served in the Mysore campaign.
- JOPP.** James Jopp, M.D. Surgeon-Major, 1863. Retired on half-pay, with the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, 10th May, 1864. Served with the Queen's Royals during the campaign of 1844-45 in the Southern Concan and Sawant Warree country, including the storming of several stockades, and the investment and capture of the Forts of Monohur and Munsuntosh.
- KEIGHTLEY.** Robert H. H. Keightley. Ensign, from the 93rd Foot. Ensign, vice C. Mackechnie, who exchanged, 21st May, 1841 ; Lieutenant, vice J. B. Flanagan, promoted, 11th November, 1845.
- KELLY.** Redmond Hinton Kelly. Ensign, vice W. N. Covell, promoted to the 69th Foot, 7th January, 1804. Transferred to the 17th Foot, 30th June, 1804.
- KELSALL.** Henry Kelsall. Staff-Surgeon. Surgeon, vice W. A. Thompson, M.B., appointed to the Staff, 29th April, 1870. (Appointment cancelled, 29th April, 1870).
- KENNEDY.** John Kennedy. Ensign, from the 73rd Foot. Lieutenant, 8th September, 1789. Transferred to the 73rd Foot, as Lieutenant, 15th August, 1793. Retired, 1794. Served in the Mysore campaign with the 76th.
- KENNEDY.** John Mackenzie Kennedy. Ensign, vice J. Paxton, promoted, 24th February, 1814 ; Lieutenant, vice E. R. Stevenson, promoted, 6th February, 1823 ; Paymaster, vice H. Lott, 30th October, 1828. Appointed to the 22nd Foot, as Paymaster, 20th May, 1836.
- KENT.** Simon Kent. Lieutenant, from the half-pay 60th Foot. Lieutenant, vice J. M. Kennedy, appointed Paymaster, 30th

- October, 1828. Captain of Infantry, 6th September, 1831.  
Placed upon half-pay, 6th September, 1831.
- KEOGH.** Anthony Robert Keogh. Ensign, 5th July, 1855. Transferred to the 80th Foot, 27th July, 1855.
- KERR.** William Henry Kerr. Ensign, vice W. Ray, promoted, 22nd October, 1829. Retired upon the half-pay 15th Foot, 25th February, 1831.
- KING.** John Rooper King. Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to F. W. Snell, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, 21st August, 1872; Lieutenant, 21st August, 1872; Captain, vice A. A. R Logan, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces, 9th May, 1880.
- KIRKWOOD.** Adam Duff Kirkwood. Ensign, vice R. H. Montgomerie, appointed to the 24th Foot, 10th April, 1849; transferred to the 32nd Foot, 11th December, 1849.
- KNIGHT.** Henry Raleigh Knight. Ensign, from the 22nd Foot. Lieutenant, 26th January, 1788.
- LACEY.** Edward Lacey. Ensign, vice C. Bristow, retired, 26th May, 1801; Lieutenant, vice B. J. Young, appointed to Champagne's Regiment, 30th June, 1804. Retired, 1806.
- LACY.** Henry Hearne Lacy. Ensign, vice A. Rutherford, promoted, 1st February, 1839; Lieutenant, vice J. A. Ambrose, retired, 16th April, 1841; Adjutant, vice J. G. Ferns, promoted, 1st May, 1846; Captain, 6th June, 1854. Died October, 1869.
- LAMB.** J——K——Lamb. Ensign, vice J. H. P. Maddock, retired, 25th February, 1809. Lieutenant, vice R. Parker, deceased, 23rd September, 1809. Retired, 1810. Served in Walcheren, 1809.
- LONDON.** Frederick William Bainbridge Landon. From the Royal Military College. Second-Lieutenant, vice P. T. Armitage, transferred to the 24th Foot, 13th August, 1879; Lieutenant, vice R. S. P. Robinson, transferred to the 33rd Foot, 19th May, 1880.
- LANE.** Abraham Lane. Major, from the half-pay. Major, vice W. Bampton, who exchanged, 19th October, 1826; Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry, 8th June, 1830.
- LANGMEAD.** William Clark Langmead. Cornet, from the 10th (Light) Dragoons. Ensign, vice C. S. Wortley, who exchanged,

23rd December, 1819. Promoted to the 44th Foot, as Lieutenant, 24th June, 1824.

**LARGE.** John Edward Large. Ensign, vice R. E. P. Brereton, promoted, 10th November, 1843; Lieutenant, vice H. H. Lacy, appointed Adjutant, 1st May, 1846. Appointed Paymaster of the Rifle Brigade, 2nd September, 1851.

**LAWSON.** John Lawson. Ensign, vice T. H. Gwynne, appointed to the 3rd Dragoon Guards, 6th April, 1802.

**LE BLANC.** Charles McClintock Le Blanc. Lieutenant, from the 48th Foot. Lieutenant, vice F. D. Welchman, who exchanged, 4th February, 1876. Retired, 22nd December, 1880.

**LE CLERC.** Samuel Le Clerc. Ensign, vice E. Marston, promoted, 4th November, 1800; Lieutenant, 9th August, 1803. Retired, June, 1804.

**LEES.** Charles Cameron Lees. Ensign, from the 1st West India Regiment. Ensign, vice H. J. Robinson, promoted 16th June, 1854; Lieutenant, vice J. C. Clarke, promoted to the 13th Foot, 15th January, 1858. Transferred to the 23rd Foot, as Lieutenant and Adjutant, 2nd July, 1858.

**LEIGH.** John De Verd Leigh. Assistant-Surgeon, vice J. Melliss, deceased, 18th May, 1838. Transferred to the 53rd Foot, 2nd September, 1842.

**LE MARCHANT.** Basil St. John Le Marchant. Lieutenant from the 2nd (North) Regiment Royal Guernsey Militia. Second-Lieutenant, vice H. D. Thorold, promoted, 19th February, 1881.

**LESLIE.** Leslie. Serjeant, from the 95th Foot. Quarter-Master, vice R. W. Hopkins, appointed Ensign, 8th April, 1809. Served in Walcheren, 1809. Died 1810.

**LEVINGSTON.** William Levingston. Ensign, vice T. Jones, promoted 7th May, 1791. Never joined.

**LINTON.** James Henry Linton. Lieutenant, from the 82nd Foot. Lieutenant, vice W. B. O'Malley, who exchanged, 30th September, 1856; Captain, vice H. L. Brett, promoted to an unattached majority, 12th July, 1864. Exchanged with W. Franklin to the 44th Foot, as Captain, 5th November, 1864.

**LLOYD.** Francis Elliot Lloyd. Cadet from the Royal Military College. Ensign, vice G. T. Faussett, promoted, 3rd July, 1860; Lieutenant, vice J. McD. Allardice, promoted, 5th July,

1864. Captain, vice C. T. Caldecott promoted, 9th May, 1872. Exchanged with F. Welch, to the 25th Foot as Captain, 12th June, 1878.

LLOYD. Richard Cadett Lloyd. Ensign, 14th April, 1846. Died September, 1848.

LLOYD. Robert Clifford Lloyd. Ensign, vice H. E. Hoare, promoted, 30th December, 1826; Lieutenant, vice H. E. Hoare, promoted, 30th June, 1830; Captain, vice F. Marlton, retired, 3rd June, 1836; Major, vice J. H. Grubbe, promoted, 3rd September, 1847; Lieutenant-Colonel, vice W. B. Caldwell, retired, 17th July, 1857. Exchanged with H. Smyth, C.B., to the 68th Foot, as Lieutenant-Colonel, 8th July, 1859.

LOGAN. Albert Arthur Ronald Logan. From the Royal Military College. Ensign, vice J. C. Fife, transferred to the 18th Foot, 7th February, 1865; Lieutenant, vice A. E. Pearse, promoted, 8th August, 1868; Captain, vice J. McD. Allardice, promoted, 10th November, 1877. Seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces, 9th May, 1880.

LORING. Robert Roberts Loring. Brevet-Major, from the half-pay 104th Foot. Captain, vice R. Armstrong, promoted to the 9th Royal Veteran Battalion, 9th December, 1819; Brevet-Major of Infantry, 20th March, 1827.

LOTT. Herman Lott. Paymaster, from the half-pay 41st Foot. Paymaster, vice W. Crossgrove, placed upon half-pay, 14th March, 1816.

LOVE. James Frederick Love, K.H. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel from the 11th Foot. Lieutenant-Colonel, vice J. Clarke, deceased, 6th September, 1834. Transferred to the 73rd Foot as Lieutenant-Colonel, 6th March, 1835.

LOVETT. John Richard Lovett. Lieutenant, from the half-pay 4th Foot. Lieutenant, vice J. C. Minnitt, appointed to the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, 22nd December, 1848. Transferred to the 48th Foot, 1850.

LUCAN. James Lloyd Lucan. Ensign, vice J. H. Hurd, promoted, 30th June, 1804. Promoted to the 74th Foot, as Lieutenant, 30th June, 1804.

LUCAS. Edward Lucas. Ensign, vice A. Ross, promoted, 9th April,



1825. Exchanged with Honourable C. O'Callaghan to the half-pay, as Ensign, 15th October, 1829.
- LURGAN.** Charles Lord Lurgan. Ensign, from the 43rd Foot. Ensign, vice A. D. Kirkwood, appointed to the 32nd Foot, 11th December, 1849. Transferred to the 26th Foot, 1850.
- LYS.** George Lys. Ensign, 1st March, 1788. Promoted to the 74th Foot as Lieutenant, 12th July, 1791. Promoted to the 76th Foot as Captain, 8th September, 1795. Retired, 1798. Served with 76th in Mysore campaign.
- MABERLEY.** William Leader Maberley. Lieutenant-Colonel, from the 96th Foot. Lieutenant-Colonel, vice J. Wardlaw, retired upon half-pay, 13th September, 1827. Exchanged with H. Gillman to the half-pay unattached, as Lieutenant-Colonel, 9th March, 1832.
- MACARTNEY.** John Macartney. Assistant-Surgeon, from the Staff. Assistant-Surgeon, vice G. A. Wilkinson, placed upon half-pay, 29th February, 1856. Placed upon half-pay, 1st April, 1863.
- MACAULEY.** George Macauley. Ensign, vice T. Villet, promoted, 30th June, 1804. Promoted to the 17th Foot, 20th July, 1804.
- MACDONALD.** Alexander MacDonald. Ensign, vice R. Cunningham, promoted, 28th July, 1792; Lieutenant, 17th October, 1793; Captain, 4th September, 1803; Major, 25th December, 1817. Died, 1829. Served in 1803-4-5 campaign (wounded).
- MACDONALD.** Duncan Donald Charles McCay MacDonald. Ensign, from the 48th Foot. Ensign, vice W. Gillilan, promoted, 21st March, 1868; Lieutenant, 30th October, 1871. Appointed Instructor of Musketry, vice B. Simner, promoted, 26th November, 1874; Captain, vice J. B. Stradling, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department, 7th June, 1879.
- MACDONALD.** Mortimer James MacDonald. Ensign, vice E. W. F. Acton, promoted, 9th November, 1855; Lieutenant, vice C. C. Lees, appointed to the 23rd Foot, 2nd July, 1858. Exchanged with W. F. Field to the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, 22nd April, 1859.
- MACDOUGALL.** Stewart MacDougall. Lieutenant, from the Argyll and Bute Artillery Militia. Lieutenant in succession to Sub-Lieutenant E. C. Ellice, transferred to the Grenadier Guards, 29th November, 1876. Transferred to the 93rd Foot, 21st July, 1877.

- MACDONNELL.** Duncan MacDonnell. Ensign, vice J. M. Mason, whose appointment did not take place, 25th April, 1816. Exchanged with C. Tinling to the half-pay 14th Foot as Ensign, 23rd July, 1818.
- MACDOWALL.** Alexander Macdowall. Ensign, vice J. Stewart, resigned, 19th September, 1790; Lieutenant, vice M. Symes, promoted, 3rd May, 1794. Promoted to the 89th Foot, 24th March, 1798. Returned to 76th Foot as Captain, vice W. MacLeod, promoted to Major-General Champagne's Regiment, 7th July, 1804; Major, vice A. Fraser, deceased, 25th December, 1817. Retired, 1822.
- MACGREGOR.** — MacGregor. Lieutenant from the Royal North Lincoln Militia. Ensign, 18th April, 1809. Exchanged with J. Paxton to the 95th Foot, 9th May, 1809.
- MACINTOSH.** Alexander Fisher Macintosh. Lieutenant-Colonel from the half-pay unattached. Lieutenant-Colonel vice E. Studd, who exchanged, 31st August, 1838. Exchanged with C. Wyndham, to the half-pay unattached, 18th January, 1839.
- MACKAY.** Henry Fowler Mackay. Captain from the half-pay unattached. Captain, vice T. B. Mortimer, who exchanged, 10th July, 1860. Retired, July, 1860.
- MACKAY.** Neil Mackay. Lieutenant from the 66th Foot. Adjutant, vice A. Brugh, promoted to Froberg's Regiment, 2nd May, 1807. Exchanged with H. Wood to the half-pay of the Regiment, 24th June, 1819. Died 1864. Served in Spain, 1808-9; and in Walcheren, 1809. Wounded at Plattsburg in 1814.
- MACKECHNIE.** Charles Mackechnie. Ensign, vice H. H. Lacy, promoted, 16th April, 1841. Exchanged with R. H. H. Keightley to the 93rd Foot, 21st May, 1841.
- MACKENZIE.** Alexander Francis Mackenzie. From the Royal Military College. Second-Lieutenant, vice S. L. Cotton, transferred to the 8th Foot, 22nd January, 1881. Transferred to the 93rd Foot, 19th February, 1881.
- MACKENZIE.** Boyce MacKenzie. Ensign, from the half-pay 45th Foot. Ensign, 7th April, 1825. Promoted to the 40th Foot, 26th June, 1827.
- MACKENZIE.** Kenneth MacKenzie. Ensign, from the 55th Foot. Lieutenant, 26th January, 1788. Promoted to the 62nd Foot

as Captain, 30th November, 1789. Died 1791. Served in Mysore campaign.

**MACKENZIE.** Roderick Mackenzie. Lieutenant, from the 73rd Foot. Lieutenant, vice J. D. Broughton, promoted to an Independent Company, 9th March, 1791. Promoted to the 71st Foot as Captain, 8th September, 1795. Served in Mysore campaign.

**MACLEAN.** Andrew Maclean, M.D. Assistant-Surgeon, from 11th (Light) Dragoons. Surgeon, vice W. Milligan, M.D., appointed to the 6th Dragoons, 1st March, 1844. Staff Surgeon of the second-class, vice R. T. Scott, who exchanged, 2nd October, 1846.

**MACLEOD.** Donald MacLeod. Ensign, vice J. Antill, promoted to Ramsay's Regiment, 30th June, 1804; Lieutenant, vice J. H. Hurd, killed in action, 30th June, 1804. Served in Spain in 1808-9, and died 1809 from the effects of the retreat to Corunna.

**MACLEOD.** William Macleod. Lieutenant from the 73rd Foot. Captain-Lieutenant, vice K. MacRae, promoted, 3rd May, 1794; Captain, vice R. Barton, deceased, 17th March, 1795. Promoted to Major-General Champagne's Regiment, as Major, 7th July, 1804. At the storming of Fort Ally Ghur, 4th September, 1804, Major Macleod (being one of the officers in the storming party under the command of Colonel Monson), and two grenadiers, attempted to mount the ladders to get over the gate into the fort, but they were forced to desist by a most formidable row of pikemen, who menaced every assailant with certain destruction. A twelve-pounder was then brought up, but some time elapsed before it could be placed opposite to the gate, which was situated in an inconvenient direction, near the flank of a bastion. Four or five discharges took place before any effect was produced, during which time (nearly twenty minutes) the storming party were exposed to a most severe and raking fire of grape, wallpieces, and matchlocks. As soon as the first gate was blown open, the troops advanced, in a circular direction round a strong bastion of masonry along a narrow road, and through two gateways, which were easily forced, to a fourth gateway, leading into the body of the place; during which time they were much annoyed by a heavy

cross fire in every direction. It was some time, attended with great difficulty and danger, before the twelve-pounder could be brought up, and when it arrived the gate could not be forced. Upon this occasion the personal gallantry of Major Macleod was again conspicuous. In defiance of all opposition he burst open the wicket, and the party entered the fort with resistless impetuosity, and soon compelled the enemy to submit.

**MACPHERSON.** John MacPherson. Ensign, from the 52nd Foot. Lieutenant, vice K. MacKenzie deceased, 11th November, 1791. Transferred to the 92nd Foot, as Lieutenant, 20th February, 1799. Died 1799.

**MACQUEEN.** John MacQueen. Ensign, vice H. Monro, promoted, 18th March, 1806; Lieutenant, vice W. Meulh, killed in action, 18th March, 1806. Resigned, 1806.

**MACQUEEN.** John Archibald MacQueen. Ensign, vice H. W. Dickenson deceased, 30th August, 1839. Appointed to the 74th Foot, as Ensign, 15th May, 1840.

**MACRAE.** Duncan Macrae. Ensign, vice S. Le Clere, retired, 30th June, 1804; Lieutenant, vice A. Macdowall, promoted, 3rd November, 1804. Served in the 1803-4-5 campaign. Killed in action at Bhurtpoor.

**MACRAE.** James Campbell MacRae. Ensign, from the 75th Foot. Lieutenant, vice W. Porter, promoted to the 10th Garrison Battalion, 26th August, 1806. Promoted to the 11th Foot as Captain, 11th September, 1808. Served with the 76th in the 1803-4-5 campaign (wounded).

**MACRAE.** Kenneth MacRae. Lieutenant, from the 72nd Foot. Captain-Lieutenant, vice H. Heron, deceased, 19th January, 1790; Captain, vice R. Shaw, promoted to the 74th Foot, 3rd May, 1794; Major, 3rd October, 1795. Lieutenant-Colonel, 1805. Retired, September, 1807. Served in Mysore and 1803-4-5 campaigns.

**MADAN.** Charles Madan. Captain from the 75th Foot. Captain, 8th September, 1789. "Captain Charles Madan of the 76th Foot, to be Major in the Army, 4th August, 1792." (London Gazette.) Exchanged with M. E. Jacobs to the half-pay of an Independent Company, as Captain, 29th August, 1795. Served in the Mysore campaign.

**MADDOCK.** John Henry Platt Maddock. Ensign, vice J. Templeton, promoted, 8th March, 1808. Retired, 1809.

**MAITLAND.** Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., G.C.B. Ensign, 25th June, 1792; Lieutenant and Captain, 3rd April, 1794; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, 25th June, 1803; Colonel, 1st January, 1812; Major-General, 4th June, 1814; Lieutenant-General, 22nd July, 1830; Colonel of the 76th Foot, vice General Christopher Chowne, deceased, 19th July, 1834. General and Colonial Governor, son of Thomas Maitland, of Shrubs Hall, New Forest. He was born at Longparish House, Hampshire, in 1777. On the 25th June, 1792 he was appointed ensign in the 1st Foot Guards (Grenadier Guards), in which he became lieutenant and captain and lieutenant-colonel in 1803. He served with his regiment in Flanders in 1794, in the unsuccessful descent on Ostend in 1798, at Vigo and Corunna in 1809 (Medal), and afterwards at Walcheren. He became brevet-colonel in 1812, served with his regiment at Cadiz, and was second-in-command in the attack on Seville. Commanded the 1st Brigade of Guards at the passage of the Nive on 9-12th December, 1813 (gold-medal), became a major-general in 1814, and was made C.B. on 4th June, 1815. He commanded the 1st Brigade of Guards, consisting of the 1st and 3rd battalions Grenadier Guards, at Waterloo, and at the occupation of Paris (K.C.B. and medal). He received the foreign decorations of the third class of St. Vladimir of Russia and of Willem in Holland, for the Waterloo campaign. Was lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada from 3rd June, 1818 to 1828, lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia from 1828 to 1834, commander-in-chief of the Madras army from 11th October, 1836, until succeeded by Sir Jasper Nicholls in 1838. Governor and Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope. Became General in 1846. He was Colonel in succession of the 76th and 17th regiments, and was made a G.C.B. in 1852.

**MANDEVILLE.** Lord Mandeville. Ensign from the 35th Foot. Lieutenant, 26th January, 1788.

**MANSELL.** William Mansell. Lieutenant, from the 78th Foot. Captain, vice L. Webber, retired, 18th March, 1806. Exchanged with J. Skerrett to the 65th Foot, 9th August, 1806. Served in 1804-5 campaign (wounded).

- MARKHAM.** David Markham. Lieutenant from the 7th Foot. Captain-Lieutenant, 26th January, 1788. Promoted to the 20th Foot as Lieutenant-Colonel, 29th March, 1794. Served with the 76th in the Mysore Campaign (wounded).
- MARLTON.** Francis Marlton. Captain, from the 60th Foot. Captain, vice H. E. Hoare, appointed to the 66th Foot, 13th July, 1832. Retired, June, 1836.
- MARSHALL.** Charles B. Marshall. Captain, from the Cape Mounted Riflemen. Captain, vice J. N. Colthurst, appointed Adjutant of a Depot Battalion, 10th May, 1864. Exchanged with F. G. Dunn to the 3rd West India Regiment as Captain, 24th January, 1865. Served in the Kaffir war of 1846-47, and was present at the successful charge of a troop of the 7th Dragoon Guards at the Gwanga. Was also at the defeat of the rebel Boers at Bhoom Plaats in 1848. Kaffir War of 1850-53 (Medal); also expedition against the Basuto Chief Moshesh.
- MARSTON.** Edward Marston. Ensign, vice A. MacDowall, promoted to the 89th Foot, 24th March, 1798; Lieutenant, vice G. Cornish, retired, 31st May, 1800; Adjutant, 1805; Captain, vice M. E. Jacobs, promoted to the 30th Foot, 26th August, 1806. Exchanged with J. Purchas to the Royal York Rangers, 13th August, 1808. Served with 76th in 1803-4-5 campaign (wounded).
- MARTIN.** Robert Fanshawe Martin. Captain, from the half-pay. Captain, vice R. Burdett, promoted, 7th November, 1826; Major, vice J. Clarke, promoted, 17th September, 1839; Deputy Adjutant-General at Bombay, 16th September, 1845. Retired upon half-pay November, 1845.
- MASON.** John Monck Mason. Volunteer, from the 16th Foot. Ensign, vice T. Mott, deceased, 28th March, 1816. (This appointment did not take place.)
- MAXWELL.** Patrick Maxwell. Lieutenant, from the 19th Dragoons. Captain, 26th January, 1788. Transferred to the 19th (Light) Dragoons as Captain, vice R. Anstey, who exchanged, 10th November, 1792. Served with the 76th in the Mysore campaign.
- MAY.** George Lycett Engledue May. Ensign from the 84th Foot. Ensign, 27th June, 1868; Lieutenant, vice C. C. Egerton, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, 9th August, 1871. Appointed Adjutant, vice H. L. Brett, promoted, 16th February.

- 1878; Captain, vice H. L. Brett, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces, 22nd November, 1878.
- MAYPOWDER.** Robert Mills Maypowder. Lieutenant from the 53rd Foot. Lieutenant, vice J. Montgomery, who exchanged, 27th December, 1806. Exchanged with W. White to the 8th (Light) Dragoons, 8th August, 1809. Served in Spain, 1808-9; and in Walcheren, 1809.
- MEARS.** Charles John Mears. Lieutenant, from the service of the East India Company. Lieutenant, 8th September, 1789. (Commission declined.)
- MELLISS.** John Melliss. Staff-Assistant-Surgeon. Assistant-Surgeon, vice P. Russell, M.D., resigned, 10th April, 1835. Died May, 1838.
- METHUEN.** Honourable Frederick Henry Paul Methuen. Cornet, from the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards. Lieutenant, vice C. Fenwick, promoted, 3rd April, 1840. Exchanged with G. A. Bayly to the 71st Foot, as Lieutenant, 7th September, 1841.
- MEULH.** William Meulh. Ensign, vice H. Dalrymple, promoted, 10th November, 1792; Lieutenant, vice J. Kennedy, retired, 3rd May, 1794; Adjutant, vice F. W. St. Aubin, killed in action at Ally Ghur. Killed in action at Leswarree, 1803.
- MICHELL.** Philip Henry Michell. Lieutenant, from the 19th Foot. Lieutenant, vice J. Edwards, who exchanged, 24th August, 1826; Captain, vice E. Hetherington, retired, 22nd October, 1829. Retired upon half-pay as Sub-Inspector of Militia, 27th April, 1832.
- MIDDLEMORE.** George Middlemore, C.B., Lieutenant-General. Colonel, vice Sir P. Maitland, transferred to the 17th Foot, 2nd January, 1843. Transferred to the 48th Foot as Colonel, 31st May, 1843.
- MILLIGAN.** William Milligan, M.D. Surgeon, from the 17th Foot. Surgeon, vice R. D. Smyth, who exchanged, 15th December, 1840. Transferred to the 6th Dragoons, 16th February, 1844.
- MINNITT.** John Christopher Minnitt. Ensign, vice W. H. Barton, promoted, 6th October, 1843; Lieutenant, 14th April, 1846. Transferred to the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, 22nd December, 1848.

**MOLYNEUX.** George Philip Berkeley Molyneux. Ensign, from the 4th Royal Lancashire Regiment. Second-Lieutenant, in succession to A. A. R. Logan, promoted, 10th November, 1877; Lieutenant, vice C. W. Gore, promoted, 15th December, 1879.

**MONRO.** David Monro. Ensign, vice W. N. Hutchinson, promoted to the 46th Foot, 7th December, 1826.

**MONRO.** Henry Monro. Ensign, vice D. MacLeod, promoted, 30th June, 1804; Lieutenant, vice R. Coxon, appointed to Champagne's Regiment, 18th March, 1806. Appointed to the 5th West India Regiment, 13th May, 1809. Retired, October, 1829.

**MONRO.** William Monro. Lieutenant, from the 1st West York Militia. Ensign, vice R. W. Beachey, promoted to the 18th Foot, 8th April, 1859. Retired, June, 1862.

**MONSON.** Honourable William Monson. Major, from the 52nd Foot. Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Major-General Ross, appointed to the command of the 89th Foot, 3rd April, 1798. On the 4th September, 1804, General Lake ordered a storming party on the Fort of Ally Ghur, under the command of Colonel Monson, who conducted the attack with the utmost degree of gallantry and judgment. His party moved on at half-past four o'clock, under cover of a heavy fire from the British batteries, and arrived within one hundred yards of the fort before it was discovered. As soon, however, as Colonel Monson saw he was perceived, he endeavoured, by pushing on with the two flank companies of the 76th, to enter the fort, along with the guard stationed outside its gates behind a strong breastwork, which covered the entrance. The Colonel succeeded in passing the breastwork, but found the first gate shut; two ladders were immediately applied, on which Major Macleod, of the 76th, and two grenadiers, attempted to mount, but they were forced to desist, by a most formidable row of pikemen, who menaced every assailant with certain destruction. Colonel Monson was wounded by a pike, fired, it is supposed, from a gun; at the spot also fell four grenadier officers and the adjutant of the 76th. Died at Clifton in his 47th year, 11th December, 1807.

**MONTGOMERIE.** John Montgomerie. Lieutenant, from half-pay of



- Rifle Brigade. Lieutenant, 13th March, 1827; Captain, vice L. Tollemache, deceased, 7th February, 1838. Retired, 1840.
- MONTGOMERIE. Robert Hamilton Montgomerie. Ensign, vice E. Lloyd, deceased, 1st September, 1848. Transferred to the 24th Foot, 10th April, 1849.
- MONTGOMERY. John Montgomery. Serjeant-Major. Ensign, vice J. Young, promoted, 28th January, 1806; Lieutenant, vice D. Macrae, killed in action, 28th January, 1806. Exchanged with R. M. Maypowder to the 53rd Foot, 27th December, 1806. Served with 76th in Mysore campaign; and in campaigns of 1803-4-5.
- MONTRESOR. William Montresor. Ensign, vice M. B. Fleming, promoted, 3rd May, 1794. Promoted to the 55th Foot, as Lieutenant, 6th September, 1795.
- MORGAN. Charles Morgan. Ensign, vice H. Shawe, promoted, 29th April, 1797; Lieutenant, vice W. Boys, promoted, 2nd January, 1798. Promoted to the 55th Foot as Captain-Lieutenant and Captain, 4th May, 1799.
- MORGAN. Charles Blake Morgan. Ensign, vice C. Daniell, promoted, 8th July, 1809; Lieutenant, vice T. Andrews, retired, 9th March, 1811. Served in Walcheren, 1809. Retired, 1813.
- MORIARTY. Warren Luttrell Purvis Moriarty. Captain from the 2nd West India Regiment, vice P. H. Michell, retired upon half-pay as sub-Inspector of Militia, 27th April, 1832. Died June, 1835.
- MORLAND. Briscoe Morland. Ensign, vice P. Philpot, promoted, 8th September, 1787; Lieutenant, vice M. Grant, deceased, 11th November, 1791; Adjutant, vice W. Murray, deceased, 4th May, 1793; Captain-Lieutenant, vice W. Boys, promoted, 3rd November, 1798. Resigned, September, 1800. Became Captain of a Company, vice J. C. Halkett, promoted to the 55th Foot, 26th May, 1801. Served in Mysore campaign.
- MORTIMER. Thomas Bythesea Mortimer. Captain from the half-pay unattached. Captain, vice Brevet-Major H. D. Smart, who exchanged, 4th April, 1856. Exchanged with H. F. Mackay to the half-pay unattached as Captain, 10th July, 1860.
- MOSTYN. John William Mostyn, M.D. Staff-Surgeon. Surgeon-Major, vice J. Jopp, M.D., retired upon half-pay, 10th May,

1864. Died at Madras, June, 1865.

**MOTT.** Thomas Mott. Ensign, vice W. Grimshaw, promoted, 14th July, 1814. Died 1816.

**MOUNTAIN.** Armine Simcoe Henry Mountain. Lieutenant, from the 52nd Foot. Captain, vice C. Hatchell, retired, 26th May, 1825. Promoted to the 26th Foot as Major, 25th December, 1828.

**MURRAY.** Alexander Murray. Ensign, vice M. Shawe, promoted, 7th February, 1792. Served in Mysore campaign.

**MURRAY.** Charles Murray, Ensign, vice T. W. Fountaine, promoted, 29th March, 1833; Lieutenant, vice G. F. C. Scott, promoted, 1st July, 1836; Captain, 14th April, 1846. Exchanged with V. La T. Hatton to the 1st West India Regiment, 30th July, 1847.

**MURRAY.** Honourable Thomas Murray. Ensign, vice R. Bruce, promoted, 10th February, 1832. Retired, 1833.

**MURRAY.** William Murray. Serjeant-Major. Adjutant, vice C. Fraser, deceased, 19th January, 1790; Ensign, 16th May, 1791. Served in Mysore campaign. Died, 1793.

**MUSGRAVE.** Edward Musgrave. Lieutenant, from the 40th Foot. Captain, 26th January, 1788; Major, vice A. Ross, promoted, 3rd October, 1795; Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Lieutenant-Colonel (Major-General in the Army) Harris, promoted to the command of the 73rd Foot, 18th February, 1800. Retired, 1800. Served with the 76th in the Mysore campaign.

**MUSGRAVE.** James Musgrave. Surgeon's Mate. Surgeon, vice J. Wightman, deceased, 7th May, 1791. Died May, 1800. Served in Mysore campaign.

**MUSGRAVE.** Sir Thomas Musgrave, Bart. Sixth son of Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart., of Hayton Castle, Cumberland. Born in 1737, and entered the army in 1754 as Ensign in the 3rd Buffs. Lieutenant, 21st June, 1756. Captain in the 64th, 20th August, 1759. Brevet-Major, 22nd July, 1772; Major, 40th Foot, December, 1775; Lieutenant-Colonel, 27th August, 1776, on the death of Lieutenant-Colonel James Grant, at Brooklyn (Flat Bush). He commanded his regiment (40th Foot) in the expedition to Philadelphia, and greatly distinguished himself at Germantown, one of Lord Cornwallis's outposts in front of

Philadelphia, when the American Army in great force attacked the village on the morning of 4th October, 1777. Lieutenant-Colonel Musgrave, with six companies of his regiment, threw himself into a large stone house, belonging to Mr. Chew, which he defended with great resolution against repeated attacks, until he was reinforced, and the Americans repulsed. The action was commemorated by a silver medal, which was at one time worn as a regimental order of merit. Colonel Musgrave went in 1778 to the West Indies as quarter-master-general of the troops sent from New York under Major-General James Grant, of Ballindalloch, to capture and defend St. Lucia. He left the West Indies sick, but afterwards returned as brigadier-general to America, and was the last British commander of New York. He became a brevet-colonel in 1781, and on his return home at the peace was made Aide-de-camp to the King, and Lieutenant Governor of Stirling Castle. On 12th October, 1787, was appointed Colonel of the 76th or "Hindoostan" regiment which was then raised for service in India. The rendezvous was at Chatham, and the recruits were chiefly from the Musgrave family estates in the north of England. Colonel Musgrave went out to India with it, and served on the Staff at Madras for several years. He became a Major-General, 28th April, 1790. On his return home he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, but exchanged with David Dundas for that of Tilbury Fort. Lieutenant-general, 26th June, 1797, and General, 29th April, 1802. He died in London on 31st December, 1812, aged 75, and was buried in the churchyard of St. George's, Hanover Square, in which parish he had long resided.

MUSGRAVE. William Musgrave. Chaplain, vice W. Gordon, retired, 24th September, 1791.

NESFIELD. W—A—Nesfield. Lieutenant from the 89th Foot. Lieutenant, vice W. Grimshaw, deceased, 25th January, 1816.

NEVILLE. John Pate Neville. Ensign, vice C. Murray, promoted. 1st July, 1836. Retired, October, 1837.

NEWBATT. Charles H—Newbatt. Lieutenant, from the Leicester Militia. Ensign, vice M. S. Sharpe, appointed to the 4th Foot, 26th October, 1855. Appointed to the 28th Foot, as Ensign, 30th November, 1855.

- NEWTON.** Francis Newton. Ensign, from the late 8th Royal Veteran Battalion. Ensign, vice E. H. Smith, promoted, 6th March, 1835. Retired, 1835.
- NOOTH.** Edward Trafford Nooth. Lieutenant, from the half-pay 9th Foot. Lieutenant, vice H. R. Knight, who exchanged, 15th March, 1788. Changed the name of Nooth to Vavasour, 1792. (See Vavasour). Served in the Mysore campaign.
- NORFORD.** Henry Norford. Ensign, vice J. Hicks, promoted to the 52nd Foot, 3rd May, 1794; Lieutenant, vice C. Griffiths, promoted to the 14th Foot, 16th April, 1796; Adjutant, vice W. Meulh, killed in action, 30th June, 1804. Served in the 1803-4 campaign. Killed in action at Deig.
- NORTON.** Charles Francis Norton. Lieutenant, from the half-pay. Lieutenant, vice G. Beere, promoted, 19th June, 1827. Exchanged with W. W. J. Cockcraft to the 52nd Foot as Lieutenant, 23rd August, 1827.
- O'BRIEN.** Lewis O'Brien. Ensign, vice C. Winter, promoted, 16th October, 1835. Retired, February, 1838.
- O'CALLAGHAN.** Honourable Cornelius O'Callaghan. Ensign, from the half-pay. Ensign, vice E. Lucas, who exchanged, 15th October, 1829. Transferred to the 12th (Light) Dragoons as Cornet, 3rd August, 1830.
- O'CONNOR.** Luke E—— O'Connor. Ensign, vice C. Gascoigne, promoted to the Grenadier Guards, 3rd November, 1854; Lieutenant, vice B. Rising, retired, 15th April, 1856; Adjutant, vice J. C. Clarke, promoted to the 13th Foot, 2nd February, 1858. Exchanged with J. N. Colthurst to the 83rd Foot, as Captain, 29th March, 1864.
- O'DONOGHUE.** Charles O'Donoghue. Ensign, vice C. E. Phipps, deceased, 29th August, 1839; Lieutenant, vice C. S. G. Evans, promoted, 20th December, 1842. Promoted to an unattached Company as Captain, 21st July, 1854.
- O'DONOGHUE.** Charles O'Donoghue. Captain, from the half-pay unattached. Captain, 22nd July, 1854; Major, vice Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hackett, retired, 3rd February, 1876. Died 1876.
- OGILVIE.** George Ogilvie. Ensign, vice G. C. Colclough, promoted to the 9th Garrison Battalion, 9th December, 1806; Lieutenant,

7th November, 1807 ; Captain, 8th April, 1825. Served in Spain, 1808-9 ; in Walcheren, 1809 ; and in campaign of 1813-14.

**O'MALLEY.** William Boyd O'Malley. Ensign, vice A. Gammell, promoted to the 22nd Foot, 21st January, 1853 ; Lieutenant, vice W. M. Westropp, promoted to the 19th Foot, 23rd October, 1855. Exchanged with J. H. Linton to the 82nd Foot, 30th September, 1856.

**ORGER.** Lewis Orger. From the Royal Military College. Second-Lieutenant, vice F. W. B. Landon, promoted, 22nd January, 1881. Transferred to the 34th Foot, 23rd April, 1881.

**ORTON.** Richard John William Orton. Staff-Assistant Surgeon. Assistant-Surgeon, vice D. A. C. Fraser, M.D., promoted on the Staff, 5th May, 1863. Appointed Staff-Assistant-Surgeon at Netley, 1st May, 1867. Served on the Medical Staff in the Crimea from 23rd February to 12th September, 1855 (Medal with clasp for Sebastopol, and Turkish Medal). Served with the 44th Foot during the campaign in the North of China in 1860 (Medal with clasp for Taku).

**OSBORNE.** Thomas H—— Osborne. Ensign, from the service of the East India Company. Ensign, 8th September, 1789. Died 1789.

**OTTLEY.** Benjamin Robert Ottley. Ensign, vice C. B. Morgan, promoted, 19th March, 1811. Promoted to the 65th Foot, as Lieutenant, 7th July, 1814.

**OUSELEY.** Ralph Ouseley. Lieutenant, from the 38th Foot. Lieutenant, vice T. Booth, who exchanged, 14th February, 1804. Promoted to the 82nd Foot as Captain, 15th August, 1805.

**PACKWOOD.** John Packwood. Cornet, from the half-pay Land Transport Corps. Quarter-Master, vice E. Coghlan, appointed to a Depot Battalion, 20th December, 1859. (This appointment was cancelled, 6th January, 1860.)

**PAGE.** Robert Hyde Page. Lieutenant, from the half-pay 50th Foot. Lieutenant, vice C. F. Brockman, appointed to the 64th Foot, 22nd December, 1848. Placed upon half-pay, 1st April, 1850.

**PALLISER.** John Augustine Palliser. Ensign, 1st September, 1854 ;

Lieutenant, vice J. F. Bland, promoted, 4th March, 1856 ;  
Captain, vice T. W. Cater, promoted, 23rd August, 1861. Died  
July, 1864.

**PARKER.** Robert Parker. Ensign, vice F. Hand, appointed to  
the 66th Foot, 12th November, 1808 ; Lieutenant, 8th July,  
1809. Died from the effects of the Walcheren campaign, 1809.

**PARROTT.** Benjamin Alexander Parrott. From the Royal  
Military College. Ensign, vice H. L. Brett, promoted, 8th  
July, 1868 ; Lieutenant, 30th October, 1871. Transferred to  
the Indian Staff Corps, 11th September, 1872.

**PARROTT.** Benjamin Alexander Napier Parrott. Ensign. 28th  
October, 1871.

**PASSLEY.** John Passley. Lieutenant, from the 3rd Garrison  
Battalion. Lieutenant, vice J. Paxton, appointed Lieutenant  
to the Depot in the Isle of Wight, 7th December, 1815.

**PAXTON.** John Paxton. Second-Lieutenant, from the 95th Foot.  
Ensign, vice — MacGregor, who exchanged, 9th May, 1809 ;  
Lieutenant, vice R. H. Hamilton, promoted, 24th February,  
1814. Appointed Lieutenant to the Depot in the Isle of Wight,  
7th December, 1816.

**PAYNE.** William Augustus Townsend Payne. Captain, from half-  
pay unattached. Captain, vice W. W. Senhouse, who exchanged,  
15th February, 1856. Retired, 1856.

**PEARSE.** Albert E—— Pearse. From the Royal Military College.  
Ensign, vice M. J. Macdonald, promoted, 2nd July, 1858 ;  
Lieutenant, vice E. W. F. Acton, promoted, 10th May, 1861 ;  
Captain, vice A. S. Hincks, retired, 8th August, 1868. Made  
Supernumerary whilst serving as a Captain Instructor at the  
School of Musketry, 4th July, 1877 ; Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-  
General for Musketry at Gibraltar, 1878 ; Major, 25th  
February, 1880. Served in the Abyssinian Campaign in 1868  
(mentioned in dispatches for “ability, energy, and zeal”).  
Held the Royal Humane Society’s Medal for saving life from  
drowning.

**PEARSE.** William Pearse. Lieutenant, from the 36th Foot. Cap-  
tain of a Company, 1st December, 1787.

**PEEL.** Frederick Augustus Peel. Ensign, vice W. H. Forster,  
appointed to the 9th Foot, 20th October, 1843 ; Lieutenant.

vice C. Murray, promoted, 14th April, 1846. Retired, November, 1846.

**PERCY.** Honourable Algernon George Percy. Ensign, from the half-pay. Ensign, vice T. W. Thompson, appointed to the 25th Foot, 16th February, 1829.

**PERROTT.** Thomas Montgomery Perrott. Assistant-Surgeon, from the half-pay 43rd Foot. Assistant-Surgeon, vice J. Bunny, retired upon half-pay 43rd Foot, 25th September, 1818.

**PHILPOT.** Philip Philpot. Ensign, 26th January, 1788; Lieutenant, vice H. Heron, promoted, 8th September, 1789; Captain, vice G. Lys, retired, 2nd January, 1798. Exchanged with J. Covell to the 27th (Light) Dragoons as Captain Lieutenant and Captain, 31st May, 1800. Served in the Mysore campaign.

**PHIPPS.** Constantine Edward Phipps. Second-Lieutenant, from the 60th Foot. Ensign, vice L. M. Jones, promoted, 23rd September, 1836. Died August, 1839.

**PICKARD.** George Percy Pickard. Lieutenant, from the Ceylon Regiment. Lieutenant, vice J. W. Preston, appointed Quarter-Master, 12th June, 1828; Captain, vice R. F. Martin, promoted, 17th September, 1839. Exchanged with A. Campbell to the half-pay 72nd Foot, 16th February, 1844.

**PLATT.** John Henry Platt. Ensign, 3rd March, 1808.

**PLESTOW.** Charles John Berners Plestow. Ensign, vice C. O'Donoghue, promoted, 20th December, 1842. Transferred to the 7th Dragoon Guards, as Cornet, 28th March, 1845.

**PONSONBY.** William Brabazon Ponsonby. Ensign, from the 65th Foot. Ensign, vice T. French, promoted to the 26th Foot, 26th April, 1828. (This appointment did not take place.)

**POOLE.** John William Poole. Lieutenant, from half-pay Ceylon Regiment. Lieutenant, vice M. White, promoted to an unattached company, 1st February, 1856; exchanged with J. McD. Allardice to the 30th Foot, 12th September, 1856.

**POOLE.** Thomas Crawford Poole. Lieutenant, from the 57th Foot, 22nd December, 1846. Died January, 1854.

**POPHAM.** George Munro Popham. Ensign, vice W. Tolfrey, promoted to the 74th Foot, 29th April, 1797.

**POPHAM.** Samuel Popham, M.B. Staff Assistant-Surgeon. Assis-

tant-Surgeon, vice F. Dick, M.D., appointed to the Staff, 24th March, 1869. Promoted to the Medical Department as Surgeon ranking as Lieutenant, 1873.

**PORTER.** Basil Porter. Ensign, vice J. A. Greene, retired, 13th January, 1860. Appointed Deputy Assistant Commissary General at the Curragh, 1st July, 1864. Retired, 1864.

**PORTER.** William Porter. Lieutenant, from the 19th Foot. Lieutenant, vice H. Dalrymple, who exchanged 6th January, 1798. Promoted to the 10th Garrison Battalion as Captain, 26th August, 1806.

**POTT.** Robert Constantine Pott. Sub-Lieutenant in succession to F. E. Lloyd, promoted, 3rd August, 1872; Lieutenant, 3rd August, 1872. Died, 1875.

**POWELL.** Henry Powell. Captain, from the 5th Garrison Battalion. Captain, vice W. Richardson, who exchanged, 2nd April, 1808. Retired, 1825. Served in Spain, 1808-9; in Walcheren, 1809; and in 1813-14 campaign.

**PRESTON.** John William Preston. Ensign, 11th June, 1812; Lieutenant, 19th December, 1816; Quarter-Master 12th June, 1828; placed on half-pay 9th February, 1849.

**PRESTON.** John William Preston. Lieutenant, from the half-pay 19th Foot. Lieutenant, vice G. Ogilvie, promoted, 8th April, 1825. Quarter-Master, vice A. Russwurm, retired upon half-pay, 12th June, 1828. Retired upon half-pay, February, 1849.

**PRESTON.** John William Preston. Ensign, vice S. Grant, promoted to the 57th Foot, 26th January, 1844; Lieutenant, vice F. A. Peel, retired, 13th November, 1846; Captain, vice J. Young, retired, 28th December, 1855. Promotion cancelled, 8th January, 1856. Appointed Instructor of Musketry, 17th January, 1857. Captain, vice G. F. C. Scott, promoted, 17th July, 1857. Exchanged with E. G. Waldey to the 6th Foot, 13th August, 1858.

**PREVOST.** Sir George Prevost, Bart. Lieutenant-General from the 60th Foot. Appointed Colonel of the 76th, vice General Sir Thomas Musgrave, deceased, 12th January, 1813. Sir George Prevost was eldest son of Major-General Augustine Prevost, who served under Wolfe. Became a Captain on 9th June, 1783; took a Company in the 25th Foot on 15th October, 1784; was promoted Major in the 60th (Royal American) Foot



on 18th November, 1790; and shortly afterwards was sent to the West Indies with his regiment. Becoming Lieutenant-Colonel on 6th August, 1794, he commanded the troops in St. Vincent in that and the following year, and saw much active service. On 20th January, 1796, he was twice wounded in repeated attempts to carry Baker's Ridge, St. Vincent. On 1st January, 1798, he became a Colonel, and on 8th March, Brigadier-general. In May, 1798, was nominated Military Governor of St. Lucia. On 27th September, 1802, was appointed Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in Dominica. In 1803 he aided in retaking St. Lucia from the French. In 1805 he was placed in command of the Portsmouth district, and on 6th December, 1805, was created a baronet. He was now major-general, and on 8th September, 1806, became colonel in his regiment. In the same year he was second-in-command when Martinique was captured. In January, 1808, he became Lieutenant-General. In 1808 became Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nova Scotia. On 14th February, 1811, he was chosen to be governor of Lower Canada and governor-general of British North America, in succession to Sir James Henry Craig. On 18th June, 1812, the United States declared war. He was summoned to England in 1815, to meet the charges arising out of the conduct of operations before Plattsburg.\* He reached England in September, and on learning that he had been incidentally condemned by the naval court, he obtained from the Duke of York permission to be tried in person by court-martial. But the consequent anxiety ruined his health, and he died in London on 5th January, 1816.

**PRICE.** Edwin Charles Horatio Price. Ensign, from the 33rd Foot. Lieutenant, vice C. A. Brett. promoted, 1st November, 1879. Transferred to the 33rd Foot, 28th December, 1879.

**PRITTIE.** Francis Sadlier Prittie. Ensign, vice Honourable C. Callaghan, appointed to the 12th (Light) Dragoons, 13th August, 1830; Lieutenant, vice W. W. J. Cockcraft, appointed Adjutant, 2nd August, 1833; Captain, vice W. A. Blakeney, retired, 8th November, 1839. Retired, November, 1843.

\* See footnote on page 104.

- PROUDFOOT.** Andrew William Proudfoot. Ensign, from the 13th Foot. Ensign, vice C. C. Egerton, promoted, 24th November, 1869; Lieutenant, 30th October, 1871. Appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, 16th May, 1872. Transferred to the Indian Staff Corps, 6th September, 1873.
- PURCHAS.** John Purchas. Captain, from the Royal York Rangers. Captain of a Company, vice E. Marston, who exchanged, 13th August, 1808. Served in Spain in 1808-9; in Walcheren, 1809; and in campaigns of 1813-14. Killed in action at Plattsburg, 1814.
- PUSEY.** Henry Bouverie Pusey. Ensign, vice N. W. Wallace, appointed to the 60th Foot, 21st May, 1858; Lieutenant, vice J. Vincent, promoted, 10th July, 1860. Retired, June, 1867.
- RALPH.** Benjamin Ralph. Lieutenant-Fireworker, from the service of the East India Company. Ensign, 8th September, 1789. Promoted to the 73rd Regiment as Lieutenant, 7th May, 1791.
- RANKIN.** John Rankin. Ensign, vice J. Lawson, 22nd February, 1803; Lieutenant, vice H. Corfield, promoted, 30th June, 1804; Captain, vice J. Ritso, retired, 18th July, 1807. Served in Spain, 1808-9; in Walcheren, 1809; and in campaign of 1813-14. Retired, October, 1819.
- RATHBONE.** George L—— Rathbone. Ensign, vice J. Hardy, whose appointment did not take place, 8th November, 1806; Lieutenant, 7th November, 1807. Died 1808.
- RAY.** Walter Ray. Ensign, vice R. Shepherd, promoted, 13th May, 1826; Lieutenant, vice P. H. Michell, promoted, 22nd October 1829. Retired March, 1833.
- READE.** Henry Cooper Reade. Assistant-Surgeon from the Staff. Surgeon, 3rd September, 1847. Transferred to the 16th Foot, 1850.
- REED.** Thomas Reed. Ensign, from the 75th Foot, vice V. L. Ward, promoted, 16th April, 1796.
- REID.** Thomas Reid. Lieutenant, vice J. Robertson, promoted, 28th February, 1797. Transferred to the 91st Foot, 26th August, 1804.
- RENNICK.** William Rennick. Ensign, from the 9th Royal Veteran Battalion. Ensign, vice J. B. Flanagan, promoted, 28th August, 1835. Retired, September, 1835.

**RHENINS.** Charles James Elphinstone Rhenins. Ensign, from the 12th Foot. Ensign, vice G. D. Sampson, promoted, 29th December, 1865 ; Lieutenant, vice E. Austin, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, 2nd December, 1868. Died October, 1875.

**RICH.** William Henry Derville Rich. Second-Lieutenant, from the 33rd Foot. Lieutenant, vice C. McC. Le Blanc, retired, 22nd December, 1880.

**RICHARDSON.** Christopher Rowland Richardson. Major, from half-pay, late 82nd Foot. Major, vice T. W. Cator, retired upon temporary half-pay, 3rd June, 1868 ; Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice G. R. Hopkins, retired upon full pay, 11th October, 1876. Retired upon full pay, 10th November, 1877. Served throughout the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46 with the 9th Foot, and was present at the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon (Medal and two Clasps). Served in the Punjaub campaign of 1848-49 with the 61st Regiment, and was present at the action of Ramnuggur, the passage of the Chenab, the battles of Sadoolapore, and Chillianwallah, and with the field force in pursuit of the Afghans to the Khyber Pass in March, 1849 (Medal with two Clasps). Served in India during the Mutiny in 1857-58, and was present at the siege, assault, and capture of Delhi in 1857 (Medal with Clasp).

**RICHARDSON.** William Richardson. Ensign, vice S. M. Sears, promoted, 29th April, 1797 ; Lieutenant, vice H. Shawe, removed to the 74th Foot, 2nd January, 1798 ; Captain, vice C. Gordon, deceased, 28th January, 1806. Exchanged with H. Powell, to the 5th Garrison Battalion, 2nd April, 1808.

**RISING.** Benjamin Rising. From the Royal Military College Ensign, vice G. R. Hopkins, promoted to the 53rd Foot, 26th July, 1844 ; Lieutenant, vice W. W. Whitter retired, 8th December, 1846. Retired, April, 1856.

**RITSO.** John Ritso. Ensign, vice B. Morland, promoted, 11th November, 1791 ; Lieutenant, vice B. J. Stamford retired, 5th October, 1793 ; Captain, 19th July, 1803. Exchanged with Lord A. Somerset to the 4th West India Regiment, 9th August, 1806. Served with 76th in 1803-4 campaign. Retired, July, 1807.

**ROBERTSON.** James Robertson. Lieutenant, from the half-pay late

- 84th Foot. Lieutenant, 29th January, 1788 ; Captain-Lieutenant, vice W. Macleod promoted, 17th March, 1795 ; Captain, 28th February, 1797 ; Major, vice E. Baynes, promoted to the 5th Foot, 8th December, 1808. Retired, September, 1808. Served in Mysore and in 1803-4-5 campaigns (wounded).
- ROBERTSON.** John Robertson. Lieutenant, from the half-pay late 98th Foot. Lieutenant, 8th September, 1789 ; Captain-Lieutenant, vice J. Robertson, promoted, 28th February, 1797.
- ROBINS.** John Robins. Ensign, from the service of the East India Company. Ensign, 8th September, 1789. Promoted to the 77th Foot as Lieutenant, 19th January, 1790.
- ROBINSON.** Henry Jeffery Robinson. Ensign, vice G. Wardlaw, promoted to the 6th Dragoons, 17th January, 1851 ; Lieutenant, 6th June, 1854. Retired, May, 1858.
- ROBINSON.** Ralph Stephen Pemberton Robinson. Second-Lieutenant, from the 33rd Foot. Lieutenant, vice J. R. King, promoted, 9th May, 1880. Transferred to the 33rd Foot, 19th May, 1880.
- ROLLO.** John Rollo. Lieutenant, from the late 72nd Foot. Lieutenant, vice J. D. Broughton, promoted to an Independent Company, 22nd February, 1791 ; Captain in the Army (76th Foot), 20th August, 1796. Retired, 1797.
- ROOTH.** Benjamin Rooth. Serjeant-Major, from the 43rd Foot. Adjutant (with the rank of Ensign), vice N. Mackay, 2nd July, 1808 ; Lieutenant, 13th May, 1809. Promoted to Captain of Infantry, 26th February, 1828. Town-Major of Montreal. Served in Spain, 1808-9 ; in Walcheren, 1809 ; and in campaign of 1813-14.
- ROSBOTHAM.** Samuel Rosbotham. Ensign, vice W. Gibbard, promoted, 7th May, 1791. Promoted to the 74th (Highland) Regiment of Foot, as Lieutenant, 12th July, 1791.
- ROSE.** George B— Rose. Lieutenant, from the 69th Foot. Captain, vice W. L. P. Moriarty, deceased, 26th June, 1835. Transferred to the 69th Foot, 25th September, 1835.
- ROSS.** Alexander Ross. Major, 25th October, 1787 ; Lieutenant-Colonel, 3rd October, 1795. Promoted Colonel of the 89th Foot, 22nd December, 1797.
- ROSS.** Samuel Blow Ross. Ensign, from the 103rd Foot. Ensign,

vice L. Scott, who exchanged, 9th October, 1817 ; Lieutenant, 8th April, 1825 ; Adjutant, vice G. B. Hildebrand, resigned, 3rd May, 1831 ; Captain, vice J. Clarke, promoted, 26th June, 1833. Retired, July, 1836.

**RUGGLES-BRISE.** Cecil Edward Ruggles-Brise. Sub-Lieutenant in succession to A. A. D. Weigall, promoted, 28th October, 1876 ; Lieutenant, 28th October, 1876.

**RUSSEL.** Peter Russel, M.D. Assistant-Surgeon, vice A. Ferguson promoted to the 1st West India Regiment, 28th November, 1834. Resigned, April, 1835.

**RUSSWURM.** Alexander Russwurm. Lieutenant, from the half-pay 5th West India Regiment. Quarter-Master, vice G. Stephens, retired upon half-pay, 28th July, 1825. Retired upon half-pay, 12th June, 1828.

**RUTHERFOORD.** Archibald Rutherfoord. Ensign, vice H. C. Brewster, promoted, 19th August, 1836 ; Lieutenant, vice C. Winter, promoted, 1st February, 1839. Promoted to an unattached Company as Captain, 7th March, 1851.

**SACH.** Charles Sach. Lieutenant, from the Royal East Middlesex Militia. Ensign, 15th April, 1809 ; Lieutenant, vice J. K. Lamb, retired, 19th May, 1810. Placed upon half-pay, March, 1817. Served in Walcheren, 1809 ; and in campaign of 1813-14.

**ST. AUBIN.** Frederick William St. Aubin. Ensign, from the 33rd Foot. Ensign, vice S. P. Freill, who exchanged, 30th April, 1799 ; Lieutenant, vice R. Frith, deceased, 26th May, 1801 ; Adjutant, vice R. Coxon, 4th June, 1803. Served in the 1803 campaign. Killed in action at Ally Ghur.

**SAMPSON.** George Denis Sampson. Ensign, vice W. Munro retired, 24th June, 1862 ; Lieutenant, vice E. Harrison, promoted, 29th December, 1865. Exchanged with C. C. Y. Butler to the 18th Foot, as Lieutenant, 12th January, 1866.

**SANDYS.** William Digby Sandys. Ensign, 16th February, 1811. Promoted to the 15th Foot as Lieutenant, 14th October, 1813.

**SATTERTHWAITE.** John Thompson Satterthwaite. Ensign, vice W. Richardson, removed to the 52nd Foot, 2nd January, 1798.

**SAUNDERS.** John William Saunders. Lieutenant, from the 58th Foot. Lieutenant, vice W. H. M. Simmons, who exchanged, 20th January, 1843. Retired, October, 1843.

- SAWYER.** John Bland Sawyer. Ensign. 29th June, 1855; Lieutenant, vice J. C. Clarke, promoted, 2nd February, 1858. Exchanged with R. W. Beachey to the 18th Foot, 1st October, 1858.
- SCOTT.** George Frederick Cooper Scott. Ensign, from the 16th Foot, vice J. Thompson, promoted, 31st December, 1827; Lieutenant, vice G. B. Hildebrand, retired, 3rd May, 1831; Captain, vice S. B. Ross retired, 1st July, 1836; Major, vice R. C. Lloyd promoted, 17th July, 1857. Retired, as Colonel upon full pay, January, 1858.
- SCOTT.** Luke Scott. Ensign, vice J. Galbraith retired, 7th April, 1814. Exchanged with S. B. Ross to the 103rd Foot, 9th October, 1817.
- SCOTT.** Nathaniel James Scott. Ensign, vice E. E. Benson promoted, 10th March, 1810; Lieutenant, vice C. B. Morgan, retired, 30th March, 1813. Placed upon half-pay, 25th March, 1817. Served in the campaign of 1813-14.
- SCOTT.** Robert Thomas Scott. Assistant-Surgeon, vice W. Cannan, retired upon half-pay, 15th July, 1836. Promoted to the 45th Foot, as Staff-Surgeon of the Second-Class, 7th August, 1846. Promoted to the 76th Foot as Surgeon, vice A. Maclean, M.D., who exchanged, 2nd October, 1846. Exchanged with Staff Surgeon A. Bell, as Staff-Surgeon-Major, 12th October, 1860.
- SCOTT.** William James Scott. Ensign, vice B. Ralph, promoted to the 73rd Foot, 7th May, 1791; Lieutenant, vice T. Jones, deceased, 28th July, 1792; Captain-Lieutenant, vice M. Shawe, promoted, 26th May, 1801; Captain-Lieutenant and Captain, 7th June, 1803. Served in Mysore campaign, and in campaigns of 1803-4-5. Mortally wounded at Bhurtpoor.
- SEARS.** Samuel Montague Sears. Ensign, vice C. Gordon, promoted, 8th September, 1795; Lieutenant, vice J. Rollo, retired, 28th February, 1797. Promoted to the 9th Foot as Captain, 6th April, 1802.
- SENHOUSE.** William Wood Senhouse. Ensign, vice C. Fenwick, promoted, 7th April, 1837; Lieutenant, vice W. W. J. Cockcraft, promoted, 20th July, 1839; Captain, vice R. Shepherd, retired upon full pay, 14th October, 1851. Exchanged with J. Young to the half-pay 88th Foot, 28th December, 1855. This exchange

was cancelled, 8th January, 1856. Exchanged with W. A. T. Payne to the half-pay unattached, 15th February, 1856.

**SHARPE.** Martin Samuel Sharpe. Ensign, vice W. B. O'Malley, promoted, 23rd October, 1855. Transferred to the 4th Foot, 26th October, 1855.

**SHAW.** Henry Shaw. Ensign, vice T. Watts promoted, 3rd May, 1793.

**SHAW.** Robert Shaw. Captain, from the 40th Foot. Captain, vice W. Pearse, promoted, 1st December, 1787. Promoted to the 74th Foot as Major, 3rd May, 1794. Served with the 76th in the Mysore campaign.

**SHAW.** William Shaw. Clerk. Appointed Chaplain, 1st December, 1787.

**SHAWE.** Henry Shawe. Ensign, from the 36th Foot. Ensign, vice H. Corfield, promoted, 17th March, 1795; Lieutenant, vice S. B. Johnson, promoted to the 99th Foot, 28th February, 1797. Removed to the 74th Foot, 2nd January, 1798.

**SHAWE.** James P— Shawe. Ensign, vice G. Armstrong, promoted, 30th March, 1805. Promoted to the 44th Foot as Lieutenant, 13th August, 1807.

**SHAWE.** Meyrick Shawe. Ensign, from the 73rd Foot. Ensign, vice Honourable G. Tournour, promoted to the 52nd Foot, 19th January, 1790; Lieutenant, vice E. Brooke, killed in action, 7th February, 1792; Captain, vice M. Symes, promoted, 26th May, 1800. Promoted to the 31st Foot, 30th June, 1804. Returned from the 5th Garrison Battalion to the 76th Foot, as Lieutenant-Colonel, vice M. Symes, deceased, 7th February, 1809. Retired, 1810. Served in Mysore campaign, and in Walcheren.

**SHAWE.** Musgrave Shawe. Ensign, vice T. Reid, promoted, 28th February, 1797; Lieutenant, vice R. Cameron, promoted, 2nd January, 1798. Removed to the 12th Foot, as Lieutenant, 31st May, 1800.

**SHEARS.** Henry Shears. Ensign, vice W. Baird, promoted to the 86th Foot, 26th May, 1801; Lieutenant, vice R. Sleeman, promoted to the 41st Foot, 30th June, 1804. Died 1806. Served in the 1803-4-5 campaigns.

**SHEPHERD.** Robert Shepherd. Ensign, vice C. Tinling, promoted to the 67th Foot, 10th July, 1823; Lieutenant, vice J. H. Grubbe

promoted, 13th May, 1826 ; Captain, vice H. E. B. Hutchinson, deceased, 5th January. 1837. Retired upon full pay. 14th October, 1851.

**SHIP.** John Ship. Ensign, from the 65th Foot. Lieutenant, vice J. Carr, promoted, 30th March. 1805. Retired, March. 1808. Served in campaign of 1804-5 (wounded.)

**SIBLEY.** Henry William Sibley. Paymaster and Honorary Major, from the 46th Foot. Paymaster, vice Honorary Captain J. Barclay, who exchanged, 13th November, 1867. Placed upon half-pay, 30th October. 1869. Died 1872. Served with the 46th Foot in the Crimean Campaign in 1854-55, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol. (Medal with Clasp and Turkish Medal.)

**SIMMONS.** William Henry More Simmons. From the Royal Military College. Ensign, 10th March. 1837. Transferred to the 2nd Foot, 16th June, 1837. Promoted to the 76th as Lieutenant, vice J. C. Ferns, appointed Adjutant, 30th June, 1839. Exchanged with J. W. Saunders to the 58th Foot, 20th January, 1843.

**SIMNER.** Benjamin Simner. Lieutenant, from the 53rd Foot. Lieutenant, vice R. Waller, who exchanged, 10th November, 1865. Appointed Instructor of Musketry, 28th January, 1870 ; Captain, vice G. D. Cookson, deceased, 1st April, 1875. Retired, 17th March, 1877.

**SINCLAIR.** Lord Charles Sinclair. Ensign from the 2nd Battalion of the Royals. Lieutenant, 26th January, 1788. Exchanged with J. Conyngham to the 7th Foot, 5th April, 1788.

**SINCLAIR.** John Monro Sinclair. Ensign, vice R. Frith, promoted, 23rd July, 1799 ; Lieutenant, vice M. Shawe, promoted, 26th May, 1800 ; Captain, 26th August, 1806. Retired, August, 1806. Served in the 1803-4-5 campaigns (wounded twice).

**SKELTON.** William Skelton. Lieutenant, from the Nottingham Militia. Ensign, 5th September, 1807 ; Lieutenant, 19th March, 1808. Exchanged with F. D. Daly to the 84th Foot, 23rd June, 1814. Served in Walcheren, 1809 ; and in campaign of 1813-14.

**SKERRETT.** Joseph Skerrett. Captain, from the 65th Foot. Captain, vice W. Mansell, who exchanged, 9th August, 1806 ; Major,



vice J. Carr, retired, 1st June, 1814. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the 55th Foot, 24th October, 1821. Served with the 76th in Spain, 1808-9; in Walcheren, 1809; and in campaign of 1813-14.

SLEEMAN. Richard Sleeman. Ensign, vice J. Brown, promoted to the 61st Foot, 10th April, 1798; Lieutenant, vice C. Morgan, deceased, 31st May, 1800. Promoted to the 41st Foot as Captain, 30th June, 1804.

SMART. George John Smart. Captain, 24th January, 1828. Exchanged with J. H. Anstruther to the half-pay unattached, 31st December, 1830.

SMART. Henry Dalton Smart. Captain, from the 28th Foot. Captain, vice W. W. J. Cockcraft, appointed to the 58th Foot, 17th March, 1843. Exchanged with T. B. Mortimer to the half-pay unattached, 4th April, 1856.

SMART. Morley Stratford Smart. Appointed Captain, 17th March, 1843.

SMITH. Edward H—— Smith. Ensign, from the 99th Foot. Ensign, vice W. H. Kerr, retired upon the half-pay 15th Foot, 25th February, 1831; Lieutenant, vice R. I. Ireland, deceased, 23rd January, 1835; Captain, vice J. Chipchase retired, 19th October, 1838. Retired, November, 1839.

SMITH. George Wilton Smith. Ensign, from the 78th Foot. Lieutenant, vice P. Philpot, promoted, 20th November, 1801.

SMITH. Henry Smith. Quarter-Master-Serjeant, from the 14th Foot. Ensign, vice W. W. Senhouse, promoted, 17th September, 1839. Retired, February, 1843. Served at the siege and capture of Bhurtpoor under Lord Combermere.

SMITH. Matthew Smith. Ensign, 16th September, 1816; Lieutenant, 31st December, 1823; Captain, 8th February, 1834; Colonel, 28th November, 1854; Major-General, 9th September, 1863; Colonel of the 76th Foot, vice Lieutenant-General Clarke, deceased, 28th February, 1871. Died April, 1875. Served with the 9th Regiment and on the staff of General Pollock's Army during the campaign of 1842, in Afghanistan, and was present as D.A. Adjutant General at the forcing of the Khyber Pass, and as Brigade Major in the action at Mamoo Kail, forcing the Tezeen and Huft Kotul Passes, occupation of

Cabul, expedition into Kohistan, storm and capture of Istaliff (Medal and Brevet of Major). Served with the 29th Regiment in the Punjaub campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab, and battle of Chillianwallah (wounded); and commanded the 24th Regiment in the battle of Goojerat (Medal with two clasps, and brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel.).

**SMITH.** Peter Smith. Lieutenant, from the half-pay late 98th Foot. Lieutenant, 26th January, 1788. Died, 1794. Served in Mysore campaign.

**SMITH.** Peter Smith. Assistant-Surgeon, from the 60th Foot. Surgeon, vice J. B. Flannagan, appointed to the 4th Dragoon Guards, 22nd March, 1831. Appointed to the Staff as Surgeon, 7th April, 1837.

**SMYTH.** Henry Smyth, C.B. Ensign, 28th June, 1833; Lieutenant, 28th October, 1836; Captain, 2nd December, 1842; Major, 12th May, 1848; Lieutenant-Colonel, 30th December, 1853; Colonel, 28th November, 1854; Lieutenant-Colonel, 76th Foot, vice R. C. Lloyd, who exchanged, 8th July, 1859. Placed upon half-pay, 1st December, 1863. Colonel Smyth commanded the 68th Light Infantry throughout the Eastern Campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman (horse killed), siege and fall of Sebastopol (Medal and Clasps, C.B., Officer of Legion of Honour, Sardinian Medal, and the 4th Class of the Medjidie).

**SMYTH.** Robert Dunkin Smyth. Assistant-Surgeon, from the Royal Military College. Surgeon, vice W. Birrell, M.D., appointed to the Staff, 6th November, 1840. Exchanged with W. Milligan, M.D., to the 17th Foot as Surgeon, 15th December, 1840.

**SNELL.** Francis William Snell. Ensign, from the 15th Foot. Ensign, 10th February, 1869; Lieutenant, 30th October, 1871. Transferred to the Indian Staff Corps, 6th September, 1873.

**SOMERSET.** Lord Arthur Somerset. Captain, from the 4th West India Regiment. Captain, vice J. Ritso, who exchanged, 9th August, 1806.

**STAMFORD.** Benjamin John Stamford. Lieutenant, from the service of the East India Company. Lieutenant, 8th September, 1789. Retired, 1793. Served in the Mysore campaign.

- STAMFORD.** Thomas Stamford. Ensign, from the service of the East India Company. Ensign, vice R. Cameron promoted, 8th September, 1789.
- STEPHENS.** George Stephens. Quarter-Master-Serjeant. Quarter-Master, vice T. Bamborough, retired, 13th August, 1818. Retired upon half-pay, July, 1825.
- STEPHENSON.** Arthur Thomas Stephenson. Lieutenant, from the half-pay 83rd Foot. Lieutenant, 8th April, 1825.
- STEVENSON.** Edward R—— Stevenson. Lieutenant, from the East Middlesex Militia. Ensign, 5th September, 1807; Lieutenant, vice D. MacLeod, deceased, 18th March, 1809; Captain, vice A. K. Torrens retired, 6th February, 1825; Major, 17th June, 1825. Retired, August, 1832. Served in Spain, 1808-9; in Walcheren, 1809; and in campaign of 1813-14.
- STEWART.** Abraham Augustus Stewart. M.D., Staff Assistant-Surgeon. Assistant-Surgeon, vice H. T. Chapman, appointed to the Staff, 12th November, 1870. Transferred to the Medical Department as Surgeon, 1873.
- STEWART.** James Stewart. Ensign, vice T. H. Osborne, deceased, 19th January, 1790. Resigned, 1791.
- STRADLING.** John Bartlett Stradling. Lieutenant, from the 60th Foot. Lieutenant, vice J. D. Howden, who exchanged, 9th January, 1872; Captain, vice J. B. L. Taylor retired, 14th December, 1878. Resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department, 7th June, 1879.
- STUDD.** Edward Studd. Lieutenant-Colonel, from the half-pay unattached. Lieutenant-Colonel, vice J. F. Love, K.H., appointed to the 73rd Foot, 6th March, 1835. Exchanged with A. F. Mackintosh to the half-pay unattached, 31st August, 1838.
- SUTHERLAND.** George Burgoyne Sutherland. Ensign, vice A. Carnaby promoted, 8th December, 1814. Promoted to the 46th Foot, 15th June, 1820.
- SUTTON.** Samuel Ives Sutton. Captain, from the 60th Foot. Captain, vice H. Trevelyan, who exchanged, 14th July, 1837. Exchanged with C. J. FitzGerald to the half-pay of the Portuguese Officers, 20th October, 1837.
- SWETNAM.** Stephen Swetnam. Lieutenant, from the 22nd Foot.

Captain, vice W. J. Scott retired, 18th March, 1806. Died August. 1806.

**SYMES.** Michael Symes. Lieutenant, from the East India Company. Lieutenant, 8th September, 1789; Captain of an Independent Company, 16th April, 1793. Returned to 76th Foot as Captain, vice R. Anstey, who exchanged, 11th June, 1793; Lieutenant-Colonel, vice E. Musgrave, retired, 1st April, 1800. Served in the Mysore campaign, and in Spain in 1808-9. Died from the effects of the retreat to Corunna, January, 1809.

**TALBOT.** John Talbot. Ensign, vice E. C. Harding promoted, 28th October, 1859. Appointed Instructor of Musketry, 24th July, 1869; Captain, vice H. H. Lacy, deceased, 19th October, 1869.

**TAYLOR.** John Bladen Metcalfe Taylor. Ensign, vice T. W. Best, promoted, 15th May, 1866; Lieutenant, vice E. R. Bartlett, promoted, 10th January, 1869; Captain, vice Brevet-Major W. Franklin, resigned, on appointment to the Army Pay Department, 7th August, 1878. Retired, 14th December, 1878.

**TEMPLETON.** Charles Templeton. Sub-Lieutenant, vice H. Shears, promoted, 30th June, 1804; Lieutenant, vice J. Brown, deceased, 30th June, 1804. Killed in action at Bhurtpoor, 1805.

**TEMPLETON.** John Templeton. Ensign, vice J. Montgomery, promoted, 28th January, 1806; Lieutenant, vice T. Villett, promoted, 1st September, 1807. Retired, 1809. Served in Spain, 1808-9.

**THOMAS.** Henry Robert Dacres Thomas. From the Royal Military College. Ensign, vice C. J. Rhenins, promoted, 10th February, 1869; Lieutenant, 30th October, 1871. Transferred to Bombay Staff Corps, 1874.

**THOMPSON.** George Thompson. Lieutenant, from the half-pay. Lieutenant, 27th April, 1827. Retired, February, 1832.

**THOMPSON.** James Thompson. Ensign, 17th June, 1825. Appointed Lieutenant of Infantry, 31st December, 1827.

**THOMPSON.** John Thompson. Paymaster and Honorary Major, from the 65th Foot. Paymaster, vice Honorary Major A. Baird, who exchanged 27th September, 1873. Served with the 33rd Regiment throughout the Eastern Campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman, siege and fall of Sebastopol, and was wounded in the advanced trenches on 4th June, 1855 (Medal with three clasps

and Turkish Medal). Served in the Abyssinian Campaign in 1867-68, and accompanied the storming party at the assault and capture of Magdala (Medal). Died 1875.

**THOMPSON.** Thomas Wilmot Thompson. Ensign, from the half-pay. Ensign, vice W. B. Bowen, who exchanged, 14th February, 1828. Transferred to the 25th Foot, 19th February, 1829.

**THOMPSON.** William Arthur Thompson, M.B. Surgeon, from the 27th Foot. Surgeon, vice A. Bryson, M.D., who exchanged, 18th December, 1866. Appointed Staff Surgeon, ranking as Major, 29th April, 1870.

**THOMPSON.** William Milton Thompson. Ensign, from the 84th Foot. Lieutenant, vice C. Templeton, killed in action, 18th March, 1806. Exchanged with T. W. Harrington to the 17th Foot, 9th August, 1806.

**THOROLD.** Hayford Douglas Thorold. From the Royal Military College. Second-Lieutenant, vice J. R. C. Colvin, transferred to the 5th Foot, 14th January, 1880; Lieutenant, vice F. W. Eagar, transferred to the 33rd Foot, 1st January, 1881.

**TINLING.** Charles Tinling. Ensign, from the half-pay 14th Foot. Ensign, vice D. MacDonnell, who exchanged, 23rd July, 1818. Promoted to the 67th Foot as Lieutenant, 10th July, 1823.

**TOLFREY.** William Tolfrey. Ensign, vice J. Carr, promoted, 28th February, 1797. Promoted to the 74th Foot as Lieutenant, 29th April, 1797.

**TOLLEMACHE.** Lionel Tollemache. Captain, from the half-pay unattached. Captain, vice A. Hotham, who exchanged, 28th December, 1832. Died at Fort George, 28th January, 1838.

**TOOLE.** Francis Norris Toole. Lieutenant, from the half-pay 43rd Foot. Lieutenant, vice A. Rutherford, promoted to an unattached Company, 2nd May, 1851. Retired, 1851.

**TORRENS.** Andrew K—— Torrens. Ensign, vice H. Bright promoted, 26th August, 1806; Lieutenant, vice E. Marston, promoted, 26th August, 1806; Captain, vice J. Purchas, killed in action, 12th September, 1814. Retired, 1824. Served in Spain, 1808-9; in Walcheren, 1809.

**TOURNOUR.** Honourable George Tournour. Ensign, from the service of the East India Company. Ensign, 8th September, 1789. Promoted to the 52nd Foot as Lieutenant, 19th January, 1790.

- TRENCH.** Power Le Poer Trench. Lieutenant, from the half-pay. Lieutenant, vice E. K. Champion, who exchanged, 29th December, 1825; Captain, 30th December, 1826. Exchanged with J. Chipchase to the half-pay 4th Foot, 25th November, 1836.
- TRENCH.** Robert Le Poer Trench. Ensign, vice H. Monro retired, 1st October, 1829; Lieutenant, 4th December, 1832.
- TRENCH.** Stewart John Trench. Sub-Lieutenant, from the 33rd Foot. Sub-Lieutenant in succession to S. MacDougall, transferred to the 93rd Foot, 21st July, 1877. Instructor of Musketry and Lieutenant, 1st July, 1879.
- TREVALYAN.** Harrington Trevalyan. Ensign, vice R. A. Daniell, retired, 16th April, 1829; Lieutenant, vice H. E. B. Hutchinson, promoted, 24th August, 1832; Captain, vice S. C. Hilton, retired, 7th April, 1837; Exchanged with S. I. Sutton to the 60th Foot, 14th July, 1837.
- TRIPP.** John Henry Tripp. Lieutenant, from the 25th Foot. Lieutenant, vice C. O'Donoghue, promoted to an unattached company, 11th August, 1854. Appointed Instructor of Musketry, 1st May, 1858; Captain, vice M. S. T. Dennis, promoted, 5th July, 1860; Major, vice Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Richardson, promoted 11th October, 1876; Lieutenant-Colonel, vice C. T. Caldecott, retired, 1st November, 1879. Retired with the honorary rank of Colonel, 25th February, 1800.
- TUCKER.** Charlton B— Tucker. Ensign, vice F. W. St. Aubin, promoted, 26th May, 1801. (This appointment did not take place.) Promoted to the 22nd Foot, 20th October, 1801.
- TUCKER.** George J— B— Tucker. Lieutenant, from the 77th Foot. Lieutenant, vice R. Cunninghame, deceased, 3rd May, 1794. Transferred to the 22nd Foot as Captain, 26th January, 1799.
- TULLOH.** William Tulloh. Ensign, 29th April, 1797. Promoted to the 36th Foot as Lieutenant, 2nd January, 1798.
- TYDD.** Thomas Tydd. Ensign, vice C. S. G. Evans promoted, 3rd June, 1836; Lieutenant, vice E. H. Smith, promoted, 19th October, 1838; Captain, vice R. C. Lloyd, promoted, 3rd September, 1847. Exchanged with C. L. De Winton to the 16th Foot, as Major, 8th March, 1864; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st April 1866. Placed upon half-pay, 1st April, 1866.
- TYLER.** Henry Tyler. Serjeant-Major. Quarter-Master and

Honorary Captain, 3rd September, 1847. Retired upon half-pay, 2nd February, 1858.

**VANRENEN.** Henry Stapleton Vanrenen. From the Royal Military College. Second-Lieutenant, in succession to G. L. E. May, promoted, 22nd January, 1879. Transferred to the 14th Foot, 13th August, 1879.

**VARLO.** George Varlo. Captain, from the 46th Foot. Captain, vice J. H. Anstruther, who exchanged, 8th June, 1832. Exchanged with T. L. Fenwick to the 56th Foot, 18th October, 1833.

**VAUGHAN.** James Vaughan. Ensign, vice E. Bayley, promoted, 17th November, 1807; Lieutenant, vice R. B. Coles, promoted, 10th September, 1808. Served in Spain, 1808-9. Died in 1809, from the effects of the retreat to Corunna.

**VAVASOUR.** Edward T—— Vavasour. Lieutenant. Promoted Captain of a Company in 76th Foot, 28th February, 1797. Died, 1798.

**VESEY.** John Vesey. Volunteer. Ensign, vice R. W. Hopkins, promoted, 23rd September, 1809; Lieutenant, vice S. Burrows, retired, 4th August, 1810. Placed upon half-pay, 25th March, 1817. Served in Walcheren, 1809; and in campaign of 1813-14.

**VILLETT.** Thomas Villett. Ensign, vice E. Lacey, promoted, 30th June, 1804; Lieutenant, vice A. C. C. Campbell, killed in action, 30th June, 1804; Captain, vice J. Covell, promoted, 1st September, 1807; Major, 19th September, 1822. Served in Spain, 1808-9; in Walcheren, 1809; and in campaign of 1813-14.

**VINCENT.** John Vincent. Ensign, vice W. P. Hill, promoted, 2nd May, 1851; Lieutenant, vice W. Brett, promoted, 29th June, 1855; Captain, vice H. F. Mackay retired, 10th July, 1860. Exchanged with W. Banks to the Military Train, 21st November, 1862.

**VYVYAN.** James Donnithorne Vyvyan. Second-Lieutenant, from the 1st Royal Lancashire Militia. Second-Lieutenant, vice L. A. Orger, transferred to the 34th Foot, 23rd April, 1881.

**WADE.** William Henry Wade. Ensign, vice W. G. Harris, promoted to the 36th Foot, 15th June, 1799. Retired, 1801.

**WAKEFIELD.** Edward Wakefield. Ensign, vice A. Fraser, promoted, 16th September, 1806; Lieutenant, 7th November, 1807;

Captain, 1st May, 1810. Served in Spain, 1808-9 ; in Walcheren, 1809 ; and in campaign of 1813-14. Died in France in 1814, from the effects of the campaign.

**WALDY.** Edward Garmonsway Waldy. Captain, from the 6th Foot. Captain, vice J. W. Preston, who exchanged, 13th August, 1858. Retired, May, 1861. Served with the 28th Regiment in the Eastern Campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman, siege and fall of Sebastopol, and affair in the Cemetery (Medal and three clasps, and 5th class of the Medjidie.)

**WALLACE.** Nesbit Willoughby Wallace. Ensign, vice D. T. Arnoldi, promoted, 26th March, 1858. Transferred to the 60th Foot, 7th May, 1858.

**WALLACE.** Robert Wallace. Assistant-Surgeon, vice R. T. Scott, promoted to the 45th Foot, 7th August, 1846.

**WALLER.** Robert Waller. Lieutenant, from the Royal North Lincoln Militia. Ensign, vice A. G. West, promoted, 23rd August, 1861 ; Lieutenant, vice G. T. Faussett, retired, 18th July, 1865. Exchanged with B. Simner to the 53rd Foot, 10th November, 1865.

**WARD.** Vere Lumley Ward. Ensign from the Bombay Establishment. Ensign, 3rd May, 1794 ; Lieutenant, vice J. Conyngham promoted to the 43rd Foot, 16th April, 1796. Removed to the 17th (Light) Dragoon Guards, 31st May, 1800.

**WARDEN.** George Gustavus Warden. Ensign, from the half-pay 62nd Foot. Ensign, vice B. Grant, appointed Quarter-Master of the 82nd Foot, 28th August, 1835. Retired, September, 1835.

**WARDLAW.** George Wardlaw. Ensign, from the 3rd West India Regiment. Ensign, vice E. Young, deceased, 6th November, 1847. Promoted to the 6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards as Lieutenant, 3rd January, 1851.

**WARDLAW.** John Wardlaw. Lieutenant, 20th Foot, 26th October, 1796 ; Captain, 11th Foot, 24th May, 1798 ; Major, 64th Foot, 16th January, 1806 ; Lieutenant-Colonel, 76th Foot, vice M. Shawe, retired, 10th May, 1810 ; Colonel by brevet, 12th August, 1819. Retired upon half-pay, September, 1827. Commanded the Regiment in the campaign of 1813-14 ; gold medal for the battle of the Nive.



- WATSON.** John Watson. Lieutenant, from the half-pay 28th Foot. Lieutenant, 29th January, 1788; Captain, 3rd May, 1794. Died 1798. Served in the Mysore campaign.
- WATSON.** John Good Watson. Ensign, vice W. Cheyne promoted, 31st May, 1800; Lieutenant, vice S. M. Sears, promoted to the 9th Foot, 6th April, 1802. Retired, 1806. Served in the 1803-4-5 campaigns.
- WATTS.** Thomas Watts. Ensign, vice S. Rosbotham, promoted to the 74th Foot, 12th July, 1791. Promoted to the 2nd Dragoon Guards as Lieutenant, 23rd January, 1793.
- WEBNER.** Lewis Webner. Ensign, vice H. Shawe, removed to the 74th Foot, 2nd January, 1798; Lieutenant, vice J. MacPherson, deceased, 19th February, 1799; Captain, vice H. Corfield, killed in action, 18th March, 1806. Retired, March, 1806. Served in 1803-4-5 campaigns (wounded).
- WEBSTER.** William Webster. Paymaster, from the 1st West India Regiment. Paymaster, vice M. Collins, retired upon half-pay, 27th September, 1839. Placed upon half-pay, March, 1844. Served at the capture of Martinique in 1809; and in the American war, 1814.
- WEBSTER.** William Francis Webster. Ensign, vice J. M. Kennedy, promoted, 6th February, 1823.
- WEDDERBURN.** George Wedderburne. Lieutenant, from the 24th Foot. Lieutenant, vice W. P. Hill, who exchanged, 7th October, 1851. Promoted to the 7th Foot as Captain, 2nd February, 1858. Served with the 24th Regiment during the Punjaub campaign of 1848-49, and was present at the battle of Goojerat, (Medal and one clasp).
- WEIGALL.** Arthur Archibald Denne Weigall. Ensign, vice T. E. Lloyd, promoted, 5th July, 1864; Lieutenant, vice H. B. Pusey, retired, 12th June, 1867. Appointed Adjutant, vice G. D. Cookson, deceased, 1st April, 1875. Captain, vice J. H. Tripp, promoted, 11th October, 1876. Exchanged with H. Burton to the 57th Foot, 10th February, 1877.
- WELCH.** Francis Welch. Captain, from the 25th Foot. Captain vice F. E. Lloyd, who exchanged, 12th June, 1878.
- WELCHMAN.** Frederick Deffield Welchman. Ensign, 30th Novem-

- ber, 1870 ; Lieutenant, 30th October, 1871. Exchanged with C. Mc C. Le Blanc to the 48th Foot, 4th February, 1876.
- WERE.** Arthur Stephens Were. From the Royal Military College. Second-Lieutenant, 22nd January, 1879 ; Lieutenant, vice E. C. H. Price, transferred to the 33rd Foot, 28th December, 1879.
- WESLEY.** Honourable Arthur Wesley.\* Ensign, from the 73rd Foot. Lieutenant, 26th January, 1788. Transferred to 41st Regiment.
- WEST.** Augustus George West. Ensign, vice J. C. Clarke, promoted, 9th November, 1858 ; Lieutenant, vice J. A. Palliser, promoted, 23rd August, 1861. Retired, May, 1866.
- WESTROPP.** Walter Montford Westropp. Ensign, vice J. C. Clarke, promoted, 4th June, 1847 ; Lieutenant, vice T. C. Poole, deceased, 20th January, 1854. Promoted to the 19th Foot as Captain, 9th October, 1855.
- WHATLEY.** William Whatley. Supernumerary Sub-Lieutenant from the 33rd Foot. Sub-Lieutenant in succession to D. D. C. McC. MacDonald, promoted, 7th June, 1879 ; Lieutenant, 17th January, 1877. Resigned, May, 1881.
- WHINYATES.** Charles Elidor Whinyates. From the Royal Military College. Ensign, vice V. Chater, transferred to the 91st Foot, 19th July, 1864. Transferred to the 52nd Foot, 26th July, 1864.
- WHITE.** Matthew White. Lieutenant, from the half-pay Royal Canadian Regiment. Lieutenant, 17th December, 1852. Promoted to an unattached Company, 1st February, 1856.
- WHITE.** Warren White. Lieutenant, from the 8th (Light) Dragoons. Lieutenant, vice R. M. Maypowder, who exchanged, 8th August, 1809. Retired, 1809.
- WHISTLER.** Charles Campbell Whistler. Ensign, from the 66th Foot. Ensign, vice R. B. Giles, promoted, 14th July, 1869 ; Lieutenant, 30th October, 1871. Transferred to Indian Staff Corps, 1877.
- WHITTER.** William Wood Whitter. Ensign, vice L'O'Brien, retired, 23rd February, 1838 ; Lieutenant, vice G. P. Pickard, promoted, 17th September, 1839. Retired, December, 1846.

\* Afterwards the Duke of Wellington.

- WIGELSWORTH.** George William Wigelsworth. Ensign, vice G. H. Best, promoted to the 92nd Foot, 4th October, 1855 ; Lieutenant, vice H. J. Robinson, retired, 28th May, 1858.
- WIGHTMAN.** James Wightman. Surgeon, from the 22nd Foot. Surgeon, 26th January, 1788.
- WILKINSON.** George Anderson Wilkinson. Assistant-Surgeon, vice R. Wallace, deceased, 17th December, 1847. Placed upon half-pay, 29th February, 1856.
- WILLIAMS.** Walter Williams. Lieutenant, from the service of the East India Company. Lieutenant, 8th September, 1789. Served in the Mysore campaign.
- WINN.** William Winn. Lieutenant, from the 1st Durham Militia, Ensign, vice C. H. Newbatt, appointed to the 28th Foot, 30th November, 1855. Transferred to the 29th Foot, 14th December, 1855.
- WINTER.** Charles Winter. Ensign, vice H. Trevalyan, promoted, 24th August, 1832 ; Lieutenant, vice S. C. Hilton, promoted, 16th October, 1835 ; Captain, vice J. H. Grubbe, promoted, 1st February, 1839. Exchanged with Le M. Cary to the 66th Foot, 5th February, 1841.
- WODEHOUSE.** Bertram Wodehouse. Ensign, 25th February, 1831, Transferred to the 4th Dragoon Guards as Cornet, 18th October, 1833.
- WOOD.** Henry Wood. Ensign, vice N. J. Scott, promoted, 30th March, 1813 ; Lieutenant, vice C. Daniell, promoted to the 99th Foot, 13th August, 1818. From the half-pay of the Regiment, Lieutenant, vice N. Mackay, who exchanged, 24th June, 1819. Retired upon half-pay 23rd Foot, 11th November, 1824.
- WOOLWARD.** — Woolward. Ensign, vice R. Constable, appointed to the 46th Foot, 23rd April, 1805. Promoted to the 5th Garrison Battalion, 19th November, 1808.
- WORTLEY.** Charles Stuart Wortley. Ensign, vice S. J. Burton, promoted, 25th November, 1819. Exchanged with W. C. Langmead to the 10th (Light) Dragoons, 23rd December, 1819.
- WRENCH.** Alfred John Chamberlin Wrench. Sub-Lieutenant in succession to D. C. De Wend, promoted, 13th June, 1875 ; Lieutenant, 1876.

WYNDHAM. Charles Wyndham. Colonel, from the half-pay unattached. Lieutenant-Colonel, vice A. F. Macintosh, who exchanged, 18th January, 1839. Retired, January, 1839.

YOUNG. Baptist Johnson Young. Ensign, vice W. Richardson, promoted, 2nd January, 1798; Lieutenant, vice V. L. Ward, removed to the 17th (Light) Dragoons, 31st May, 1800. Appointed to Champagne's Regiment, 30th June, 1804. Served with 76th in campaign of 1803-4.

YOUNG. Edmund Young. From the Royal Military College. Ensign, vice J. C. Clarke, promoted, 3rd September, 1847. Died November, 1847.

YOUNG. James Young. Captain, from the half-pay 88th Foot. Captain, vice W. W. Senhouse, who exchanged, 28th December, 1855. Retired, December, 1855.

YOUNG. John Young. Captain, from the 34th Foot. Captain, vice G. E. B. Barlow, who exchanged, 26th August, 1806. Exchanged with R. Armstrong to the Army Depot as Brevet-Major, 16th February, 1811. Served in Spain, 1808-9; and in Walcheren, 1809. Retired, 1855.

YOUNG. M—— K—— Young. Ensign, vice A. Fraser promoted, 30th June, 1804; Lieutenant, 28th January, 1806. Exchanged with T. Dillon to the half-pay 2nd Foot, 11th October, 1806.







